

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report of the Position of the Republic by Way of Paris.

The Question of Carlist Recognition Debated in the Versailles Cabinet.

Duke de Broglie's Argument in Favor of the Bourbonists.

President MacMahon's Position, Official and Personal.

Dread of the Democracy a Cause of Delay.

The Madrid Executive in an Exigency of Weakness.

PEREMPTORY CALL FOR A FRESH ARMY.

Prussian Naval Police Pursuit of a Mutineer Iron-Clad.

Citizen Action Against Armed Secessionists.

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

PARIS, July 23, 1873. A proposition for the recognition of the Spanish Carlists as a belligerent and governing power in Spain has been, on more than one occasion, discussed in the French Cabinet.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL ARGUMENTS. The Duke de Broglie favors a proposition for treating with the government of Don Carlos, basing his argument on the assertion that Don Carlos controls the only power which is capable of performing the functions of a government in Spain.

President MacMahon is willing to officially accept the Duke de Broglie's view of the situation—if the President is not himself personally compromised in the matter by a promise made to friends of Don Carlos—but the other members of the Versailles Ministry apprehend that the adoption of such a course by the Executive would excite France deeply and countenance and recognize monarchical tendencies in France to too glaring a manner, as being the policy of right.

BOURBONIST HOPE FROM TRIUMPH IN BATTLE. The Carlists are, nevertheless, confident of an early recognition by France. This hope is encouraged by their recent successes everywhere and by the general disorganization of every power and party in Spain which could have opposed them, and also by the feeling of despondency and helplessness which seems to have seized the Spanish republicans.

WEAK AND WITHOUT "ONE GENEROUS FRIEND." The Spanish republican government has requested permission of the French authorities to take war material to Puigcerda from Port Vendres by way of French territory, thus admitting its incapacity to supply that place by the route through Spain on account of the Carlist strategy and strength.

France has refused the desired permission, and, therefore, Puigcerda will probably fall before the Bourbonist advance. A COUNCIL OF WAR—NINETEEN THOUSAND MEN TO BE CALLED TO THE STANDARD. President Salmeron held a council of generals to-day.

He was advised to summon immediately into active service 90,000 men of the reserves. The civil Governors of Seville and Albacete have been dismissed and replaced by special delegates.

General Martinez has superseded General Valevo as Captain General of Valencia.

The Situation at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, July 23, 1873. The remains of General Cabriny, who was killed in the engagement near Ripoll, between the republicans and Carlists, will be brought to this city.

Fearing disturbances, in consequence of the issue of the proclamation of independence, many of the respectable inhabitants are leaving the city.

A colonel of the civil guards here has deserted and joined the Carlists.

A Large Army of Carlists in the Field—War Supplies Landed.

BAYONNE, July 23, 1873. The Carlists claim that their effective force in Spain now numbers 30,000 men.

They have disembarked a large quantity of arms and ammunition from England at Requiets.

Fiscal Discrimination Against Carlist "Copperheads"—Treasury Premium for Loyalty.

MADRID, July 23, 1873. The Cortes has approved a bill providing for the imposition of extraordinary war taxes.

Persons who are known to be in sympathy with the Carlists are to be taxed heavier than the loyal population.

The minority of the Cortes has issued a

manifesto condemning the policy of the government.

German Naval Police Action Against a Mutineer War Ship. MADRID, July 23, 1873.

As the Spanish insurgent iron-clad "Victoria" was sailing from Alicante, a German frigate, which was lying in the harbor, got up steam and followed her out by orders received from the German Legation at Madrid.

Cabinet Concerns for the Suppression of the Insurrection. MADRID, July 23, 1873.

A meeting, which was attended by all the members of the Cabinet and a large number of the majority of the Cortes, was held last evening at the War Office, to discuss what measures should be adopted to secure the overthrow of the insurrectionary movements in the country.

INSURGENTS DISARMED. The inhabitants of Ultra have defeated and taken two guns from an insurgent column which marched out of Seville to carry into effect the declaration of independence.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Power for Legislative Prosecution—The Danger of Caesarism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, July 23, 1873.

