"GOVERNOR'S DAY."

An Immense Throng of Visitors at the Seventh Regiment Fair.

PROGRESS OF THE VOTE.

Disappointment Over Governor Robinson's Unavoidable Absence.

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather yesterday, the attendance at the Seventh Regiment Fair was very large. During the earlier portion of the day the lady visitors preponderated numerically, but toward the afternoon and in the evening the sterner sex, released from business cares, flocked with their wives and daughters to assist by their presence and purses, the object sought by New York's favored organization of citizen soldiers. At nine last evening the immense drill room was fairly crowded with people, most of them evidently being from the higher walks of life. A portion of this throng was in all probability attracted by the announcement that Governor Robinson and staff were expected to be present, as invitations had been extended not only to our own Executive, but also to the Governors of States adjacent to New York, to visit the fair yesterday. Hence it was termed "Governor's day." No Governor put in an appearance, however, a fact which did not seem to produce any depressing effect on the spirits of the light-hearted visitors. During the afternoon Colonel Robert Olyphant, aide-de-camp to Governor Robinson, received a telegram from the latter expressing disappointment at his inability to be present, owing to official duties which could not be postponed. The fact of this despatch having been received was not known to many until late, as it had been understood that the Governor was not expected to visit the fair until eight o'clock in the evening. Shortly before that hour all doubts were set at rest by the appearance in full uniform of several members of the Governor's staff without their chief. Among these were Major General John B. Woodward, adjutant general; Brigadier General Daniel D. Wylie, chief of ordnance; Brigadier General Campbell, quartermaster general; Brigadier General James Pearsall, engineer-in-chief; Colonel Creeney, assistant chief of ordnance; Colonel Thomas Stokes, aide-de-camp; Colonel Briggs, assistant inspector general; Surgeon General Swaim and Colonel Olyphant. During the evening the Seventh Regiment Band discoursed good music, and every one present seemed delighted, including the managers, who must have been gratified at the day's receipts. An officer of the regiment in alluding to the attendance said last night to the writer, "Colonel Clark is in the seventh heaven of delight."

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

When illuminated in the evening by flaming gas jets from 3,500 burners the main drill room presents a brilliant scene. The bright tinted articles which are displayed at the several booths, the handsome costumes of richly dressed ladies, the pleasing ornamentation of flags and banners and the scrupulous neatness of the place—all go to form a picture that must be seen to be appreciated. The gas in the building is lighted by electricity. Every precaution that human foresight could suggest has been taken to guard against fire. In the drill room three firemen are on duty, standing by a chemical fire engine, night and day, in case of an emergency. The arrangements for guarding against fire were made under the direction of Chief of Battalion Fisher, of the district in which the armory is situated, assisted by Adjutant C. Graham Bacon, of the Seventh regiment. A regular guard, consisting of thirty active members of the regiment, is mounted daily at half-past two P. M., and these do duty for the ensuing twenty-four hours. This guard is selected each day from one of the companies, the officer of the day being always the captain of the company from which the guard under him has been selected.

The immense bale of spotlessly white cotton donated to the fair by the Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga., continued to be an object of interest yesterday. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the Gate City Guard, while visiting New York, were the guests of the Seventh, and this graceful compliment to the latter for the hospitality of its members has not been tendered to unappreciative recipients. This has already been manifested by the large vote given to Captain Burke, of the Gate City Guard, in the subscription contests for the gold mounted Remington rifle and sword. Throughout the day bright eyes gazed wistfully at the brighter diamonds which form the $5,000 set to be disposed of by subscription at the booth of Company G. The tickets for the coveted prize are about two-thirds sold, the price being $1 each. A massive silver cup of elaborate design, presented by a firm of this city, is being eagerly worked for by the several companies and their lady friends, as it is to be the property of the company making the highest aggregate returns at the close of the fair. On this account the original design of the managers that the daily receipts at each company's table should be handed into the treasurer every evening at the close of the fair has had to be abandoned to some extent, as several of the companies are unwilling to divulge information as to their financial progress lest it should militate against their chances of securing the cup. Among the articles received yesterday was a barrel of "Gazelle" flour, presented by a friend of the regiment on the Produce Exchange, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Armory fund. The sword with golden grip, hilt and scabbard given to Company E was presented to the late Captain Frederick Creighton by that company some twenty-two years ago, and now Captain Creighton's children have given the valuable weapon back again to the company to be voted for.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

As this is "children's day" it is expected that a large number of little ones will avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the many delightful attractions offered at the fair. Friday has been designated "Mayor's day," as invitations have been sent out to the Mayor and other municipal officials of this city, as well as to the Mayors of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Long Island City and Yonkers. To-day and each day hereafter the fair will be opened at one o'clock P. M. and closed at eleven o'clock P. M. This action has been taken by the managers to accommodate the great crowds which, judging from yesterday's attendance, are expected.

