SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR.

The First Day's Sales Add $13,000 to the New Armory Fund.

INTERCHANGE OF MILITARY COURTESIES.

Notable Pictures by American and Foreign Masters.

The inclemency of the weather yesterday interfered with the attendance at the fair, and business was not so brisk as the energetic ladies in attendance desired. It is confidently hoped, however, that in the event of fine weather to-day amends will be made in increased attendance for the enforced absence of yesterday. Considering the adverse weather conditions and the fact that no great attraction, such as a live President, was announced to draw the public, business was passably good, and no real cause of complaint exists. The ladies interested in the enterprise, however, reprobate the conduct of Jupiter Pluvius, and think he might just as well have kept his rain until some other day. The announcement is made "officially" that gentlemen need not consider the fatigue to which they would put the ladies by making business very brisk. The fair ones feel equal to any emergency, and are anxious to measure their selling powers with the purchasing functions of the other sex. Gentlemen should accompany the ladies, for there is a rule forbidding them to go from their booths to solicit purchases. Loud have gallants in the past proclaimed that if they were not importuned for chances they would be very munificent, and now is the time for them to make good their protestations. Judging by the receipts for the first day, which amounted to a trifle over $13,000, the rule "no pestering" will bear good fruit.

During yesterday afternoon a magnificent donation from the men of the Sixty-ninth regiment was brought to the fair. It consists of a sword with a black and a bronze scabbard, belt and epaulettes. It was accompanied by a letter in which the donors made known their desires concerning the gift. The conditions under which the gift was made are as follows—to wit, that it shall be voted for and given to the first lieutenant in either First or Second division receiving the greatest number of votes, and that no vote shall be received for the first lieutenant of the donating regiment. The voting on the swords was not very brisk yesterday, and the leadership of General Grant was not seriously disputed by any of the other competitors for the trophy.

BEAUTIFUL CAMEOS.

The wife of one of New York's merchant princes, who remains anonymous, has sent to Company K a rare collection of cameos, which are on exhibition on the table of that company. The collection comprises the following pieces:—

"The Market of Love," a most graceful composition in sardonyx, after a bas-relief by Thorwaldsen.
"Minerva Protecting Achilles," in a brown onyx.
"Madeleine of France," in extraordinarily low relief, upon fine sard.
"The Empress Josephine," an admirable portrait.
"Marguerite," after Ary Scheffer.
"Cupid Sporting on Dolphins," in chrysoprase.
"Aurora," in a fine onyx.
"Venus Disarming Cupid," in chrysoprase.
"The Empress Josephine," a noble sard.
"Marguerite of France," first Queen of Henry IV.
"Alexander," a spirited head in a rare rose onyx.
"Venus and Cupid," in white on chocolate colored ground.

The smaller necklace has for its centre a magnificent cameo, in a richly shaded brown onyx of unusual size, representing the pilgrimage of the three kings. The grace and spirit of the horsemen, moving on their mystic and solemn errand, recalls the finest desert pictures of Frere and Fromentin. Specially should be noticed the emblematic enamelled setting of this noble piece, as well as the cross, which is appended by a crown, symbolizing in a lovely Madonna, winged and rising, as in the great pictures of Titian and Murillo, the glorious consummation of that divine mystery which the Eastern magi came from afar to witness, and to salute the rising star.

Two of the finest cameos are mounted as pendants. The one in fine sardonyx is after the celebrated antique in the Strozzi collection—"Julius Cæsar," with the star and lituus, signifying his divinity. The other is a wonderful carving of the beautiful. "Catherine of Russia as Minerva," after the famous portrait in the Russian cabinet. Two superb bracelets, each containing four stones, represent "The Rape of Proserpine," one of the most elaborate cameos in the collection. "Diana de Poitiers." "Female Head," as companion piece to Diana. "Napoleon III.;" an excellent likeness in a rare agate. "Mme. du Barry," an uncommon chalcedony, and "Isabeau de Baviere." "Marguerite" (after Kaulbach), in Labradorite. "Mars and Venus," in peculiar jasper. "Cupid in Chariot," drawn by goats; "Cupid," drawn by lions.

The first bull's-eye recorded in the shooting gallery was made by President Hayes. "Pinafore" Gilbert was at the fair, and declared that he never—really never—saw such a fine drillroom in his life. The following ladies presided at the various tables yesterday:—First company, Mrs. Captain Hayden; Second company, Mrs. R. F. Wave; Third company, Miss Secor; Fourth company, Mrs. H. H. Holly; Fifth company, Mrs. Frank Maun; Sixth company, Mrs. Frederick A. Goodwin; Seventh company, Mrs. J. C. Abrams; Eighth company, Mrs. E. E. Thorne; Ninth company, Mrs. E. G. Arthur; Tenth company, Mrs. Thomas Lord; Gypsy Tent, Miss Florence Moss; Tea Room, Miss L. Allcock.

