

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from the Capital of the Republic.

Severe Fighting Between the Government and Carlist Armies.

The Battle of June 26, with Victory for the Bourbonists.

General Elio's Assault on Castanon's Column and Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

THE SPOILS OF WAR WITH THE ROYALISTS

Cortes Votes Extraordinary Powers to the Ministry.

Municipal Agitation in Madrid, with the Foreign Interests Slightly Excited.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the Spanish capital:—

MADRID, July 1, 1873. A special telegram addressed to the Herald from the scene of war operations in the field reports as follows under date of Camp Lecumberri:—After taking Fort Iruzun, on the 26th of June, the Carlist troops were attacked by the government column under command of General Castanon, 2,000 strong, at a point situated between Legumbert and Jabon.

Five battalions of the Bourbonist army, commanded by General Elio, defeated the republican division, taking its cannon, baggage and eighty prisoners, including among the captives Major Ureta and one captain.

THE LOSSES ALMOST EQUAL IN NUMBER. The loss of the republicans in rank and file is estimated at 300.

The Carlist loss is nearly the same as that of the republicans with regard to numbers.

It includes Majors Aspizaco and Sanjurjo and a younger son of a former Minister at War, Marquis Vinalat.

"HARBREADETTER" ESCAPES FROM DEATH.

General Lizarraja had two horses killed under him during the progress of the combat, and General Dorregaray and his chief of staff were severely wounded.

"MARCHING ALONG."

General Nouvillas' column has arrived at Pampelona.

English Reports of the Ministerial and National Situation—Government Policy and Citizen Politics in Madrid.

LONDON, July 1, 1873.

A special despatch from Madrid to the London Times says "the present Spanish Ministry is regarded as satisfactory by all parties. Señor Carvajal, Minister of Finance, has made arrangements to pay the coupons falling due in July."

The correspondent of the London Times at Madrid telegraphs that the "irreconcilables" in that city have made "several demonstrations, but they were of an insignificant character. Troops are in readiness to suppress any formidable outbreak that may be made."

The News correspondent also says—"Another crisis in the government is feared."

Cabinet Appeal for Extraordinary Powers.

MADRID, July 1, 1873.

In the Cortes last evening the bill granting extraordinary powers to the government was presented and read by Señor Pi y Margall.

The Cortes by a vote of 193 yeas against 13 nays, decided to proceed immediately with its consideration.

Foreign Interests Excited and Watchful.

LONDON, July 1, 1873.

A despatch from Madrid, dated last evening, says—"It is expected that the bill providing for the suspension of constitutional guarantees and placing the government in possession of extraordinary powers will be voted in the Cortes to-night. The government declares that the powers asked for are only to be used in suppressing the Carlist insurrection."

Conditional Concession to the Ministry.

MADRID, July 1—Night.

The Cortes has approved the bill conferring extraordinary powers upon the government. The vote on the adoption of the measure was 139 yeas against 13 nays.

The Situation in the Capital with "Irreconcilable" Division.

MADRID, July 1, 1873.

With the exception of a few shots fired in the fair last night, the quiet of the city was not disturbed.

Only a small number of "irreconcilables" are believed to be in favor of resorting to violence as a means of gaining their ends.

MISSION TO MADRID.

The republicans have appointed a committee to go to Madrid and represent them before the government and the Cortes.

The political Governor has resigned and will return to Spain.

REVOLV. A battalion of volunteers at Cien Fuegos revolted, and tried to prevent a newly appointed Governor of the city from taking his office; but the attempt was a failure.

FRATERNITY. No duel has taken place between the Cuban Generals, Saginil and Garcia. On the contrary, a reconciliation has been effected.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

Spanish Government Manifesto to the Colonial Revolutionists.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, July 1, 1873.

The Minister of the Colonies has sent a cable despatch to the Captain Generals of Cuba and Porto Rico. After saluting the inhabitants of these islands, without distinction of color, he declares that the government is determined to maintain the integrity of the territory, and appeals to the Cuban insurgents "to desist from an aimless and sanguinary war."

Local Publication.

HAVANA, July 1, 1873.