The following ladies presided at the various tables yesterday:—

First Company—Mrs. E. F. Davis.
Second Company—Mrs. R. F. Ware.
Third Company—Mrs. E. B. Phelps.
Fourth Company—Mrs. James Baisley.
Fifth Company—Mrs. T. L. Camerden.
Sixth Company—Mrs. John A. Appleton.
Seventh Company—Mrs. J. S. Clarke.
Eighth Company—Mrs. Ellwood E. Thorne.
Ninth Company—Mrs. William Henry Wells.
Tenth Company—Mrs. H. C. Mortimer.
Gypsy Tent—Miss Josephine Pollard.
Tobacco Room—Mrs. C. Graham Bacon.
Tea Room—Mrs. A. W. Beadleston.

The ladies of the Floral Booth, with Mrs. Colonel Louis Fitzgerald as matron, were elegantly costumed in rich silks and velvets. They all wore garden hats, rich fuchsia and corsage bouquets.

VOTING FOR THE RIFLE.

The vote for the gold mounted Remington rifle last evening was as follows:—Colonel Ryder, Ninth regiment, N.Y.S.N.G., 89; Captain Burke, Gate City Guard, 68; Colonel Porter, Twenty-second regiment, N.Y.S.N.G., 60; Colonel Steele, Fourth New Jersey regiment, 44; Colonel Graham, Third Connecticut, 30; Colonel Scott, Eighth New York regiment, 24; Captain Gregory, Twenty-second New York, 20, and General Varian, 14. In the army and navy sword presentment the vote stood:—General Grant, 65; General Sherman, 49; Admiral Porter, 39; General McDowell, 34; President Hayes, 32. For the sword to be presented to any officer of the National Guard, the following were the higher figures:—General Varian, 127; Colonel Ryder, 115; Major McAlpine, 104; Colonel Porter, 75; General Shaler, 62, and General Woodward, 51. It was late when the voting commenced for the award of the sword, belt and epaulettes presented by the officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment.

The Liederkranz Society, through their president, Mr. Henry Havemeyer, have accepted the invitation of Colonel Emmons Clark to sing at the Seventh Regiment Fair, and have selected Monday evening, November 24, as the date. In his letter President Havemeyer says that the Germans of New York, of which his society is one of the leading representatives, have always been ready to support in every proper way the citizen soldiery of the State, among which the Seventh regiment stands pre-eminent.

FINAL NOTES ON THE DISPLAY OF PAINTINGS.

In a last tour around the picture galleries the remaining paintings which are thought worthy have received attention. Many foreign painters, some of whose work in the galleries has already been written about, are represented by several canvases belonging to different collectors and dealers, so that in their case a simple mention is made, unless the pictures are far above or below the usual standard. We find rather heavy in treatment, a landscape (No. 3 in the catalogue) by George Inness, which is loaned by the American Art Gallery. E. L. Durand's "Passing Thoughts" shows a young soldier of the "Seventh" during the war, seated at twilight, by a roadside, near a smouldering fire, reading a letter from home. The work is pleasing in sentiment, the figure is good and the landscape effect very creditable. Near the Durand is a specimen of J. H. L. de Haas, "Cattle," owned by Mr. D. H. McAlpine. A. Scifoni's, we had almost said chromo, "Cleopatra and Fortune Teller," loaned by Mr. W. S. Gurnee, is exceptionally bad for a composition of such pretensions. A well painted little head of a handsome woman, surrounded by a fantastic arrangement of waves of blonde hair and of what seems to be sea water, is by Mrs. Odenheimer Fowler. An inchoate landscape (No. 30) is signed by Charles H. Miller. For Mr. J. C. Runkle's example of Jacquet, "Falling Leaves," though it is pleasing, in sentiment, we care little. We are glad to note again Frank Fowler's little head of "Sylvia." Of the two landscapes by Homer Martin, which Dr. Stimpson loans, we prefer the excellent little upright study, No. 92. There is much good work in one (No. 57) of Carl L. Brandt's two portraits of old ladies. The other, No. 76, is unsuccessful. Mr. W. S. Gurnee loans an interior signed by Madou. We might find some fault with Herbert McCord's "Wintry Night on Fifth Avenue," but an effort in reproducing a familiar New York street scene is so praiseworthy, that we remember only the work's best points. The drifting snow, and the carriages coming along the street, on a moonlight Sunday night, past one of the noblest church edifices of the city, as well as the general effect are well given. A good gray toned Quartley is called "Low Tide." "Taking His Comfort," loaned by Mr. Walter H. Lewis, does credit to Henry Bacon. Mr. Aaron Healy's "The Good Sister," by Merle, is a charming example of small size.