MORE ABOUT THE ART DISPLAY.

The fine collection of paintings hung in the art galleries is worthy of several visits. We have already given an idea of the principal pictures and of the arrangement of the galleries. As a result of a second visit we will notice a number of works which have not before received attention, following the order in which they are catalogued, from the north to the south gallery. A clever little landscape by Mesgrigny, owned by Mr. Walter H. Lewis, would be taken at first view for a Rico. Bouguereau's "The Pet Bird" is loaned by Mr. H. D. Bishop, and a group of French pensioners by Albert Bilguy, called "Our Victories," comes from Schaus & Co.'s. E. L. Henry's "Battle of Germantown," owned by Mr. William Astor, is creditable and interesting. A carefully executed work, well studied in its costume and detail of early French life, is Victor Lagyes' "The Historiographer," from Mr. H. D. Bishop's collection. Meyer von Bremen is thoroughly himself, which is saying little, in Mr. John Jacob Astor's "A Happy Family." J. H. Witts' "The Carriage Window" is amusingly untrue in its effects and drawing. The smirking marionettes are supposed to represent ladies smiling out of their coupé window. If his foreground were a little strengthened A. H. Wyant would have a fine landscape in No. 29, in which the view through the trees is charming. Near it is Charles H. Miller's large canvas, "Oaks at Creedmoor," and Bouguereau's "The Secret," loaned by Mr. Robert L. Stuart. Mr. H. D. Bishop's landscape by Lambinet is an excellent example. Jacquet's "Falling Leaves" belongs to Mr. J. C. Runkle. An early portrait of General Grant, by Leutze, is interesting. Mr. Josiah M. Fiske's "The Estafette," by Boldini, is one of the most striking and admirable little pictures in the collection. It is a Parisian street scene—a bit of every day life, most daintily and effectively handled. A "Dog's Head," by Landseer, belongs to Mr. H. B. Thompson. N. de Keyser's "Milton and His Daughters," owned by Mr. Aaron Healy, popularizes the incorrect idea of pleasant relations between the poet and his children. "Le Gardien du Sérail" is a thoroughly unpleasant individual, cleverly painted by Chlebowski and loaned by Schaus & Co. We are pleased to see again J. C. Nicoll's admirable little water color, "Peekskill Hollow."

SCENES FROM MANY LANDS.

From the surcharged warm color of Ziem's "Public Gardens of Venice," owned by Schaus & Co., it is pleasant to turn to the crispness and truth of Pasini's "Entrance to the Mosque of St. Sophia," loaned by Mr. J. Abner Harper. The latter gentleman also loans a pair of Dupres, of which we prefer "Le Bateau." J. G. Brown's well known "Passing Show," with its excellent types, will afford amusement to many. It belongs to Mr. Dennis Gale. Mr. D. H. McAlpine's landscape, catalogued to Corot, though a well painted work, will puzzle that artist's admirers. It is certainly queer. Hector Leroux is seen at his stiffest in Mr. W. S. Gurnee's picture, "The Toilet of Minerva," with its frieze of vestals. Mr. William A. Camp loans Eastman Johnson's "The Best Card," and Mr. Robert L. Kennedy sends an important Kensett. A charming "Promenade with Love," by the poetic Hamon, is owned by Mr. W. S. Gurnee. Edouard Détaille's good little example, "In Camp," loaned by Mr. H. R. Bishop, is doubly interesting in that it contains a portrait of the painter. A semi-nude, in a Pompeian interior, does credit to Kaemmerer, and is loaned by Mr. Richard R. Haines.

The late Robert Wylie's pictures are much admired and very interesting, so that it is with pleasure that we see Mr. D. H. McAlpine's example, "Brittany Peasants Reading Victor Hugo." "A Roman Girl" is one of the best of William Sartain's heads, and H. P. Smith's "Coast View" is harmonious and pleasing in its cool gray tones. There is a striking resemblance between David Johnson's cleverly drawn green landscape and Mr. Healy's important Rousseau. Another example of Johnson is a fine, rich, deep toned, upright landscape. The Escosura called "The Lesson," loaned by S. P. Avery, is good in color and effect of light, and one of the best examples of this very unequal painter. Four S. R. Gifford's, one of which is owned by the regiment and another by the Union League Club, depict scenes from the "Seventh's" war experiences. "The Student," by Zamacois, is loaned by Mr. Richard R. Haines. Vibert's "Spanish Muleteer," owned by S. P. Avery, is one of the best of his works; and Mr. Charles Stewart Smith's example of Boughton will be interesting to many who have not seen the large picture in the Corcoran gallery.

