THE TURF.

Our Review of the Racing Season of 1872.

Meeting of the Kentucky Association—The Nashville Blood-Horse Association—Jerome Park—Monmouth Park, and the Defeat of Bassett by Longfellow.

SECOND PAPER.

MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION.

We now come to affairs in the famous Blue Grass Region, the thoroughbreds' paradise. There is no spasmodic effort to create enthusiasm in Kentucky as regards the turf, for almost every man, woman, and child within the borders of this famous State is apparently inspired with an intense love for racing, and cherishes the memories of the great men, from Henry Clay down, who were stanch supporters of the noble sport. The meetings at Lexington, therefore, are assured successes, and those of 1872 were no exception to the rule. The Spring meeting began May 13, with the Brand Stakes for four-year-olds, two mile heats. Hollywood, Saucebox, and Express started; the race was won by Hollywood in two straight heats in 3:41½, 3:39¼, thus again showing the superiority of the Glencoe blood in conjunction with that of Lexington. A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, a mile and a half, came next, and the four starters were Planetarium, Bazaine, Jury, and Malita. They finished in the order named in 2:44. Planetarium won the race very easily. The track was in splendid order for the second day's sport, which began with the Phœnix Hotel Stakes for three-year-olds, mile heats—and Planetarium added to her reputation by again defeating her two opponents with ease in 1:45, 1:46¼. Florence I was second in each heat. The Knight of Anderson was distanced in the first heat. Planetarium was now landed as another Fanny Ludlow, and a "world-beater," but she subsequently failed to come up to the expectations of her admirers. The next event was a dash of a mile and a quarter, and the following seven started, viz.: Frogtown, Spendthrift, Mollie Cad, Elsie, May Viley, Minnie Lee, and Oceanica. Frogtown, the son of Bonnie Scotland and Ada Cheatham, won the race, and distinguished himself by running the distance in 2:09½, thus beating by half a second the fastest time on record. Frogtown is at the present time the property of Gen. Custar, of the United States Army. The third day's events were full of interest, for Uncle John Harper's pets Longfellow and Lyttleton were to appear for the first time. Already had the question of superiority between Longfellow and Bassett taken a firm hold of the public mind, and the début for the season of the grandson of Lexington was looked upon with interest. The first race was two mile heats, and Lyttleton had the lightning colt Hilderic for his competitor, whom he defeated with ease in 3:37, 3:49¼. Longfellow then disposed of Metella and Aureola in a mile and a half dash, in a canter, in 2:41¼. On the fourth day the Clay Stakes, for three-year-olds, mile heats, was contested by Bazaine, Logan, Bruce, Jury, Bombshell, Hartland, and Extract, and here again the Lexington and Glencoe blood came out victorious, Bazaine winning a fast race in two straight heats in 1:45¼, 1:47. In the second race, a dash of a mile and three-quarters, Frogtown, a ch. f., by War Dance, Falaria, Spendthrift, and a bay mare by Lexington, out of a Hooten mare, started, and Frogtown won in the astonishing time of 3:07; for the second time in one meeting crediting himself with the fastest time reached. The previous record for a mile and three-quarters was 3:07¼, by Corsican, at Saratoga, in 1869. There was a heavy rain on the fifth day, and the track was deep in mud, notwithstanding which the sport was good. The first race, mile heats for all ages, was captured by Elsie, by Bonnie Scotland, in consecutive heats, Mollie Cad second, a Tipperary colt distanced in the second heat, and Sunflower and John Doe in the first. The time was 1:54¼, 1:57¼. Next came a selling race of a mile and a quarter, the starters being Florence I, Spendthrift, a b. g. by Norton, Mephisto, May Viley, Piggy, Moselle, King Bernadotte, and Minnie Lee. Florence I was the winner, in 2:23¼. The 18th of May was the sixth and last day of the meeting. The first event was the Consolation Purse for beaten horses. Aureola won this, beating a four-year-old by Norton, and distancing Piggy, Minnie Lee, and Mandine. Time, 1:55¼, 1:54¼. The Harper Stakes for three-year-olds was next decided. It was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, and nine started; viz.: Platina, John Doe, Bombshell, Florence I, a ch. f. by War Dance, Hartland, Minus, Humming Bird, and Knight of Anderson. Platina won by six lengths, in 1:25. The Wooley Stake for all ages, a dash of three miles, closed the meeting, and this Longfellow won in 6:00¼, Metella being second, Talaria third. Susan Ann and Hollywood also started.

RECAPITULATION.

Winner.	Owner.	Races Won.	Amount.
Longfellow	J. Harper	2	$800
Lyttleton	J. Harper	1	400
Platina	J. Harper	1	250
Frogtown	W. T. Stanhope	2	400
Planetarium	Boyd & Ward	2	2,700
Hollywood	A. Buford	1	700
Bazaine	Robinson & Morgan	1	1,050
Elsie	J. W. H. Reynolds	1	200
Florence I	J. F. Robinson, Jr.	1	150
Aureola	R. G. Thomas	1	150
Total races		13	$6,900

NASHVILLE BLOOD-HORSE ASSOCIATION.