AMONG THE AMERICANS.

Though Walter Shirlaw's "Bavarian Sheep Girl" has a wofully ill drawn right arm, her figure, as a whole, is good. His "Gretchen" is a charming little maiden. J. C. Thom has given a sort of Corot effect to his "Landscape." An excellent example of William Magrath, one of our best painters, is called "Waiting." Louis C. Tiffany sends one of his street scenes. J. H. Dolph is as clever as usual in his "Cats," and there is good work in his large painting of cattle in a landscape. "Ruffled Grouse" represent A. R. Tait. H. Humphrey Moore has a strong Nubian head. The choice of colors in the costume, though not unpleasant, is peculiar. "The Ferry" is a pleasing example of J. C. Wiggins. J. Ogden Wood's "Cattle" is a good piece of work, the group coming down the path in the middle distance being very effectively introduced. Kruseman Van Elten sends "Summertime," a work chalky in parts. J. B. Bristol's "Ascutney Mountains" is loaned by Mr. James M. Burt. George H. Story has a queer idea of anatomy and an undecided treatment of drapery in his "Fisherman's Daughter." Julian Scott's "Sergeant Jasper" comes from the American Art Gallery. There are "Fruits," by Morston Ream, and a "Moonlight," by J. W. Casilear.

Our parting from J. Ludovici's "Maid of Athens" is not hard. The last adjective applies, to a certain extent, to an otherwise good view on "Narragansett Beach," by J. H. Hicks. "Lighting his Pipe" is a clever little Magrath. Though we may admire, up to a certain point, the wonderful verisimilitude of W. M. Harnett's "Bric-a-Brac," we certainly do not his choice of objects. Joseph Lyman, Jr., contributes his "Moonrise" on a Jersey coast, and Gilbert Gaul an effective, single figure before a camp fire. A third Dolph is an amusing dog and cat story, "The Right of Possession," and a little landscape is by R. Van Buskirk. Returning to the foreign pictures we may in conclusion mention Mr. Loomis White's two examples of Carl Becker, "Venetian Inquisitor" and "The Billiard Table;" a specimen of Preyer's very clever work, "Fruit and Wine," with its minute reflection of the painter at work; Mr. J. Abner Harper's "Sheep," by Jacques; his water color, by Vibert, of a Japanese woman undressing for the bath, and his oil by the same called "Rehearsing;" Mr. John Jacob Astor's Meissonier-like and skilfully executed "The Quarrel," by Ed. Allen Schmidt; Mr. H. R. Bishop's example of Merle, "Mother and Child;" Knoedler & Co.'s familiar "Flirtation," by Boldini; Avery's "The Balcony," by Viry, and Mr. S. C. Spofford's "Dog's Head," by Landseer.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" LETTER.

MR. PROCTOR ON AN ENGLISHMAN'S BOAST AND AN AMERICAN EXPRESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Despite "A Genuine Englishman's" comments on "An Englishman's" letter, I doubt if any Englishman could give the record of any American regiment. Could any American, without specially reading up the subject, give the record of any English regiment? I can answer for it that very few Englishmen could. It is not likely that Englishmen know more about American regiments than they do about their own. Of one thing I am very sure—an Englishman mean enough to boast, and ill-mannered enough to boast here, about what Englishmen might do or try to do in contests with men of their own race on this side of the Atlantic (as if it mattered where men were born and breed were not everything), would certainly not talk of English soldiers whipping Americans. He might in his folly boast that they would thrash or beat their kinsmen here, or if he were one of our 'Arries he might say that they would lick Americans; but no genuine Englishman ever uses the word whip in that sense. And, by the way, let me remark that no respectable Englishman—I may even say no decent Englishman—would think of using that unseemly word beginning with a "b," which seems to be thought here a suitable adjunct to the name "Britisher." I have learned much that is new to me during my visits to this country; but nothing newer than this, that Englishmen, other than navvies (who probably use the word in a professional sense) and blackguards (who like to round their speech with strongly sounding and offensive epithets) ever indulge in the use of this most objectionable word. I even wonder, permit me to say, that Americans can bring themselves to repeat such a word, verbally or otherwise. Yours faithfully, RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1879.