THE RECORD OF THE SEVENTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your remarks in answer to an inquiry made by an "Englishman" in regard to the above regiment should satisfy him of the high character of the Seventh, but to more fully state the value of this regiment during the late war, and to give all an idea of the inestimable services rendered to the country during this trying period, I would state that a "Roll of Honor" was published January 31, 1866, giving the names of 587 members of this regiment who served in the regular and volunteer army and navy. The government eagerly sought the services of its members to officer the volunteer organizations. Their high character, intelligence and culture, and the unsurpassed ability displayed by each member as a thoroughly drilled soldier, made them invaluable. The record shows that the Seventh regiment gave eventually to the service three major-generals, seventeen brigadeir generals, sixty-six colonels and over five hundred officers of other grades; and on every battle field of the war, from Big Bethel, where the lamented Winthrop was killed, to the close of the war, has the blood of its members been shed. All through the bloody Peninsular campaign, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and in the Far West, under Grant and Sherman, the lives of the members of this regiment were willingly sacrificed in defence of the Union. No military organization in the history of the world can point to so brilliant a record.

J. N. COYNE,
late Colonel United States Volunteers.

COMMENTS ON "ENGLISHMAN'S" LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Many of your readers have no doubt heard the story of the Englishman and the Yankee—the former of whom was somewhat given to bluster and remarked to the latter, "Well, I suppose we Englishmen will go over and thrash you Yankees shortly." To which the Yankee merely replied, "What! agin?" This story was brought to mind by the communication signed "Englishman" in your issue of the 17th inst. regarding the Seventh regiment and inquiring "Why there is such a fuss made about them and their new armory," &c. Now, I have not the slightest objection to the Englishman enlightening himself on the subject and I feel that he obtained the necessary information in the note which you appended, but when he says, "Why, I could go to England to-day and pick out 100 common soldiers who could whip the whole Seventh regiment," I feel that he is talking somewhat wild, as it were. No true English gentleman, it seems to me, would be guilty of any such indiscreet assertion in regard to the citizen soldiery of his adopted country, and I think he may get a crack over the knuckles from some of the more gentlemanly of his own countrymen through your columns. I would call his attention to the fact that in 1861 he might have gone South and found quantities of Southerners, any one of whom, according to their own statements, "could lick a dozen yankees," but in the light of subsequent events these statements did not prove to have any foundation in fact. There is, of course, not the slightest doubt of his assertion that 100 of his countrymen could whip the whole Seventh regiment—not the slightest doubt of it, you know. But I venture to say that should they come over for that purpose he would be the first chap they would mop the floor with, as I feel that men as brave as these 100 countrymen of his must necessarily be don't require any such mouthpiece with long ears to blow their horn; his bray-very, I take it, is not their kind. By the way, if this Englishman does not like American institutions why is he here? Did he leave his country for his country's good? Why remain among a lot of "pie-eaters," as he calls the members of the Seventh? Why not go home, eat the roast beef which we send him, read about the late Zulu war and find comfort in underrating his enemy, a fatal mistake of some great generals. If the richest people on this continent think enough of the Seventh to subscribe the hundred thousands they have to help them build their armory I fail to see why their prominence should belittle the "Englishman" and make him feel jealous. It may be that he is one of those generals who never drew his sword but once, and then in a lottery, a member of some command perhaps which has always been "the last in the field and the first to leave it;" but you may rest assured of one thing, and that is, that the better class of English people would have made no such remark as the one I take exception to.

STRATFORD, Conn., Nov. 18, 1879. FAIR PLAY.

PLACE HIM ON EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Reading the letter in your paper this morning signed "Englishman" sentiments of disgust at the idiocy of the writer's egoism cannot fail to present themselves. My only hope being in excuse (no postal address being given) that the official imprint on the envelope was Blackwoods Island I feel convinced that no rational being, let him be ever so long-eared, could make such astounding assertions. Of the record of the Seventh I knew nothing till I read your editorial note, and I am sure "Englishman" knew less; but he admits having seen the regiment parade, and then has the effrontery to utter his blatant brayings, too absurd to reiterate. The free use of interrogation notes by this Dromio evidently invites reply, and I have no doubt the Seventh will produce some champion to step forward to teach "Englishman" that if he desires to be thought wise to be in future silent. I would respectfully suggest that the Seventh should discover this specimen of an "Englishman," furnish him with a history of the early days of this country, and exhibit him in all his ignorance and pedantry in their curiosity room. I am sure he would prove remunerative, and all visiting the fair would gladly subscribe an extra twenty-five cents to see this nineteenth century phenomenon. ALBERT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1879.

ELKRIDGE FOX HUNTING CLUB.

EXCITING CHASE AT THE HOME OF GOVERNOR CARROLL, OF MARYLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1879.