While the games were going on at Lexington, Nashville was taking a holiday. The meeting began on the same day as the Kentucky Association, and it was feared that both would suffer by coming in conflict; but the contrary was the case, as there were plenty of horses to make good racing at both places. The inaugural race was the Agreed Stake, for four-year olds, mile heats, which was won in two heats by Double Out, by Jack Malone, in 1:50, 1:47½; Repeater was second, Richland third, and a gray filly, by Brown Dick, distanced. The Cumberland Stake, for three-year olds, mile heats, next claimed attention, and four started. These were Eland, by Jack Malone; Jennie McKinney, by Planet; Mignonette, by Jack Malone, and Tallulah, by Planet. Thus, there were two Planet fillies against a son and daughter of Jack Malone. Eland won in two heats, in 1:47, 1:46½. The Railroad Stake, for green three-year olds, mile heats. There was a large field of nine contestants, viz.: High Constable, Tom Aiken, Flush, Mariposa, Eland, Bessie Lee, T. W. Doswell, Warrenne, and Nina Turner. The last three were distanced in the first heat, which was won by Flush in 1:46½. The second heat was taken by Tom Aiken in 1:45½, and the third and fourth by High Constable in 1:47¾, 1:50. Nathan Oaks afterward won a dash of two miles in 3:42, defeating Barney Williams, Bay Tom, Morlacchi, Graham McNairy, and Josephine, in the order named. The concluding race of the day was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, which Arizona won in 2:16¾, beating Sally Newton, Wanderer, Emma Pratt, Keno, and John Morgan. The third day began with two-mile heats, and this was won, in two heats, by Anna Bush, beating her only competitor, Euchre. The time was 3:38, 3:39. The mile heats brought out a strong field, composed of Quartermaster, Aneroid, Sally Newton, Tenor, Quicksand, Graham McNairy, and Glenrose. The race was finished in three heats, Quartermaster winning the first and third, Aneroid taking the second. Time—1:47¼, 1:46, 1:48. The Turner Stakes was first on the programme for the fourth day. It was for three-year olds; mile heats. The starters were Evelyn Mabry, Ave Maria, Bracelet, and Firefly. The latter won the first heat in 1:45, but that "cooked" him for the race, and Evelyn Mabry won the other two heats in 1:47¼, 1:48¼. The second race, a dash of a mile, at catch weight, Morlacchi won in 1:46¼, beating Keno, Mignonette, Lavergne, and Lame Munday. The races on the fifth day were run in the mud, and during a rain-storm. The dash of three miles was won by Anna Bush, who beat Euchre and Bay Tom, in 5:53. The concluding race of the day was the mile heats, best three in five, which Arizona won in three consecutive heats—1:54¼, 1:51¾, 1:53¾; Quartermaster was second, Wanderer third, Josephine and Emma Pratt distanced in second heat. The sixth, and closing day of the meeting, was wet and disagreeable, but still the interest in the races never flagged, and the attendance was good. The Maxwell House

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Inventors and Inventions—Their Relation to Manufacturing Industries.

The Business of the Patent Office Quadrupled in Eleven Years—The American Patent Office Model-Room—Recent Laws.

Inventors are public benefactors. Howe's sewing-machine has ameliorated the condition of the working women of the world; McCormick's reaper renders the farmers' harvest season a joyous pastime; Morse's telegraph has made the communities of the globe one great social party; Dr. Morton's etherization renders the patient free from pain in surgical and dental operations; while Goodyear has largely contributed to the physical comfort of all classes, and Hoe to the dispatch of news and general intelligence over the civilized world. And so also Bogardus' iron architecture, Mott's works in domestic heating apparatus, Ericsson's caloric engines, Burden's horse-shoe machines, Saxton's mint and coast survey machinery, and a score of other modern inventions have contributed largely to the advancement, comfort, and material prosperity of the human family.

There is no other country in the world where so much talent and attention are devoted to the invention and adaptation of labor-saving machinery as in the United States. This is attributed mainly to two causes: First, the general intelligence of the working classes, and, second, the protection extended by the Patent laws to inventors. The practical mechanic or manufacturer, in the daily routine of duty, conceives the idea that what he is now accomplishing by hand, might be done quicker and at less cost by machinery. He at once taxes his inventive powers and gives his brain no rest until he has produced the object of his severe study. His invention has proved to be valuable, and under the protection of the Patent laws he is rewarded in the sale of his articles, for his persevering toil, while other workmen are benefited in their business by availing themselves of the new machinery, and the nation is enriched by the increased production of manufactures.