GENERAL HEINTZELMAN ON THE ACTION OF THE SEVENTH IN 1861.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Yesterday's HERALD did not reach me until to-day, and I was quite surprised and much amused at reading "Englishman's" questions about the Seventh regiment. Your answer is admirable; but will you permit me to add a few lines from my experience? In May, 1861, I was the Inspector General of the Department of Washington, under command of the late General Mansfield. He gave me the instructions and I prepared the troops which crossed the Long Bridge and occupied Arlington Heights and Alexandria. I was only a major in the regular army, and, therefore, could not command the colonels, but the difficulty was got over by my giving the needful orders, by direction of the commanding general. The day after we crossed I saw General Mansfield and he told me that the Seventh regiment wished to cross the river, but he was not disposed to let them. I said I did not need any more troops, but I thought he had better let them go, for if they returned home without crossing the boys would laugh at them. He assented and they crossed. We had commenced the erection of Fort Runyon. The Seventh offered to send a detail to dig and I accepted it, not that I needed their services, but only that they might say they helped to throw up Fort Runyon. If a battle had occurred at that time, don't you think they would, as a regiment, have carried their colors into it? S. P. HEINTZELMAN.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S REPLY TO AN "ENGLISHMAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"I am an Englishman."

"Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he grow wise in his own conceit," said the sage. I think that your numerous contributors have done the silly originator of all these remarks too much honor in taking notice of his impertinence. To reply seriously to such absurdity is like setting in motion a steam engine to crush the wings of a butterfly. I cannot say I do not believe he is an Englishman, because I know that there are hundreds of such persons infesting American society and returning the cousinly welcome by similar sillinesses, but I do earnestly tell you that such outrages on sense and decency provoke the heartiest indignation among all educated English people in this country.

I met to-day an English officer—a man who has a Crimean reputation—and asked him if he had read in the HERALD this correspondence. His answer was not very complimentary to my compatriot.

"Bah!" he said, "some infernal Cockney, like the three tailors of Tooley street who wrote to Napoleon III. as 'we, the people of England.'"

I remember when we were reading in England the heroic deeds of your brave troops, of their suffering, privation and endurance, but a few years ago, with what a glowing pride we recounted to each other the feats that proved that the young race was worthy of the stock it sprung from. Our newspapers rang with stirring adventures and valorous exploits; and now to have this scribbler void his inanities makes me downright angry.

I have many times remarked on the justice of the HERALD's treatment of British affairs, if I except a few instances where ignorance of fact has led to a prejudice of judgment, and I do trust that you will not let the kindly feeling that your countrymen entertain for ours be ruffled by another blow from that weapon with which Samson is reported to have slain a lion. Obediently yours,

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

CREEDMOOR.

The Secretary's match was shot yesterday at Creedmoor. There were but six contestants on the ground, each of whom made double entries. It was contested with military weapons at 200 and 500 yards, under the usual conditions—five rounds at each distance. The following scores were made out of a possible 50 points:—J. R. B. Bayley, 42; C. Heizeman, 41; Captain J. L. Price, 41; J. B. Balstan, 40; J. W. Cochrane, 40; W. J. Underwood, 40. The prize, $50 or a trophy, was a monthly one, to be finally awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate in all the competitions during the season. There were eight competitions, making a possible total of 400 points. Yesterday the prize was finally awarded to Mr. Underwood on a total aggregate of 323 points.

YACHTING NOTE.

The yacht Nettie, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. C. J. Osborn, from New York, passed the HERALD Telegraph Station at Whitestone, L. I., yesterday, bound to Kennebunkport.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH GAMES—SCHAEFER DEFEATS HEISER AND GARNIER WINS FROM CARTER.

The billiard tournament was continued at Tammany Hall last evening, with "Yank" Adams as referee. Jacob Schaefer and J. Randolph Heiser met in the first game. The latter won the bank, and, playing with much confidence, made 28 from the lay off. He missed an easy cushion shot and sat down with pleasant applause from the spectators. Schaefer had no difficulty with the ivories, and rail playing, judiciously relieved by necessary open work, accumulated him 38 in response. The four subsequent innings proved unfortunate for Heiser, as he added so few buttons to his side of the string that the showing was miserable. Schaefer was also weak in his second, third and fourth essays, but displayed some of his well known skill at the fifth trial with the spheres, as 21 was reached before he was required to retire. Heiser could only manipulate the balls 3 points in his sixth attempt, and 18 came as Jacob's response. The score stood—Schaefer, 81; Heiser, 36. In the seven following innings Schaefer played poorly, and scored only 7 additional buttons. His friends looked on with amazement, and wondered why he was so careless, though they felt certain that, however much his work lacked strength, he would easily defeat the light haired youth from the "Hub." Heiser's indifferent playing until the tenth inning more than justified their sanguine expectations, as a novice could not have done worse. Then 15 rewarded his effort, and with but little to speak of in the eleventh and twelfth essays he creditably gathered 20 in the thirteenth, which run now and then showed bits of boldness and excellent judgment. The buttons marked—Schaefer, 88; Heiser, 78. Getting the balls prettily in contact on the right side rail in the fourteenth essay Jacob quickly piled carrom on carrom until 20 or more had been added, and then lucky round-the-table action made way for more "railing," until 46 was announced by the marker, when he failed. Heiser took advantage of the position in which Jacob left them and the lower short rail netted him 34, a not intricate massé proving his stumbling block. Schaefer evidently reasoned that the game had been somewhat tiresome and needed life to make it pass as a tolerable encounter. So with 40 he increased his string to 174, while John Randolph reached only 113. From the fifteenth inning Heiser's efforts were particularly commonplace, and much of Schaefer's execution should not be remembered against him as it bore the stamp of intentional carelessness. Jacob made game in the thirty-second inning, beating his opponent 130 points. "A miserable contest," said an old player and good judge.