A correspondent writing from Ellicott City, Howard county, Md., says:—

The members of the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club had a most successful and exciting chase at Doughoregan Manor, the home of Governor Carroll, on Saturday last. The pack, numbering twenty-five animals, led by the celebrated dogs of Mr. J. T. Hardey, of Howard county, was unusually fine. One fox was caught, three run in and two more started, the brush being captured by Mr. William T. Hardey. Among those who engaged in the chase were Governor Carroll and his daughters, the Misses Carroll; Mr. Harper Carroll, M. Edwin Murray, Mr. Hoffman Gilmor and several ladies from Baltimore.

After the sport was over the hunters repaired to the residence of the Governor, where they were handsomely entertained. The party have decided to hunt again on the same grounds on Saturday, 29th inst.

GLASS BALL SHOOTING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 18, 1879.

A glass ball match was shot here to-day between Captain Bogardus and James Rustetter, the conditions being 1,000 balls each, from three Bogardus traps. Bogardus won by a score of 990 broken balls, to 870 credited to his opponent.

DOUBLE SCULL RACE.

BARRIE, Ont., Nov. 18, 1879.

A double scull race, two miles with a turn, for $100 a side, between Gaudaur and Adair, of Toronto, and Humphrey and Faley, of Collingwood, took place on Kempenfeldt Bay this afternoon, and was won by the Toronto men in 14m. 20s. The weather was very cold, interfering somewhat with the sculllers.

THE COURTNEY-HANLAN RACE.

A reporter of the HERALD called on Mr. Blaikie, the referee in the Courtney-Hanlan race, yesterday afternoon and asked what the situation was in regard to the matter and how far the negotiations had progressed. Mr. Blaikie replied that he had received the certificate for the $6,000 all right; also Hanlan's deposit of $500. Courtney's had not arrived up to the time of his leaving his office, although he had telegraphed him stating that the prize money and Hanlan's deposit were already in his hands, and asking if Courtney's deposit had started. Although the articles call for this deposit within five days after their date yet as they were dated Thursday, the 13th, but were not signed until a little after midnight, Friday morning, the 14th, it would, it was thought, work no injustice to wait until to-day expires before concluding that Courtney does not intend to make his deposit. The reporter referred to the letter written by Mr. Eustis to Courtney declining to act as referee, but Mr. Blaikie did not care to discuss that question on account of the delicate position he occupied. In conversation with other gentlemen interested in bringing about the race, however, the general impression prevailed that Courtney must now accept Mr. Blaikie as referee, for the position taken by Mr. Eustis and the reasons for his declining to act would apply equally to any other gentleman who might be named. All the conditions are now held to be favorable to a race—the money is ready, the course selected (a good one), the time named agreeable to both of the contracting parties, and Courtney, it is said, must see that if the affair falls through again the onus cannot fail to fall directly and entirely upon himself.

THE ALBANY WRESTLING MATCH.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1879.

The wrestling match between Ross and Daly was resumed to-night. The first fall was won by Daly and the next by Ross, who sprained his arm and was unable to continue the contest. The referee, M. J. Fenton, awarded the match and champion medal to Daly, amid great applause.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The billiard tournament, under the new rules, will be continued at Tammany Hall this evening. Schaefer and Heiser meet in the opening game, and Carter and Garnier come together in the second contest.

YACHTING.

PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB AND ADD ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION TO THE ANNUAL CRUISE.

The marked success of the past cruise of the New York Yacht Club when compared with the limited number of competitors in the annual regatta has attracted the attention of yachtsmen to the fact that owners do not take so much interest in yacht racing as they used to do. The visit of the Cambria and Livonia to these waters stirred up a feeling of rivalry among yacht owners, as all were anxious to have their yachts selected as the representatives of the United States to meet the Englishmen; but since then the entries in the regattas and the match races have steadily decreased year by year. This year the annual regatta was so uninteresting that everybody came to the conclusion that yachting was dead, and it was not until a magnificent fleet of some thirty yachts took part in the annual cruise that it became apparent that there was quite as much interest in the sport as in former years, only yacht owners preferred cruising to racing. It is not because there is not the same spirit of rivalry as to the respective speed of the boats among their owners, but they prefer to race in cruising trim instead of having the expense and annoyance of placing their boats on the ways to be overhauled and pot-leaded.

During the cruise the matter was talked over to some extent, and the HERALD correspondent, after sounding the feelings of a number of the yacht owners, published their views in the HERALD of Sunday, August 17. The idea so promulgated was to do away with the annual regatta to race for the prizes during the cruise, and invest the money spent in the club regatta in the charter of a steamer with passenger accommodations that could accompany the fleet in the cruise and carry those members of the club that could take a fortnight's excursion.

THIS YEAR'S REGATTA.