Telegrams from Versailles, under date of the afternoon to-day, report that the French Assembly, after a most excited and tumultuous debate, adopted the bill empowering the Permanent Committee, which sits during the recess, to prosecute insulters of the Assembly.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Prussian Arrangements for Evacuation of the Pledged Territory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, July 23, 1873.

It is officially announced to-day that the fortified town of Mézières, capital of the Department of the Ardennes, and the town of Charleville, on the opposite side of the River Meuse, in the same department, were evacuated last night by the German forces, which have occupied them since the conclusion of the war.

The staff of General Manteuffel, the commander of the Army of Occupation, will remain at Nancy for a short time.

After its departure from that city the Verdun district will be the only French territory occupied by German troops.

The Nord-Est has the following:—"The garrisons of Charleville and Mézières (Ardennes) have commenced evacuating those places. Fifty trucks have gone off laden with baggage, and some of the guns have been sent to Germany."

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

An Imperial Hapsburg Visit to the Romanoffs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, July 23, 1873.

The Emperor of Austria will go to St. Petersburg in the Autumn. The visit is regarded by the press as of deep political significance.

ROME.

Papal Preparation for Nomination of Bishops—Vatican Caution Against a Belligerent Cure—Church Property Liquidation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ROME, July 23, 1873.

A consistory will be held next Friday for the nomination of bishops. The Cardinals here have had instructions from the Vatican not to receive the Curé of Santa Cruz on his arrival in this city.

CHURCH PROPERTY CLAIMS. The Commission for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property opened its session here to-day.

ENGLAND.

Bullion in Heavy Flow to the Bank—Rate for Money and Discount on 'Change—The Weather Unusually Warm—Storm and Loss of Life.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, July 23, 1873.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £230,000. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 15/10d. per cent below the Bank of England rate.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1/4 per cent.

THE WEATHER DANGEROUSLY WARM.—FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF A THUNDER STORM. The weather here continues very hot. At half-past twelve o'clock this afternoon the thermometer stood at 85 degrees.

A severe thunder storm, accompanied by sharp lightning, swept over Lancashire yesterday. The crops were damaged in various localities, and several persons were struck by lightning and killed.

SCOTLAND.

Municipal Honor to the American Naval Flag.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, July 23, 1873.

The officers of the United States steamer Congress, which vessel arrived in the Clyde on Friday last, were entertained yesterday by the Provost of Glasgow.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

Destruction of Property of the Value of \$75,000. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1873.

At three o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in V. Fries & Co.'s distillery on James street. One man was blown into the middle of the street and another was blown from the second story window against another building, but neither of them was injured. Immediately following the explosion an extensive fire broke out, totally destroying the large five-story brick building occupied exclusively by Fries & Co. on account of so much inflammable material the fire spread with great rapidity. It is said that a large quantity of fine wines and liquors was destroyed. The loss cannot at present be estimated, but will probably reach \$75,000. Nothing can be learned at present regarding the insurance.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23, 1873.

Eight convicts, working in a stone quarry near the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, broke from the guard yesterday. One of them was captured, one shot, and the others are still at large.

ST. DOMINGO.

Political Ferment and Fear of a Revolution. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PUERTO PLATA, July 9, 1873.

The whole country is in a state of ferment. Communication between this place and Santiago is interrupted.

A rising is reported in the interior. General Altamira, the revolutionary chief, is said to be making head against the government troops.

Report of a Battle and the Best Army Routed. CAPE HAITIEN, July 10, 1873.

Information has been received here that the insurgents in the north of St. Domingo had an engagement with the troops of President Bacq, and that the latter were totally routed.

CUBA.

Spanish Accounts of the Situation in the Field—A Serious Engagement Expected. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, July 23, 1873.

Spanish despatches from Santiago de Cuba report several small engagements with the insurgents near Zazatal and Jacaro, but do not confirm the previous telegram which announced a heavy battle.