SCHAEFER—38, 4, 0, 0, 21, 18, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 3, 46, 40, 0, 0, 0, 28, 6, 31, 9, 4, 0, 4, 17, 2, 10, 1, 6, 3, 5—300.

HEISER—28, 4, 1, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 4, 15, 2, 1, 20, 1, 34, 3, 0, 9, 3, 3, 4, 5, 1, 3, 1, 2, 9, 2, 1, 5, 2, 4—170.

Winner's average, 9⅜; loser's average, 5 5-16.

Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes.

GARNIER DEFEATS CARTER.

Albert Garnier and Eugene Carter next presented themselves before the audience. The Frenchman made the opening shot and was playing with more than average luck in the lay off, when he was abruptly stopped by his inability to get the balls out of the lower "balk" under the rules, and 5 was the result of his essay. Carter responded finely in a neat rail play, which soon reached 70, where being compelled to break them he did so, but soon thereafter came to grief in trying a not difficult draw. It was the player's best run of the tournament. During the run Carter used the wrong ivory as his cue ball, but Albert failed to see it. Off went the Frenchman's dress coat and he dashed to the table as if he meant to demolish it. It was not until his fourth inning that he did anything worth speaking of, and then with astonishingly bold play he made 59, his highest run in the tournament. Carter failed in his response, when radiant Albert scored 9. Eugene's cue-arm was somewhat abroad as his counts were of a minor value while Garnier was full of luck and good play. Marvellously well he put 22 together in the sixth inning, and his opponent stopping at half the number in his turn, the buttons stood—Garnier, 110; Carter, 99. Being the leader the Frenchman had still more confidence and trimmed his sails for aggressive work of a keen nature. Rail nursing, open table and round-the-green shots were all the same to him and he counted until 45 were reeled off. No more stronger play by Garnier had been seen by his friends in many days and they heartily applauded his bold work. A miss by Eugene seemed to be the prelude of leaving him high and dry. Garnier never was in better trim and the ivories were inclined his way all the time. His eighth essay was all excellent, and 36 points came to him just as easily as it ever came to a billiard player in the world. Only 11 was made by Carter in answer, and Garnier in his ninth trial was making rapid progress in rail play toward another fair count when he gave his cue too little force and Carter's sharp eyes detecting the movement he claimed his right to play, which the referee very properly allowed him to do. The innings progressed with varying fortunes until the fourteenth for Eugene, when he went to the table 98 points behind. Rail nursing and careful open play gave him 74, which made the scores so much nearer alike than they had been that greater interest was manifested by the spectators in the result. Albert, however, was on his mettle, and, for the first time during the tournament, when there was a chance of his opponent catching him, displayed only trifling nervousness. His sixteenth inning netted him 15, and, though Carter courageously responded with 23, Garnier pleasantly rolled up 47 as the result of his next attempt. Then Eugene reached 27, and the score stood—Garnier, 279; Carter, 220. Garnier took the balls in his eighteenth inning and with 21 went out, defeating Carter by 51 points. The full score is as follows:—

GARNIER—5, 5, 10, 59, 9, 22, 45, 36, 7, 8, 3, 0, 0, 7, 1, 15, 47, 21—300.

CARTER—76, 0, 11, 0, 1, 11, 0, 11, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 74, 5, 23, 27—249.

Winner's average, 16 2-3; loser's average, 14 11-17.

Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes.

The positions of the rival players in the tournament may be seen by the following table:—

Players.	Schaefer	Garnier	Rudolphe	Heiser	Carter	Daly	Slosson	Sexton	Won	Lost
Schaefer		1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	0
Garnier	0		—	1	1	1	0	—	3	2
Rudolphe	0	—		1	0	—	—	0	1	3
Heiser	0	0	0		—	0	—	0	0	5
Carter	0	0	1	—		0	—	—	1	3
Daly	—	0	—	1	1		1	—	3	1
Slosson	—	1	—	—	0			1	2	1
Sexton	—	—	1	1	—	0			2	1

Rudolphe and Garnier play this afternoon, and Slosson vs. Heiser and Sexton vs. Carter meet tonight.