The increase of inventions during the last decade, and especially since the close of the war, is without a parallel in this or any other country. This can best be seen by reference to the records of the Patent Office. Commencing with 1840, the following statement gives the result for each successive fifth year down to 1860, and for each year since that date:

Year.	Applications Filed.	Patents Issued.	Cash Received.	Cash Expended.
1840	765	473	$38,056 51	$39,020 67
1845	1,246	502	51,076 14	39,395 65
1850	2,193	995	86,927 05	80,100 95
1855	4,435	2,024	216,459 35	179,540 33
1860	7,653	4,819	256,352 59	252,820 80
1861	4,643	3,340	137,354 44	221,491 91
1862	5,038	3,521	215,754 99	182,810 39
1863	6,014	4,170	195,593 29	189,414 14
1864	6,932	5,020	240,919 98	229,868 00
1865	10,664	6,616	348,791 84	274,199 34
1866	15,269	9,450	495,665 38	361,724 28
1867	21,276	13,015	647,581 92	639,263 32
1868	20,420	13,378	681,565 86	628,679 77
1869	19,271	13,986	693,145 81	486,430 78
1870	19,171	13,321	669,456 76	557,149 19
1871	19,472	13,033	678,716 46	560,595 08
1872	19,587	13,620	700,954 86	623,553 90

An examination of the figures in this table will throw a vast amount of light upon the American patent system. It also shows many important and some very peculiar facts in the practical operation of the office. It will be observed that the annual issue of patents increased from 473 in 1840, to 13,986 in 1869, while the cash receipts of the office were $38,056 51 in the first, and $693,145 81 in the last year named. But the most extraordinary development of the office has been since the close of the war. For example, the whole number of patents issued in 1861 was 3,340, while in eight years from that time, as just shown, the annual issue reached within a fraction of 14,000. It is generally supposed that there was a large increase of patents issued during the war years. But such is not the fact. There were more issues in 1859 and in 1860 than in either 1861, '62, or '63. Inventions were neglected during the war years, excepting for the development of gunnery, war machinery, and materials for the swift destruction of human life.

In 1864 the increase in the number of patents issued was large, and continued up to 1869, jumping from 9,450 issues in 1866, up to 13,015 issues in 1867.

The largest yearly number of applications for patents occurred in 1867; but the largest yearly number of patents issued was in 1869; while the largest aggregate of annual cash receipts was during the fiscal year 1872, as will be confirmed by the Commissioner's forthcoming annual report.

A comparison of the figures showing the number of applications filed for patents, and those indicating the actual issues, will enable the

THE DIAMOND FRAUD.

A Philosophical View of the Late Swindle.

One of the Principal Operators an Ex-Penitentiary Convict—Attend to Your Regular Business and Let Speculation Alone.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRASS VALLEY, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1872.

Diamond stock is worth as much in reality as ever. It was worthless at first, it holds its own remarkably well, only more so. The bubble has burst, the speculators are skinned a little before they expected it, but fortunately for them they are able to bear it. The grand operators have made something by their fraud, but are disappointed in realizing the large amount they aimed at. The immense swindle has been exposed before its final consummation. If you will refer to my article published in the TIMES of Aug. 26, you will see that I denounced it from the first as a grand swindle. I know the country, know some of the leading spirits of the enterprise. One of the operators was arrested during the civil war, and imprisoned in the Penitentiary, for fitting out a rebel privateer to prey upon the commerce of the United States on the Pacific coast, and since then has been engaged in wild-cat mining stock operations. Another was engaged in a swindling mining operation in London, and was published in a leading English journal for his complicity with the nefarious operation, while a third is a leading man in gambling mining stock operations, and it is generally supposed that the three act in concert in many of their wool-pulling operations. Any speculative enterprise which they are engaged in is looked upon by the straightforward part of our business community with distrust, and that there is fraud at the bottom. No surprise is felt that the diamond swindle is a fraud, so far as they and their confederates are concerned; but the surprise is that they have deceived so many shrewd and intelligent business men. It now appears that Gen. McClellan has not even won an Antietam in the stock market; it has been an inglorious defeat, and money, as well as glory, out of pocket. The scene of operations has been transferred from Arizona to the Green River country, which I traversed in 1849, and certainly then nor since was there any idea of a diamond field until the keen-sighted San Francisco operators, who had never visited the ground, made the important discovery. Just now there is great excitement throughout California at the exposure of the fraud, and a great deal of virtuous indignation heaped upon the supposed perpetrators, but what will it all amount to? It will be a nine days' wonder, the swindlers will escape scot free; indeed, will be looked upon as heroes of financial capacity, and lauded for their smartness, and be more and more consulted in speculating operations. New games will be instituted at the proper time, and the grand operators in the great swindle will be the virtuous authority to manipulate and prove the great value of anything which will put money in their pockets at the expense of the gulled public. What! incarcerate such men? The whole civilized world will be their jail, the indulgent public their jailers. They will have the liberty of the whole yard, and continue to be supported by the people. I do not go into detail of the swindle. The newspapers will give you its history. Many good men were deceived—indeed all who engaged in it but the grand operators. Much credit is due to Mr. Ralston, Cashier of the Bank of California, who, although himself one who was victimized, would not put the ten millions of stock which was placed in his hands upon the market until the fact of the richness of the so-called diamond fields was really demonstrated. His business caution and natural good sense overruled his own belief in the truth of the existence of the diamond fields, and he kept the stock back waiting for further developments, thus preventing an excitement among the people, and those who could illy spare their money in worthless investments. Few men believe that Arnold and Slack, the original finders of the diamond deposits, were the prime movers in the operation. It is pretty clearly shown that they were too impecunious to purchase such an amount of gems as were distributed on the ground. They probably were agents in making the alleged discovery, with a promise of high reward, but deeper heads than theirs conceived the plan, and manipulated the operations. Diamonds are actually found in California. We know they do exist, but they are so rarely found, and their finding the result of accident, I believe in all cases, that no particular locality is given them, as being peculiar to gems. They do not exist anywhere in the known world in sufficient quantities to warrant such an excitement as was about to be inaugurated by the swindlers of the Green River diamond field.