They show, however, that the insurgents are concentrating their forces near Puerto Principe, and news of a general engagement may arrive at any moment.

PORTO RICO.

Financial Crisis and Heavy Failures. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. SAN JUAN, July 14, 1873.

A monetary crisis prevails all over the island. Several failures have already occurred and others are feared.

HAYTI.

Legislative Session—Fire at Gonaves. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CAPE HAITIEN, July 10, 1873.

The Chambers opened at Port au Prince on the 7th inst. A recent conflagration at Gonaves destroyed much property.

VENEZUELA.

Presidential Demonstration Against a Fugilistic Radical. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LAQUAYRA, July 8, 1873.

President Guzman Blanco has left the capital for Porto Cabello. It is reported that he will proceed to Maracaibo to check General Pulgar, who is showing revolutionary symptoms.

ST. THOMAS.

Severe Drought and Much Suffering. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, July 23, 1873.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 16th inst. report a severe drought in the island. Even drinking water was scarce.

THE RAILROAD OUTRAGE.

Escape of the Robbers into the Wilds of Missouri. DES MOINES, July 23, 1873.

Nothing entirely reliable in regard to the pursuit and capture of the railroad robbers has been received at this place to-day. It is thought they have crossed into Missouri and are making for the wilds of Mercer county in that State. The total amount taken by the robbers from the train is now known to be \$2,337.

A SEWEL FACTORY ON FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1873. A fire broke out in the shawl factory of P. A. W. Groom, at Ridge and Cherry streets, Frankford, early this morning. The flames rapidly spread and destroyed property to the extent of \$4,000. Upon this there is an insurance of \$5,000 in Philadelphia companies.

A MARYLAND REGIMENT IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1873.

The Fifth Maryland regiment, 400 strong, will arrive in this city this evening, on their way to Cape May. They will be received at the Baltimore depot by one or two militia organizations and a reception will follow later. This crack organization will encamp at Cape May ten days.

ANOTHER BALLOON ENTERPRISE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23, 1873. A meeting in the interest of Colonel De Alana's European aeronautic voyage was held at the Continental to-night. Several distinguished citizens were present. A letter from Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, was read. The letter strongly endorsed the enterprise and its projector.

A meeting of cigar manufacturers was held to-night to protest against the enforcement by the Revenue Department of the use of patent cigar boxes, which the Department proposes to introduce. The innovation was strongly condemned and a committee was appointed to meet Commissioner Boutwell in Washington at ten o'clock on Friday morning.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Loss About Forty Thousand Dollars. A fire broke out at half-past seven o'clock last night in Stein's livery stable in Washington street, between Tillary and Concord streets, and caused a loss of about forty thousand dollars before the flames could be subdued. There were eighty horses and about sixty carriages in the stable at the time, but as the fire originated on the third floor, in the hay loft, it gave the men just time enough to save the stock. All the horses and carriages were taken out in about five minutes after the fire was discovered. The building was owned by Mr. Forepaugh, of Philadelphia, and the loss on that account, together with the loss on the stock, is estimated at about \$40,000. This is owned by Mr. Burden, and is insured in the North America and other companies.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23, 1873. Mrs. E. N. Thayer, a venerable and well known actress, widow of the late E. N. Thayer, died yesterday at Atlantic City.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23, 1873. J. Wesley Hill, the well known actor, died here yesterday of abscess of the liver.

DEATH OF A PROVIDENCE MERCHANT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23, 1873. Suchet Mauran, the second merchant of this city, died suddenly to-night of heart disease.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND SHOOTS HIS RIVAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23, 1873. This morning Charles Below shot and mortally wounded Spon Sanford, at the house of the former, in Howard street. The quarrel grew out of jealousy of Sanford's attentions to Below's wife.

TIREB OF LIFE AT EIGHTY.

BOSTON, July 23, 1873. At Natick, on Tuesday, Josiah Bigelow, aged eighty years, committed suicide by shooting.

MEXICO.