COURTNEY AND HANLAN.

FAILURE OF THE UNION SPRINGS OARSMAN TO DEPOSIT HIS STAKE WITHIN THE TIME AGREED UPON.

Courtney's deposit of $500 had not been received by Mr. Blaikie, the referee in the Courtney-Hanlan race last night nor had any reply to the several despatches sent to the oarsman been received. This silence on the part of Courtney causes a belief in some quarters that he does not intend to row, although Mr. Blaikie has not yet given up hope. The time for posting the deposit, according to the articles of agreement signed by Hanlan on his own behalf and by Patrick H. Sullivan for Courtney, expired on Tuesday night, but as it was known that Courtney's wife was ill at Trumansburg it was thought that perhaps he had gone there and has not been at Union Springs during the past few days. Mr. Blaikie was asked by a reporter of the HERALD what he considered the chances were of the race coming off at all. He replied that he could not "explain the continued silence of Courtney except on the hypothesis that he was away from home in attendance on his wife. Courtney is not a business man, and it is not probable that his letters or telegrams would be forwarded to him. Suppose a letter comes in a day or two saying he has been away from home on account of his wife's sickness, then due allowances should be made. Besides, it is possible that while he may be of one mind to-day something may occur to change his opinions. I can readily conceive that if he were taken away from the influence of his immediate neighbors he might take the same view of this business that the outside world does. Enatis' letter may have the desired effect, but that letter he could not have received in the course of mail until to-day."

Mr. Blaikie further stated that should he receive word from Courtney he would still have to consult Hanlan and make sure that he was satisfied. He said, "I go for anything in reason to bring about a race. When we find out what Soule is doing and what Courtney thinks, the men may be brought together yet. As Hanlan does not intend in any event to go to Washington until next week a delay of a day or two cannot do him much harm. He is taking land exercise, as the weather is too cold in Canada for him to row, and as he has shown a disposition to be reasonable in most matters connected with the race heretofore, and as at any rate if Courtney deposits, that would make Hanlan sure of $500 if Courtney fails to start, it seems to me there is time enough to arrange matters, even if there should be a still further delay of two or three days. The money is ready and sure for the winner this time, as it is in my hands unreservedly for that purpose. There is ample time yet for both men to get into good physical condition; the Washington track and climate are about sure to be all that the rowers could desire, and the public after this long suspense would doubtless be highly gratified if Courtney would shake off his lethargy and, waiving all quibbles, come promptly forward and say that he will row."

HANLAN UNDECIDED.

A despatch from Toronto says that Hanlan did not leave that place for Washington yesterday. He did not yet know what action he would take, but was waiting definite information regarding Courtney's intentions.

COCK FIGHTING.

THE INTERSTATE COCKING MAIN BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT.

This main was fought yesterday in a private pit, near Greenwich, Conn. The affair was arranged about four weeks ago, and since that time the rival fanciers and breeders of game fowls and sporting men have looked forward to the affair with eager interest. A large crowd of sporting men congregated to witness the affair, many coming from Boston, Brooklyn, New York and New Jersey. The articles of agreement signed between the contracting parties specified that each side should show twenty-one cocks, at weights ranging from 4 lbs. 4 oz. to 5 lbs. 10 oz., and fight all that should weigh in according to New York rules, for $100 each battle, and $1,000 the odd fight deciding the main. The weighing in and matching progress lasted nearly two hours, when it was announced that eleven battles would be fought.

Robert Metcalf was chosen referee, and as soon as the match list was hung over the centre of the pit the crowd swarmed round the enclosure and the fighting began. Both sides had a splendid cot of game fowls. The New York division were a mixed lot, some of which were raised in New Jersey, Long Island and New York. The Connecticut fowls were raised at New Haven, while quite a number had been procured at Lowell, Mass., and were famous for their pluck and fighting qualities. Tommy McCabe handled the New York fowls and James Hayden acted in a like capacity for Connecticut. Both sides were confident of winning the main and there was brisk speculation, the New York fowls being made the favorites at $100 to $80. Shortly after noon all the preliminaries were arranged and the fighting began.

FIRST BATTLE.—This was between the light weights of the division, two 4 lbs. 4 oz. birds. Connecticut pitted a dark red, New York a brass back. Betting was $20 to $15 on the dark red. It was a slashing fight, and both fowls proved to be rattlers. After fourteen minutes of slashing fighting the New York fowl killed the Connecticut champion and won the inaugural fight.

SECOND BATTLE.—This was between the heavy weights of the division, the two 5 lbs. 10 oz. birds. New York showed a dark red, with a gray hackle; Connecticut pitted a high stationed pyle. The Connecticut fowl was the favorite. The New York fowl began the fight, but soon received a cut throat and died fighting gamely. Time, 7 minutes.