The annual regatta of 1878 attracted the following list of entries:—3 keel schooners, 2 first class centreboard schooners, 3 second class centreboard schooners, 1 first class centreboard sloop and 5 second class centreboard sloops. That was then considered a very poor showing for a club owning as many handsome yachts as the New York Yacht Club, but the regatta of last June was even worse. In that event there were only 2 keel schooners, 1 first class centreboard schooner, 3 second class centreboard schooners, 1 first class centreboard sloop, 2 second class centreboard sloops and 3 keel sloops. It will be seen by the above that there was in reality no race between the first class centreboard schooners and sloops. If those prizes were given during the cruise and sailed for in cruising trim the case would, it is believed, have been very different. The annual cruise of 1878 started from Glen Cove, under the command of Commodore Nicholson Kane, with a fleet of nine schooners and four sloops. This year, owing to the absence of Commodore Kane in Europe, the command devolved upon Vice Commodore Thomas, and that gentleman had the honor of commanding one of the finest fleets that ever sailed under the flag of the New York Yacht Club. They started from Glen Cove with a fleet of fourteen schooners and eight sloops, and during the cruise that was augmented to seventeen schooners and thirteen sloops. Any one that took part in the cruise is perfectly aware that there was no want of rivalry among the yacht owners, and that they raced from port to port with as much interest as if they were sailing for a $1,000 cup. In fact, they were so anxious to get to port first that from time to time some of them forgot all about sailing orders and started half an hour before the signal, and then saluted each yacht as they arrived as if they had fairly beaten them on the sail.

At the last meeting of the New York Yacht Club the talk over this matter began to take some definite shape, as a paper was read before the meeting advocating the abolition of the annual regatta, as follows:—

"It being conceded in all quarters that the annual June regatta has for some years past ceased to induce the cordial participation of yacht owners, and consequently to afford an attraction to the lay members of the club at all commensurate with their outlay for annual dues, it has been suggested that the regatta of next year be suspended, and that the appropriation to be made for that event be applied to the carrying out of a scheme which it is believed will materially add to the interest of yacht owners, besides greatly increasing the enjoyment of the club members at large.

THE PROPOSED PLAN.

"The proposed plan in a general way is as follows:—

"*First*—To appropriate the customary sum for prizes, the said prizes to be sailed for during the annual squadron cruise from port to port or in such manner as the yacht owners participating in the cruise may direct.

"*Second*—To charter a steamboat to accompany the squadron, which shall afford passage and such sleeping accommodations as may be possible to members of the club free of charge.

"*Third*—To employ the services of a responsible caterer to furnish meals and refreshments on board the steamboat at his own risk and at prices to be regulated by the committee who may be placed in charge of the excursion.

"*Fourth*—To engage a band of music to accompany the fleet if the appropriation will permit of the necessary expenditures.

"It is assumed that the presence of a steamboat on the cruise and under the control of the club will be recognized as a desirable addition to the fleet, the necessity for such a vessel to act as a committee's boat in taking time at the start and finish of a race, in towing vessels into position and in affording relief in case of accident being unquestionable. It is estimated that the cost of a suitable boat for ten or twelve days will not exceed $1,000 or $1,200, or something less than the joint cost of the two steamboats and two launches, as now furnished at the annual regatta. This would leave the usual sum to be appropriated for prizes and save $400 or $500 for music and contingent expenses."

In view of the above the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to consider the feasibility of the above scheme and the propriety of adopting it; the said committee to report at the next general meeting or a special meeting called for the purpose.

MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

Interesting amateur games will be held on the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club, Eighth avenue and Fifty-sixth street, on Thanksgiving Day. The programme embraces a handicap run of 75 yards, run of 220 yards for those who have never won a prize in running, handicap run of 600 yards, special handicap half-mile run for those who have a record of 2m. 10s. or better, handicap one mile bicycle race, handicap one mile walk, special handicap one mile walk for those who have a record of 7m. 4s. or better; tug of war, teams of two men, 140 pounds and under, in uniform; three-legged race, 220 yards, and a tug of war, teams of ten men, between the Dauntless Boat Club and Manhattan Athletic Club. Handsome medals will be given the winners.