The Jalisco Revolutionists Completely Defeated—A Famous Insurgent Captured. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 23, 1873.

An official telegram from General Obalton to the Military Commander of this city, dated at Tepic, the 17th inst., announces the complete defeat of the revolutionists in the State of Jalisco and the capture of their leader, the famous chieftain Lozada who has for the last fifteen years refused to submit to the authority of the federal government, and who has headed a band of malcontents in armed hostility nearly all that time.

POLITICAL NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Maine Democratic State Convention in Portland August 12. Ohio Allen County New Departure Liberal Republican Convention, Columbus, July 30. New York Colored Republican State Convention at Saratoga August 6. Mississippi Republican State Convention at Jackson August 27.

North Carolina State election (constitutional amendments) August 7. General John F. Miller, of Napa, Cal., is named as a candidate for United States Senator from that State. He is a native of Indiana, was formerly Collector of the Port of San Francisco, and during the war had command of the city of Nashville, Tenn., at a critical period, and a very good commander he made.

North Carolina Constitutional Election. An election is to be held in North Carolina on the 7th of August, for the purpose of voting upon the following constitutional amendments:— First.—To repeal the clause requiring a State census in 1875. Second.—To provide for biennial, instead of annual sessions of the Legislature. Third.—To exempt \$500 worth of any personal property from seizure, except of certain articles of luxury. Fourth.—To strike out the term "Superintendent of Public Works" from the constitution wherever it occurs.

Fifth.—To relieve the Legislature from levying a tax to pay interest on the State debt. Sixth.—Transferring the control of the University of the State to the Legislature. Seventh.—Abolishing the Code Commission. Eighth.—Providing that no person holding an office in the gift of the United States shall hold a State office or sit in the Legislature.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Uncle Sam Looking After His Money—The Pay of Officers stopped for Alleged Irregularities. Under the suggestive title of "Monthly Stoppage Circular," the Paymaster General of the Army issues each month a small pamphlet of much interest "to whom it may concern," containing a list of all stoppages of pay in force against army officers at the date of its publication.

In the circular for July 15, 1873, stoppages are entered against 117 officers—in twelve cases more than one stoppage being noted against the same individual. The authority for these stoppages of pay emanates from various sources. The Secretary of War, for example, "directs," the Adjutant General, in another case, \$7,481 25, the Quartermaster General, the Second Comptroller and the Second Auditor of the Treasury content themselves with a simple "request" that the pay of an officer be stopped in whole or in part, according to circumstances—the result being the same so far as the unfortunate officer is concerned.

One irregular stoppage to one lieutenant colonel is under stoppage of all pay except \$75 per month, and three lieutenants lose everything but \$50 per month for various reasons. The whole of one of the lieutenants, whose accounts cannot be in a very satisfactory condition, as he is under a double bar—first, by request of the Quartermaster General, and secondly, for nonrendition of subsistence returns.

One major and four lieutenants, who were honorably mustered out on the 15th inst., are under stoppage of all pay from July 15, 1873, with one year's emoluments, and have since re-entered the service, are under stoppage of fifty per cent of their pay until the collection aggregates the amount received by each on being mustered out. In one case the Second Comptroller requests a stoppage of \$12,220 54 against an officer, second assistant Engineer, F. C. Burdard has been detached from the Tallapoosa and placed on waiting orders.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant F. A. Miller and Ensigns C. S. Richman and Edward M. Hughes are ordered to special duty at New Orleans, La.; Mate Harry Setty, to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia; Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, to the "Tallapoosa," second assistant Engineer F. C. Burdard has been detached from the Tallapoosa and placed on waiting orders.

THE LORD GORDON CASE.

The American Prisoners to Be Held for Trial. CHICAGO, Ill., July 23, 1873.

A special despatch to the Tribune from St. Paul to-night says that the Manitoba Court has decided to hold for trial Fletcher, Merriam, Hay and the other prisoners charged with kidnaping Lord Gordon, but has not yet decided whether to accept bail for their appearance. At the latest advice this question was being argued.