THIRD BATTLE.—Connecticut sent in a dark red and New York a brass back. Each weighed 4 lbs. 14 oz. The Connecticut fowl was the favorite, but the New York fowl, which was one of Mulholland's famous Irish cocks, proved a rattler, and cut his antagonist into mincemeat. The Connecticut fowl was dead game, and fought until he was killed by a brain blow. Time, 17 minutes.

FOURTH BATTLE.—New York was now one fight ahead and the New York sporting men were jubilant. Both sides produced splendid looking game fowls for this battle, and there was heavy betting. New York pitted a black red; Connecticut a pyle. Each weighed 5 lbs. Betting was $25 to $20 on the New York chanticleer. The fight only lasted 4 minutes, when the New York fowl killed his adversary amid loud cheers.

FIFTH BATTLE.—The score now stood 3 battles won by New York to 1 for Connecticut, and the former were now heavy favorites, and $100 to $70 was laid they would win the main. New York pitted a pyle of the weight of 4 lbs. 13 oz. Connecticut pitted a dark red, weighing 4 lbs. 15 oz. Although the Connecticut champion had the best of the weight the New York fowl was the favorite. The fight was a short and decisive battle. The New York fowl was killed in 6 minutes.

SIXTH BATTLE.—This was between two dark reds. Connecticut sent in a splendid fowl, raised in Lowell, and New York pitted a Ludlow. The New York fowl won in 13 minutes.

SEVENTH BATTLE.—This was between two pyles. The New York fowl weighed 4 lbs. 7 oz., and the Connecticut fowl 4 lbs. 7 oz. The battle lasted seven minutes and Connecticut won. The score now stood 4 to 3, in favor of New York.

EIGHTH BATTLE.—This was won by New York, and odds of 10 to 7 were laid that they would win the main.

Connecticut won the ninth battle in 16 minutes, and the tenth and eleventh battles were won by New York, who won the main.

A large amount of money changed hands, and the total score was 6 battles for Connecticut and 7 for New York. The main lasted six hours.

A return main is to be fought on Thanksgiving Day.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The fifth average monthly contest of the Fountain Gun Club took place at Brooklyn Driving Park, Parkville, L. I., yesterday afternoon. The conditions of this contest are as follows:—The member making the best average score in twelve monthly (one year) shoots to receive a breech-loading "Parker" gun, valued at $125; a silver pitcher to the second and a silver goblet to the third best average scores. Fourteen members faced the traps and each shot at seven birds. The sport was interesting and the shooting very fair. The honors of the day went to Messrs. Harvey Smith and John Slane, by killing six birds each, while seven other members killed five. The following is the score:—

BROOKLYN DRIVING PARK, PARKVILLE, L. I.—PIGEON SHOOTING—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1879.—The fifth average monthly contest of the Fountain Gun Club, at 7 birds each; to shoot 3 birds at 21 yards, 2 birds at 26 yards and 2 birds at 31 yards; 80 yards boundary; 1¼ ounces of shot; from two H and T plunge traps; the use of one barrel only allowed; club rules.

		Killed.	Missed.
H. Smith	1 1 1 0 1 1 1	6	1
J. Slane	1 1 1 0 1 1 1	6	1
Eddy	1 1 1 1 0 0 1	5	2
Sleover	1 1 0 1 1 1 0	5	2
McMahon	1 1 1 1 0 0 1	5	2
W. Hunter	1 1 1 1 0 0 1	5	2
Sheridan	1 1 1 1 0*1 0*	5	2
Lemken	1 0 1 1 1 0 1	5	2
Watts	1 0 0 1 1 1 1	5	2
Conover	1 1 1 0 0 0 1	4	3
Bush	1 0 1 1 1 0 0	4	3
Ravenhall	0 0 0 1 1 0 1	3	4
Bryne	1 0 0 0 1 0 0	2	5
White	0 1 0 0 0 1 0*	2	5

*Fell dead out of bounds.

Referee—Mr. Henry Miller.

A pigeon match of twenty-five birds each was shot yesterday at Oceanport, N. J., between Mr. William Greening, of Deal, and Mr. P. L. Duffy, of New York. The match was for $50 a side; 30 yards rise; 5 traps, five yards apart; Hurlingham rules. Mr. Greening proved an easy winner, killing 22 to Mr. Duffy's 19.

The members of the Bayonne Gun Club competed yesterday at Bergen Point, N. J., for a marksman's badge at glass balls. The conditions were 15 balls, Bogardus' traps and rules. The winner was Mr. L. N. Chapin, of Centreville, who broke 13 balls. Messrs. Chapin and Sidney Bocholtz afterward shot a match of 50 balls a side, single traps, 21 yards rise, for $60. Mr. Chapin won, breaking 44 to his adversary's 40.