"FAMILIAR TALKS."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his lecture on "Familiar Talks" last evening in the hall of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Gallatin place and Fulton street. He said that his memory went back many years to the difference in the feeling on moral questions and religion among the young people, and that comparing that time with the present there were marks of great progress. He remembered when in the city of Boston co-operative labor on the part of the young men was begun under his father's ministry. Certain ones were singled out and assigned to various tasks. By their efforts the lottery system was exposed and broken up. The question, the speaker said, might be asked, Why should there be a Young Men's Christian Association? It seemed to him very important that such a society should exist. It might be said that religion without morality was vain. Morality without religion was apt to become low and insipid. We had in this country a heterogeneous population caused by the increase of the enormous swarm of immigrants. These immigrants not only brought with them physical thrift, but also pecuniary profit. There were in America about eight millions foreign population, born on foreign soil. With them had come new styles of thought, of social life, and standards of morality different from ours. Our religious customs of to-day differed from those of the past. The New England Sabbath was not the New England Sabbath of the speaker's youthful days, and the standard of morality was different from that of former times. Then it was stern and rigid. It was not so now, and this was all owing to foreign incursions and the introduction of foreign elements. We had proved ourselves deficient, Mr. Beecher said, in chivalrous nobility, in noble manhood.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The autumnal reception of the above institution occurred yesterday in the Museum building, Seventy-seventh street and Eighth avenue. Among those present were C. P. Huntington, Governor Stanford, of California; Dr. John C. Jay, Samuel Colgate, Cyrus W. Field, Thomas Bayley Potter, of England; G. J. Holyoake, of London; Professors Clarence King and Pumpelly, of the United States Geological Survey; Professor Julien, of Columbia College; Robert L. Stuart and lady, Howard Potter, James M. Constable and lady, Hugh Auchincloss and lady, William A. Haines and lady, William E. Dodge, Jr.; Cornelius Vanderbilt, and many others. Most of the time of the visitors was occupied in examining the various collections of shells, mammoth skeletons, the archæological department and the James Hall collection of fossils. Every specimen is in a good state of preservation. Professor Bickmore, president, received the guests and pointed out the newest curiosities in the exhibition. Among the recent additions is William Bradford's large picture of "The Polaris in Thank God Harbor." It was painted for the Capitol at Washington, but in a fit of economy Congress refused to buy it. It was finally purchased by Mr. C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; and after remaining in Corcoran's Gallery a while has been transferred by the owner to the American Museum of Natural History as a permanent loan. In adjoining cases to the picture are specimens of the dresses and weapons of the natives of the region in which the Polaris found herself lodged in the ice. Among other additions since the last June reception is an ethnological map of the Pacific and Indian oceans, showing the distribution of mankind in those regions. The maps are mostly from Admiralty charts, with Professor Bickmore's drawings and colorings. Among other additions are a collection of Indian implements, deposited by A. C. Williams and Peter C. Cornell; one-fourth of the Perkins' collection, presented by Gifford Pinchot; cast of left femer of fossil reptile, by Professor O. C. Marsh, and a relief map of the high plateaus of Utah, by Professor J. W. Powell.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN'S EXPERIENCES IN HUNTING THE MOOSE AND THE CARIBOO—THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A meeting of the American Geographical Society was held at Chickering Hall last night, Judge Charles P. Daly presiding. A tribute of respect to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson was read by Professor Hitchcock, and a record of the proceeding entered upon the minutes of the society. The Earl of Dunraven then read a paper on hunting the moose and the cariboo, prefacing his essay with the remark that although the subject might seem to be a trivial one for a learned society, still he hoped to say something worth remembering. The Earl's paper opened with a description of Arizona and of the wonderful natural parks of the Great West. The mountains, too, were graphically described, and their importance as a factor in the economy of nature was dwelt upon at great length. Nothing can be more interesting, he said, than to stand on a high mountain top and study the configuration of vast plains and watch the course of large rivers, which have so much influence upon the destinies of an immense continent. There was no road in the mountains of Arizona when he first visited them—only a mountain path, and it was a hard road to travel. In the winter and spring the parks swarm with game—in summer time the hunter is more likely to catch the glimpse of a white dress in the distance than of a deer. The first man the Earl met in the park said, "Hay! is this a good place to drink whiskey?" "Certainly," answered the Earl, and he then expressed the opinion that the usages of the country everywhere, Maine included, show that all places are good enough to drink whiskey if you have any to drink. He alternated hunting and fishing. Trout fishing in the ice was described, and the Earl instructed his hearers how to cut a hole through two foot ice, the proper way to do it, he said, being exactly opposite to the way he did when he first attempted it. There is nothing more beautiful than beautiful scenery, and after several days' hunting it is delightful to take a day off to enjoy nature.

INDIAN INTERFERENCE.

The Earl's hunting operations were with him a congenial theme. He was doubtful at one time whether there were such animals as mountain sheep, classing them with griffins and other impossible beasts. He succeeded, however, in getting sight of one, and a long time afterward succeeded in killing some. His first effort was destroyed by the presence of Indians. As a rule, the speaker said, he was partial to Indians, but he did not like to have them interfering with his hunting, especially when he had expectations of getting a mountain sheep. Among the savages at that time was Sitting Bull—so called because he was never known to sit still five minutes at a time. In this part of his paper the Earl facetiously observed that, unwelcome as the emigration of the Sioux was to the people of Manitoba, it was possibly due to that of Sitting Bull that the Prime Minister of England recently referred to the emigration from the United States into Canada. Moose calling is an exceedingly difficult game. You may kill your moose within a very few days, and you may not get a shot in a whole season. Many a cariboo he shot from a lone pine tree near his camp, into which he was accustomed to climb on lazy days. He then followed one buck after another, as he had done previously in the woods, and detailed conversations with his Indian companions, showing the delights of a hunter's life in the West.