The Tribuna publishes a manifesto of the Federal Republicans of Cuba, urging the union of all parties, and calling on the insurgents, in the name of the Captain General and the Republic, "to lay down their arms and enjoy the benefits of a republican government."

CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Fledge of Retirement from Khiva After Chastisement of the Khan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 1, 1873. Since the fall of Khiva the government of Russia has renewed its assurances that its troops will be withdrawn from the country when the Khan has been sufficiently punished for his treatment of Russian subjects.

THE SHAH.

The Persian Monarch in the Vaults of Thread-needle Street.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 1, 1873. The Shah of Persia visited the Bank of England this afternoon. His Majesty entered the building at half-past two P. M. and remained therein considerable time.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the bank, and the Shah on making his appearance was loudly cheered.

AND THE HE LINGERS. The Shah's departure for France has been deferred until Saturday.

EGYPT.

Consular Hygienic Warning—Travel Interrupted by Cholera.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 1, 1873. The British Consul General in Egypt warns travelers against taking the route via Venice to Egypt, as the steamers from that city are quarantined at Alexandria on account of cholera, which is reported to exist in the northern parts of the Adriatic.

CHINA.

Conquest in Battle and General Slaughter After the Fight.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, July 1, 1873. The Chinese have captured Momeit, a capital town of Burmah, northeast of Ava. The place was carried by assault, and there was great slaughter of its defenders and inhabitants.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Dutch Denial of a Settlement with Atcheen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 1, 1873. A special despatch from the Hague to the Pall Mall Gazette denies that any settlement has been made between the Dutch and the Atcheens.

ENGLAND.

The Revenue Income of the Kingdom Declined—American Trade Orders Falling Off—Discipline in the Confessional—Bullion Supply and the Rate of Discount.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 1, 1873. It is announced that the receipts from internal revenue in the United Kingdom for the fiscal year were £74,896,000, a decrease of £270,000 from the preceding year.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A DECLINE IN THE REVENUES fattens the markets for securities, and it is probable will serve to advance the Bank of England rate.

THE AMOUNT OF BULLION DRAWN FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND ON BALANCE TO-DAY WAS £40,000.

THE RATE OF DISCOUNT FOR THREE MONTHS' BILLS IN THE OPEN MARKET IS ONE-FOURTH PER CENT BELOW THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

HARDWARE TRADE WITH AMERICA AND THE ORDERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Birmingham and Wolverhampton journals express alarm at the decrease of orders for hardware from America and at the remarkable development of the trade in the United States, whose manufactures are supplanting those of England in the British colonies and South America.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE AND THE SUBJECT OF THE CONFESSORIAL.

A meeting was held here last night, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the introduction of the confessional into the Church of England.

The Earl of Shaftsbury presided, and the meeting was large and influential.

AGRICULTURIST PROSPECTS.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY IS FAIR AND FAVORABLE TO THE CROPS.

THE MONEY MARKET STRINGENCY.

The tightness of the money market yesterday is believed to have been partially caused by transfers from the Joint Stock Bank to the American Syndicate.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Motion on the Subject of a Constitution.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 1, 1873.

M. Dufore, late Minister of the Interior, will introduce a motion in the Assembly to-morrow for the immediate consideration of the constitutional bills proposed by President Thiers before his resignation.

It is anticipated that the Right will split on this question.

GERMANY.

Government Investment in United States Bonds—Strike of an Influential Trade Union.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 1, 1873.

It became known to-day that the German government has invested \$10,000,000 in United States bonds, principally of the five per cent funded loan.

STRIKE OF AN INFLUENTIAL TRADE.

BRUSSELS, July 1, 1873.

The weavers of this city, to the number of 8,000, have struck work. They demand an increase of thirty-three per cent in their wages, which the masters refuse to grant.

THE POLARIS SEARCH.

The bustle of preparation for the Arctic Search Expedition continues daily on board the steamer Tigress, at the Navy Yard, under the supervision of the officers assigned to the vessel. Lieutenant Commander White, executive officer of the ship, is actively in charge, and the vessel actually swarms with workmen, busy in caulking, scraping, putting up new rigging, replanking the sides, strengthening the deck timbers and in other ways fitting out the vessel for her singular journey in quest of the fabled Polaris and her icebound crew. It will take two weeks to put the vessel in trim for sea.