The Middlesex Gun Club engaged in competition yesterday afternoon at Tremley, N. J., for the champion marksman's badge, at ten pigeons each, handicap rise, English rules. The winner was Mr. Dwight Thompson, of Matawan, who killed 10 birds straight. The other best scores were those of Messrs. Wood, Silven and Laird, of 9 each; Dr. Mott, Mr. W. De Long and Mr. M. Nobles, each 8, and Mr. Chadwick, 7.

TROTTING HORSE BREEDERS.

The National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders held its annual meeting at the Everett House, in this city, yesterday. At one P. M., at which hour the meeting had been fixed for, there were but few members present, and as a number of gentlemen had notified Secretary Packer that they would be present in the evening, those present, after some talk, adjourned until half-past seven P. M. Soon after that hour Mr. H. M. T. Mali, president of the association, called the meeting to order. On the roll being called, some twenty-two members answered to their names.

After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and approved, the report of the Executive Committee was read. It showed that nine meetings had been been held, but the most important feature of the report was the committee's decision as to the standard of future admissions to the registration of pedigrees, defining the sense of the association as to what will constitute a trotting bred horse, with a view of establishing a breed of trotters on a more intelligent basis. The report was accepted without question, as also was the treasurer's report, which showed that the association had a clear margin of $548 in the bank, independent of $1,840 belonging to the several stakes yet to be trotted for, and that the association did not owe a dollar to anybody. After which the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, they being the same as were elected nearly a year ago:—

President—Mr. H. W. T. Mali, of New York.
First Vice President—Mr. G. M. Jewett, of Ohio.
Second Vice President—Mr. J. V. Baker, Jr., of New York.
Third Vice President—Mr. J. P. Wiser, of Canada.
Secretary—Mr. L. D. Packer, of New York.
Treasurer—Mr. J. W. Gray, of Vermont.
Directors—Messrs. Charles Backman, New York; W. H. Wilson, Kentucky; Shepherd F. Knapp, New York; G. T. Moulton, Vermont; Richard West, Kentucky; H. N. Smith, New Jersey; J. D. Willis, New York; F. D. Norris, New York, and W. F. Osborne, Connecticut.
Executive Committee—Messrs. H. W. T. Mali, J. V. Baker, L. D. Packer, Charles Backman, W. H. Wilson, S. F. Knapp, G. T. Moulton, George M. Jewett, J. P. Wiser, J. W. Gray, R. West, H. N. Smith, J. D. Willis, F. D. Norris and W. F. Osborne.

After a few brief remarks by Major Morton, who had been requested to cast a single ballot for the above ticket, the subject of amendments to the constitution came up, but although nearly two hours were spent in talk no important changes were made, and the association adjourned and spent the remainder of the evening in conversation, during which trotting and the trotting horse were discussed in every imaginable shape.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' TRIAL.

Close of the Prosecution in the Smith Clubbing Case.

EVIDENCE OF THE VICTIM.

Contradictory Statements as to Whether the Captain Struck Smith.

The trial of Captain Alexander S. Williams, indicted for assaulting Charles W. Smith with a club on the 15th of October last, was resumed yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Gildersleeve. There was a very large attendance, and great interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings. The accused sat beside his counsel, Assistant District Attorney Rollins conducting the prosecution. Quite a number of the friends of Captain Williams visited the court during the day.

A young man named William Deterling, a clerk at No. 254 Broadway, was the first witness called by Mr. Rollins. A diagram was shown him and he pointed out the position in which he stood at Madison square on the day of the military parade. The witness heard the cry of "Keep back!" and he then saw Captain Williams strike Charles W. Smith with his club; he thought the blow struck Smith under the chin, near the shoulder; Smith then made some remark which the witness could not hear; Captain Williams raised his club and struck Smith a second time on the breast. Witness saw Captain Williams raise his club for the third time, but could not say whether he struck a third blow. Here the witness illustrated with a walking cane what he considered the force of the blow, which was described as a tap and a prod. In reply to Mr. Root, the witness said he had talked about the case with his employer and De Forrest, with whom he was in company on the day of the occurrence. He was certain that, although he was five or six feet behind Smith, he saw Smith's lips move after the first blow. "May I ask," inquired Mr. Root, "whether you did not see Captain Williams' lips move—were you not watching the Captain's lips?" "No," answered the witness somewhat wrathfully, "I was watching the Captain's club."

WANTED TO SEE GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

The next witness was Alexander Wood, who carried on business some time ago at No. 378 Eighth avenue. Mr. Rollins asked him if he had go ne to Madison square on the 15th of October last to see the review.

"Yes," Mr. Wood replied, "I went to Madison square on that day, but not to see the review, but to see Governor