The world will have to put up with the treasures of gold and silver so long as they are the circulating medium. We do know that they exist in paying quantities, and that California and Nevada are the grand fields of such treasure. We suppose that at least a million of dollars has been squandered upon the diamond chimera. Now, had that amount been spent upon developing and working the mines of Grass Valley, under proper management, it would not only have been no loss to stockholders, but, in all human probability, would have doubled that amount to the circulating medium of the world.

Better stick to the old and beaten track than launch out into speculative uncertainties. One thousand mines in Grass Valley have been prospected and proved. We know by actual working that gold is in them. We have our good mines, our medium, and poor ones, but we know which they are, which will be remunerative, and which will not. And, by long experience, we know how to work them and make them pay. We shall be content with them and let those do better who can.

Our Fall has been delightful. We have had just rain enough to lay the dust and make traveling agreeable. Roses and pinks are still blooming in our gardens, and fires are needed only a little time mornings and evenings. There is no demoralization in our climate if it does exist in our stock boards.

More than half our wheat remains on hand for want of the means of transportation. Money is still tight in financial circles, but the gold from our mines is at par, and finds a ready market at all times. As the millennium approaches, we expect the day will come when capitalists will eschew wild-cat, Stock Board, and diamond speculations, and invest their surplus funds in honest, fair-paying gold mines, for such there are almost without end. A few days ago I met a gentleman in San Francisco who had read my letters published in the TIMES, who thought my strictures upon California operators and the financial condition of things too severe; that their effect would be to discourage people from coming here; that the comparison was inimical to the State. There has not been a word written which I wish to take back. Every day's experience justifies their truth; in fact, he subsequently acknowledged that, morally and financially, I was about right. In many ways my opportunities of gaining information are superior, particularly in mines, mining, and the financial condition of the country, and I design to state the simple facts as I find them—"nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

I love California too well to depreciate her capabilities, but I hate the overreaching propensities of the times too much to let vice and rascality go unremarked. I expect the shoe to pinch where it is tight; so let those who wear them "pare their heels and pare their toes." Before closing the subject of diamond speculation, I must tell you my own experience in hunting gems. I went prospecting once, and was left in the cold in about as pitiable condition as many of our diamond stock speculators are. Last August I was with my family at Lake Tahoe. One afternoon I took a boat and rowed over its beautiful surface for a mile or two near the shore. Coming to a pretty cove, where there was a fine beach, we ran in and concluded to search for cornelians, for which the place is celebrated. Along the water's edge we observed large quantities of smooth, rounded, translucent pebbles of quartz, pretty specimens for a cabinet. While the ladies of our party were searching for cornelians, boy-like, I took off my shoes and stockings, rolled up my pants, and waded into the clear water and gathered many nice specimens. About a rod from shore lay a huge bowlder of translucent quartz, partly submerged. I waded out, and climbing to the top, I flapped my wings, and crowed like—an old cock that I was. I felt exhuberant as a diamond stock-broker does when stocks are up. In a little while I started for shore, but stepping carelessly, I found myself sitting on a point of the rock. Dear reader, that point was under water up to my waist. Hum! here was a go, stocks were down and no chance for a change in over a mile. I had waded in—now I waded out amid the jeers and laughter of my partners of the speculation. My wife set me up against a huge rock in the hot sun to dry, and from that moment to this I have had nothing to do in gem-hunting. Let diamond hunting go, dear reader, or depend upon it, like me, you'll find yourself up to your—waist in water—hot water at that.

OLD BLOCK.