The Earl of Dunraven's paper was a very long one, and was attentively listened to by a large audience which completely filled the body of the hall. A resolution of thanks to the Earl was moved by Dr. I. I. Hayes and seconded by Mr. Edward Pierrepont.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Francis A. Stout:—

Whereas Mr. James Gordon Bennett, with unabated desire to assist in solving the remaining great geographical problems of the world, has despatched the steam yacht Jeannette upon a voyage of active discovery through Behring Strait, and whereas the high reputation of its officers for science and for seamanship, coupled with the thorough and generous preparation and outfit of the vessel provided by Mr. Bennett, and the navy discipline of the crew, are as complete an assurance of success as can be afforded; therefore,

Resolved, That this society congratulates its fellow and good friend, Mr. Bennett, upon the success of the expedition so far as heard from and renews the expression of its appreciation of his continued and liberal interest in geographical science.

Resolved, That the president be requested to transmit this preamble and resolution to Mr. Bennett.

Dr. Hayes, in seconding the resolution, made an eloquent address, in which he predicted the speedy and complete success of the expedition.

RICHARD, EARL OF BELLOMONT.

PRESIDENT DE PEYSTER'S ADDRESS AT THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The New York Historical Society celebrated their seventy-fifth anniversary last evening in their rooms on Second avenue, near Eleventh street. The weather was unfavorable, and consequently the attendance was not so good as it might otherwise have been. Mr. Frederic De Peyster, LL. D., president of the society, delivered the anniversary address, taking for a subject "The Life and Administration of Richard, Earl of Bellomont, Governor of the Provinces of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire." President De Peyster gave a very interesting account of the government of the Earl of Bellomont, showing the many obstacles that he had to remove, and also giving a sketch of the capture, trial and execution of Captain Kidd. In conclusion Mr. De Peyster said:—"I have only to add that a careful study of the history of the period has convinced me that Lord Bellomont was persistently maligned and abused, solely because he had an eye to the public service and not to individual advancement. Strange to say, his enemies were to be found among all classes, a fact which, to my mind, however, determines his great honesty and independence of character. Those engaged in illegal trade hated him because he was not to be bribed or cajoled into tolerating the least infraction of the laws. The merchants were also his enemies because he would not violate his obligation of office and wink at their evasions of the acts of trade. All opposed to Leisler and Milborne were against him because he carried out the act of Parliament ordering that justice be done to their memory. Even the greater part of the clergy were arrayed against him—those of the Dutch Church because he would not tolerate the iniquitous conduct of Dellius, and those of the English Church because he would not alienate a portion of the estate attached to the Governor's residence. Thus it will be seen that the private interests of a large class were opposed to the law, and Bellomont, as the representative of the law and its faithful administrator, was reprobated and vilified by that class. It must not be thought from this that he had no friends and adherents among the colonists. On the contrary, his cordiality and fair dealing won for him the esteem of all right-minded persons, and by them he was both appreciated and respected. His only weapon in dealing with his enemies was the truth. To him is eminently applicable the famous lines of Horace:—

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus,
Non eget Mauri jaculis,
Neque arcu.
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra.

Thus admirably translated by the Rev. Dr. Francis:—

The man who knows not guilty fear,
Nor wants the bow nor pointed spear,
Nor needs, while innocent at heart,
The quiver, teeming with the poisoned dart.

FACTS ABOUT NEW MEXICO.

Mr. L. Bradford Prince, Chief Justice of New Mexico, appointed by President Hayes, and who was formerly a Senator in the Legislature of this State, lectured last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, on Clinton street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Long Island Historical Society. His subject was "New Mexico; Its History, People and Resources." The lecturer, after giving a minute history of New Mexico, gave an interesting account of the people, their manners and customs. There were, he said, three distinct classes of civilization—those of the aborigines, the Spanish and American. After describing the construction of the buildings of the aborigines he said that those structures were kept scrupulously clean. There was no characteristic so notable with them as that of cleanliness. One peculiarity of these people was the language, of which there were four entirely distinct kinds. These were so different that those who spoke one language could not speak the others.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The committee to organize a National Agricultural Society that shall represent every section of the country and combine every interest directly or indirectly related to agriculture have issued an address from their headquarters in this city. They state that the aim of the society is the advancement of agriculture in the United States by practical methods, such as periodical exhibitions of soil products, in the principal cities of the country; the encouragement of immigration; the discussion of questions of agriculture and of commerce in its products and the collection and dissemination of thought and experience thereon. A convention will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, on the 10th of December, to further the design of the Committee on Organization.