THE VIRGINIA CITY EXPLOSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1873. The officers of the Giant Powder Company in this city say they have ascertained definitely that the terrible disaster in Virginia City was not caused by an explosion of giant powder, but of nitroglycerine, with which, they think, Van Hook and others were experimenting at the time of the explosion.

WASHINGTON.

Queries for Diplomatic Aid Since Abroad.

The following circular letter, requesting information in relation to the present annual production of gold and silver, will be forwarded to our consular and diplomatic officers abroad:—

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, JULY 1, 1873.

First—What is the amount of the quantity of gold produced annually from the mines of the country and its dependencies to which you are accredited?

Second—What is the amount approximately of silver produced annually from the mines of the country and its dependencies to which you are accredited?

Third—If practicable, you are requested to transmit copies of any documents bearing upon the subject.

O. A. LINDERMANN, Director of the Mint. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1873. Additional Regulations for the Revenue Marine Service.

The following additions to and alterations in the regulations of the revenue marine service are published for the information and government of all persons concerned:—

All officers of the revenue marine service ordered by the Department to appear before an examining board for examination, with a view to promotion, will be expected to promptly present themselves and undergo an examination, according to orders, and will not be permitted to waive or decline the examination. An officer failing to pass the minimum standard fixed by the Examining Board will be dropped from the rolls or allowed a second examination at a subsequent period within one year, in the discretion of the Department, but should he fail a second time he will be permanently dropped.

Paragraph 102 of the "Revised Regulations of the Revenue Marine Service" is amended by substituting three years for two years as the usual term of service of an officer upon a station. Allotments of pay for the support of the family or other relatives of officers of the revenue marine service may be authorized on their application therefor, in the discretion of the department for a sum not to exceed in any case two-thirds of the monthly pay of the officers desiring it, and for such time only as he may be stationed apart from them on public duty. Sending money or extending valuable favors to officers of the revenue marine service by ship chandlers or other persons connected with the service as contractors is prohibited, and officers are forbidden to borrow money or receive favors from such contractors, and the department will consider as infraction of this rule by the latter named as sufficient cause for refusing to enter into contract with them thereafter.

Retired Naval Officers Relieved from Duty.

In accordance with a late law of Congress forbidding that any retired officer of the navy be assigned to active duty, except in time of war, the last retired officer has been relieved, and there is not one now on active duty. Under a decision of the Second Comptroller, rendered a few weeks ago, to the effect that certain retired officers on duty at the time of the passage of the law might continue to act until the law went into effect, some few were retained, but the last one on that list—Naval Constructor John Leitha was yesterday relieved. Mr. Leitha has been on duty under Admiral Porter, aiding him in the construction of a torpedo boat at New York. No one will be ordered to duty in his place, as the boat referred to is nearly completed, and will probably be launched in the course of two months. Her engines are ready to be put in and plans are all perfected. There will be no necessity for detaching another constructor in his place.

Personal.

Chauncey H. Snow, formerly owner of the National Intelligence, was married to-day to Miss Annie L. Stake. The ceremony took place in Trinity church, Georgetown, Rev. Father Stone officiating, and was witnessed by the elite of society in the district.

Commander E. P. Lull, who has had charge of the Nicaragua Ship Canal Surveying Expedition, is expected here, by the next steamer from Aspinwall, with full reports as to his operations there.

The new Mexican Commissioner was expected before now to arrive in Washington, in company with Minister Mariscal, bringing for the exchange of ratification the new treaty extending the term of the United States and Mexican Commission, but that gentleman is now delayed in New York by sickness.

Ascertaining the Value of Gold and Silver Coins.

H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, with the approval of Secretary Richardson, has addressed a circular to all of our Ministers, requesting information in relation to money accounts, value of standard coin, &c. The object is to ascertain the exact value of gold and silver coins and everything relating thereto, with the view of further legislation at the next session of Congress.

Indian Affairs.

The work of the five Inspectors of Indian Agencies began to-day. Their labor will bring the Indian Bureau into direct relation with the agencies, and as no post will be visited twice in succession by the same inspector, it is expected a better understanding will be had between the officials, and greater efficiency attained in spreading the peace policy.