THE CLUBBER AT BAY.

Captain Williams on Trial in the Court of General Sessions.

WITNESSES WHO SAW HIM STRIKE SMITH.

A Lively Encounter Between Messrs. Bliss and Whitchurch.

Perhaps owing to the inclement weather the corridors of the General Sessions building were not as densely packed as was anticipated in view of the fact that the trial of Captain Williams had been peremptorily set down for hearing. There was, nevertheless, a large attendance, and when Judge Gildersleeve took his seat on the bench nearly every available space was occupied. The indictment charged the accused with assault and battery, having, as alleged, unnecessarily clubbed George S. Smith, of Brooklyn, while he was waiting at Madison Square Park to witness the military review by Governor Robinson on the 15th ult. Jointly indicted with him was Policeman Fleming, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, of which Captain Williams has charge, but the latter preferred to have a separate trial, which was accorded. Promptly at eleven o'clock the accused, who was in uniform, took his seat at the bar; and beside him were seated his counsel, Mr. Elihu Root and ex-United States District Attorney George Bliss. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and when the case was called by that gentleman it was promptly proceeded with. In the immediate vicinity of Captain Williams sat Mr. Samuel Whitchurch, secretary of the Taxpayers' Association, who, as is well known, has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the complaint on which the indictment was found. Some time was taken up in getting a jury, the usual questions being propounded by the defence as to whether any prejudice existed in the minds of the jurors called. To the interrogatories of Mr. Bliss a few admitted having decided opinions and were excused. At length the following jury was secured and sworn:—James McPyke, hotel keeper, No. 35 Clinton place; Charles Schussler, grocer, No. 210 Third avenue; Henry Gerken, grocer, No. 102 Prince street; Rudolph Pehlemann, insurance agent, No. 31 West Washington square; Frank N. Reynolds, contractor, No. 221 East Seventy-eighth street; Anthony F. Mahkerholz, boot maker, No. 1 Second avenue; Solomon Stark, dry goods, No. 11 avenue C; Frank E. Bean, ice dealer, No. 245 West Eighteenth street; Gustavus W. Rokohl, cigars, No. 843 Eighth avenue; John M. Goldberg, gentleman, No. 175 East 117th street; William M. Bowns, machinist, No. 956 Third avenue, and Jacob Schloeder, cigars, No. 166 First avenue.

MR. WHITCHURCH ON THE STAND.

When Mr. Samuel Whitchurch, the complaining witness, took the stand a dead silence pervaded the court. It was expected that the main developments in the case would be derived from him, but in his statement for the prosecution there was nothing new from the testimony he has already given before the Police Commissioners on the trial of Captain Williams. He said he was standing among the spectators on the day of the parade, on the east side of Fifth avenue, the westerly side of Madison Square Park, about seventy feet north of Twenty-fourth street. The carriage occupied by Governor Robinson and others was drawn up at the reviewing stand and the horses were driven down in the vicinity of Twenty-third street. The coachman took a short turn to the left in his effort to get near the curbstone. In this endeavor he was assisted by a policeman, who removed the bystanders until he got the horses' heads about three feet from where he (witness) stood. There were three rows of people where he was standing. Presently he heard a voice cry out, "Stand back!" "Stand back!" Witness was then three feet from the curbstone, but retreated further, as he did not desire that his toes should be trodden upon. He retreated to a grass plot. Just then he saw Captain Williams coming through the crowd with his club extended. There was an open space on his right hand and he moved further from that officer. Witness then saw him make a jump and down came his baton, the point of which he saw on the collar bone of a young man, whom he now knew as Charles W. Smith. At that moment Officer Fleming (No. 50) came up and, pushing himself between Captain Williams and Smith, struck the latter a severe blow on the temple. Smith fell and witness cried out, "Shame! shame! on such brutality," while the crowd cried out to "Shoot him!" The witness then stated that as the column was coming down the street he stepped forward to witness it. Smith was taken off in an ambulance.

In cross-examination Mr. Bliss handled Mr. Whitchurch without gloves, first questioning him as to the position he occupied when the affair was in progress. Mr. Whitchurch was perfectly cool and collected during the ordeal and did not materially change the statement elicited by Mr. Rollins. He did not hear Captain Williams say anything during the occurrence, being deaf in one ear. He had seen him before, he said, and common report had given the policemen of the precinct in his charge a reputation for brutality, and when he saw Captain Williams coming along he wanted to get out of the way. He had a prejudice against the police of that precinct, though he admitted that some of the men in the department were as good as could be