New Post Routes.

Over two thousand new post routes went into operation to-day. In the New England States—Main was increased 292; New Hampshire, 85; Vermont, 110; Massachusetts, 71; Rhode Island, 17, and Connecticut, 55. In the State of New York 468 new routes were opened. These comprise one-half of the number of new routes. The remainder are distributed in the Southern and Western States and in the Territories.

A Plea for the Sioux.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the official report of the special Commission sent out to negotiate with the Sioux for the removal of their agencies, &c.

Mr. Brunot, the Chairman, writes:—"The statement that the Sioux went from the Red Cloud Agency to attack Baker is denied by Dr. Daniels, the agent, who asserts that they could not have done so without his coming to the knowledge of such an occurrence either before or after the event. Mr. Brunot thinks that General Sheridan must have been misinformed, and says "that there should have been among the 15,000 Indians surrounding the agency some unruly spirits is no evidence of hostility on the part of the Sioux nation." He closes by saying "that the Sioux in this vicinity are not hostile, but are firmly determined upon peace, there can, in view of the facts which presented themselves to the Commission from all sources, be found no reason to doubt."

Putting Stamps on Official Documents.

The law abolishing the franking privilege having gone into effect to-day the several Departments have detailed men especially to attach stamps to official documents, all of which have previously to be weighed, the balances for those purposes being supplied to all the bureaus and divisions. The clerks are now required to affix stamps to the dead letter mail each day, one clerk formerly having been sufficient for the franking. The clerks of the City Post office complain of the additional labor imposed by the weighing of public documents before mailing to ascertain whether the stamps are sufficient to cover the postage. The Sixth Auditor's Office to-day paid out to railroad companies and Western contractors over \$1,000,000 for the transportation of mails for the quarter ending yesterday. This is the largest payment ever made in one day by this office.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, July 1, 1873.

The Jefferson Society of the University of Virginia held their final celebration to-night. W. R. Alexander, of Clarke county, Virginia, was the orator, and J. S. Williams, of Memphis, the medalist. A large number of ladies, and an unusually large number of ladies, were present.

The stand were Senator Bayard, of Delaware; ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland; and Lieutenant Governor W. M. McKim, of Virginia. An unusually large number of ladies were present.

The award of the gold medal for the best essay during the past year.

JESSE R. GRANT.

Funeral of the President's Father at Covington, Ky.

Tribute to the Memory of the Deceased by Rev. Mr. Chadwick.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1, 1873.

Strangers in Cincinnati to-day would have been struck with a short and quiet procession moving up Vine street hill, from the suspension bridge, in all about thirty carriages.

The hearse was a very long and large one, as if made to enclose a great mould of man, and so it did. It enclosed a splendid Scotch-American; a man with all the virtues and fragilities of his race. He had lived and died in the same quiet condition, frugal, thrifty and village-like in all respects, although the father of a man whose power is that of kings. After his corpse, and like him in some respect, with a sad, suffering sort of face, the President of the United States rode silently, thinking, perhaps, of this good old man's charity and of the years he had to wait to see his son realize the expectations due to his iron frame and military education. While the funeral was intended to be a QUIET AFFAIR and while the procession was not led by the braying of trumpets or the tramp of men in uniform, it constituted, nevertheless, the affair of the day in this city and vicinity. The only man who had lived to see his son President of the United States had died in the midst of the very fulness of that son's prosperity, in his second term as Chief Magistrate of the nation. The deceased, in his old age, had for years occupied a position of prominence in the eyes of the people, through his continuous intimacy with the President he had begat and through his connection with many affairs of public interest. So it happened that over in Covington, Cincinnati's most populous suburb, there were large crowds around the unpretentious lead colored two story brick, well-known as THE GRANT MANSION.

No. 520 Greenup street. Around and in the fine Union Methodist Episcopal church, southwest corner of Fifth and Greenup streets, there were also thousands of persons of both sexes congregated. When your reporter called at the Grant residence, at one P. M., there were crowds already gathered around under the fine old white maples that line the square on both sides. Within were gathered scores of immediate relatives and friends, including those absorbed in the deep grief that this taking off had occasioned. There were a dozen or more from Clermont county. Those admitted to the house passed around the casket in the parlor and then left for the church. The casket stood midway of the two small parlors. It was of the kind known as the Oriental, having a full length French plate glass lid of silver, edged with eight silver bar handles, and an oval name plate, inscribed.

JESSE R. GRANT, BORN JANUARY 23, 1794. DIED JUNE 29, 1873.

The lining was of white satin, tastefully festooned with silk loops and tassels. A large cross of evergreens and tuberoses, and a large basket of dowers for the head, constituted the floral decorations. The face, seen through the glass, had AN APPEARANCE OF CALM REPOSE and of rejuvenation, owing to the absence of the glasses with which it was always accompanied in life. There were the heavy overhanging eyebrows, the large, prominent nose, the stern mouth and the tufted chin, all as in life, and looking really as if merely silent in peaceful sleep. It was two o'clock and ten minutes when the crowded audience in the church turned their heads at the slowly swelling notes of the organ as the short procession from the house entered the north aisle, headed by the ministers and bearing the coffin. "Jesus said, I am the resurrection and the life," solemnly quoted the pastor as they entered. After the ministers came President Grant, with bowed head, his mother on his arm, and after him Orville Grant and Mrs. Cramer, a sister. The other relatives followed in close order. Six clergymen participated in the exercises, all being of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were Rev. George T. Savage, Dr. Hatfield, N. W. Darlington, J. N. Worrell, Dr. Collins and J. S. Chadwick, who preached the sermon.

MR. CHADWICK'S SERMON was delivered in a gentle, assuaging voice, and the latter part of it will be historic. "Many of the facts in the life of Mr. Jesse R. Grant have already been spread before the eyes of the public through the daily press. It will not be considered inappropriate, however, for me at this time to speak briefly of the history of one who for the past eighteen years has gone in and out before the people of this community.

Mr. Grant was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; died at his home in this city at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. For the last fifty-two years he has been blessed with the companionship, watched over with the tenderness, encouraged under disappointments and cheered in sorrow by the Christian counsel of a true and faithful wife, now his widow. Their married life commenced in Clermont county, Ohio. Since then their home has been respectively at Point Pleasant, Georgetown, and Bethel, Ohio; Galena, Ill., and Covington, Ky. Four of the six children have been spared to them, and three of this number are present at this service to-day. One has been honored by his countrymen for the second time in being ELECTED TO THE HIGHEST AND MOST RESPONSIBLE OFFICE in the gift of the American people. From his youth Mr. Jesse R. Grant was used to toil. He had an honorable calling, and by faithfulness to his business, by carefulness, industry and economy, accumulated a good share of earthly substance. The promptness with which he met his obligations has been instanced since his death in the articles published in our daily papers. During his life he has shared largely in the experience of men who have suffered from financial losses and betrayed confidence. He was a man of strong purpose and resolute will. These qualities undoubtedly urged him forward in many of the projects of his life, when without them he would have failed. He had a generous side to his nature. The poor have been benefited by him, and he has shown himself ready on many occasions to help those who were in trouble. That he sometimes made mistakes, and that he had his faults none will deny. But at the grave we should call to mind human excellencies and forever bury human fallings. In early life he united and has

retained his relationship with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow and daughters are worthy members of the same church. During his sickness it has been our privilege to converse with Mr. Grant and direct him to Jesus Christ, the Saviour of men. At his bedside, in company with the members of his family, we have, on different occasions, joined in prayer to God for saving Grace and Divine strength. Other Christian friends have also felt a tender solicitude for his spiritual welfare. His death was not wholly unexpected. He never fully recovered from the effect of the paralytic stroke which he was suddenly stricken down in December, 1871. This not only shattered his physical frame but somewhat his mental faculties. During his last sickness he seemed at times to suffer intense pain. He did not think that he would recover, and his family and others remarked the same. The closing years of his life have been

EVENTFUL YEARS in the history of this nation. That he should have had unusual interest in passing events does not seem strange to those who read history to-day. Under the Administration of President Johnson Mr. Grant received and held to the time of his death the appointment of Postmaster in this city. But death respects neither persons nor the places they occupy. He smiles in every station and calling of life. Princes and peasants are alike his subjects. In the quiet of his home, with his wife and daughter and a few friends at his bedside, on Sunday evening last, just as the sun of day was hiding his face behind the western hills, Mr. Jesse R. Grant departed "this earthly life."

THE SERVICES AT THE CHURCH occupied just an hour. Then the congregation all filed around the coffin and took their last look at the well known face. Their attention was equally attached to the living—in the face of the President, who sat immediately in front of the casket, with downcast eyes, close by his mother and sister. The casket was then transferred to the hearse, the mourners and friends to the carriages, and the march to Spring Grove Cemetery, north of Cincinnati was commenced. As the procession passed through Covington, across the grand suspension bridge over the Ohio River and through miles of streets, of Cincinnati, there were crowds everywhere to note it. Of course the President's face was looked for keenly by all. But few caught a glimpse of it. The body was interred in section 29 of Spring Grove Cemetery, than which there is no finer in the country. Quite a throng of people had driven in ahead of the procession and were already congregated around the new grave in respectful silence. When the hearse reached the spot, on the square now surrounding the obelisk of white marble were the inscriptions, "Jesse R. Grant, K. Clara Grant, Born, December 11, 1828, Died March 6, 1865," and "Samuel Simpson Grant, Born September 23, 1825, Died September 13, 1861."

The following were THE FILL-BEARERS who bore the remains to the grave:—J. D. Hearn, Harvey Myers, H. K. Lindsay, J. S. Nixon, James Shinkle, all of Covington; J. P. Tweed, of Cincinnati, and General Kautz and Surgeon Swift, of Newport Barracks.

President Grant walked to the grave at the head of the procession with his sister, Mrs. Cramer, leaning on his arm. The lady sobbed bitterly all the time while the service at the grave was being said by Rev. Mr. Chadwick and Rev. Mr. Worrall, and finally as the casket went in the grave she exclaimed, as she leaned forward to take a last look at it—"Father, dear father, farewell!" The widow remained in her carriage and the President stood in silence, without any betrayal of the emotion that he must have experienced at that sad moment.

The President, I hear, is determined to find out the reason why he did not promptly receive the despatches about his father's condition that were forwarded him. It appears that he received three of them together. Had he received them promptly he could have reached the bedside of his father in time to see him die. The time for his return East has not yet been fixed.

TURF SPORTS IN THE WEST.

Summer Meeting of the Dexter Park Club in Chicago—Unfavorable Weather, but Exciting Equine Contests.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1873.

The summer meeting of the Dexter Park Club was inaugurated to-day, under unfavorable circumstances. The weather was fair in the morning, but in the afternoon a steady rain set in, continuing without interruption until the last hour of the races. Notwithstanding the rain, there was an attendance of about three thousand in the afternoon, and not one went away dissatisfied.

The first race, trotting one for three-year-olds for the Gardner House stakes, in which there were five entries, was forfeited to W. W. Hamilton's Maito, who walked over the course and took money.

The second race, a running one for three-year-olds, for the Pacific House stakes, was contested by seven colts. Five having been withdrawn Blands br. c. Latitude won two straight heats and took the race. This horse sold in the field and looked upon as having the poorest chance to win. Time 1:52 1/4. This concluded the race for the forenoon.

In the afternoon the first race was for 100 horses; \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$200 to third, and \$200 to fourth. There were nine entries, and only five started, as follows:—F. P. Wanmaker's black gelding Albert, Graves and Loomis' blue mare Clementine, J. H. Martin's black gelding Chester Green, B. B. Bryan's gray gelding Gentleman Joe, and T. P. Roane's black mare Mattie Fayette.

In pool selling Clementine was the favorite, Chester second and the others in the field. Albert, to the great surprise of his owner and friends, won three straight heats.

The following is the summary:

Albert..... 1 1 1  
Chester..... 2 2 2  
Gentleman Joe..... 3 3 3  
Mattie Fayette..... 4 4 4  
Clementine..... 5 5 5

The principal match of the day and the one in which the greatest interest centered was the trot for 2:25 horses for which there are premiums amounting to 4,000 dollars. There were eight entries. Six of