The same special asserts that there is no foundation for the report that the late Governor of the State for Governor at the recent Republican State Convention.

THE FARMERS' FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23, 1873. A despatch from Springfield, Ill., says that the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has withdrawn the suits instituted by it against certain farmers of Livingston county, who, refusing to pay more than the legal rate, as fixed by the Legislature, were taken to a side track and held there, delaying the train.

SUITS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23, 1873. The Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad Company have entered suit against United States Collector Walcott, to recover over \$57,000, the amount of United States tax claimed to have been erroneously assessed against the company by the government.

The Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad have entered a similar suit, claiming over six thousand dollars.

A MARSHAL ASSAULTED WITH AN AXE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 23, 1873. Yesterday Marshal Boggs, of Graudsville, Ohio, attempted to serve a writ of ejectment on one Johnson, who assaulted him, and inflicted two terrible cuts on Boggs with an axe. He then assaulted Deputy Marshal Neely with an axe, and Neely shot him through the lungs. It is thought Boggs and Johnson will die.

A CORPSE ABANDONED.

The remains of a recently born infant, far advanced in decomposition and wrapped up in an old newspaper, were found in a vacant lot corner of 10th street and Fifth avenue. The Twenty-third precinct police sent the body to the Morgue and notified Coroner Kessler.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts received yesterday into the city treasury:— BUREAU OF COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS. Assessments of taxes and improvements and interest..... \$3,336 BUREAU OF ASSESSMENTS AND INTEREST..... 20,961

Market rents and fees..... 710 BUREAU OF WATER RECEIPTS..... 16,420 Licenses and fines..... 178 Total..... \$23,505

HAVANA EXCHANGE MARKET.

HAVANA, July 23, 1873. Exchange week. On United States City currency, 22 1/2 premium; short sight, 34 1/2 premium; on London, 67 1/2 premium. On Paris, 64 1/2 premium.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

THE SQUADRON AT NEW LONDON. A SPLENDID RACE.

The Prize for First Class Sloop Taken by the Commodore and the Second Prize by the Maggie B.—General Tom Thumb Delighted.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 23, 1873. Anchored last evening off the town of New London, preferring the quiet ways of the residents of the quiet old New England village to the ostentation and diamonds of the boarders in a shoddy watering place hotel. Some few years ago the old Knickerbocker families were in the habit of passing the summer at this resort and paying, without a grumble, the exorbitant bills that made their appearance every Monday. At last, however, the extras becoming nearly as large as the board bill, the aristocracy fled to Newport. This will be the last visit made to these inhospitable shores by the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and last season the New York Yacht Club decided to wash their hands of Cooker, preferring to anchor off the town. The telegraph facilities are very good since the Western Union has taken the branch line from the hotel in hand, as guests can now send a despatch without the contents being known to everybody in the house prior to its arrival at its proper destination.

A meeting was held this morning on board the flag-ship Madeleine, at which all the captains were present. It was then arranged that

A SLOOP RACE was to be sailed at half-past eleven A. M. for the flag officers' prize. The course was from an imaginary line drawn between the Madeleine to the dock round to Hammock and Lightship and back, to be sailed twice over. The Commodore was the first to start, and then the United and Mary took water and declined the contest. The Adelle and Kate, however, with proper spirit, entered the race to make a respectable race for the first class sloop. General Tom Thumb entered the Maggie B. in the second class, and he was immediately followed by the Qui Vive, Kaiser, Sophia and Emma. The starting gun was fired from the flag-ship Madeleine at 11:30. The wind was then fresh from the west, north-west and the tide on the first of the ebb. The yachts all crossed the line with their booms to port. The yachts were timed as follows:—

FIRST CLASS. Commodore..... 11 41 30 Adelle..... 11 42 27 Kate..... 11 43 15 Qui Vive..... 11 46 09

SECOND CLASS. Kaiser..... 11 45 27 Sophia..... 11 46 42 Emma..... 11 47 15

It was a beautiful sight to see the racing yachts, accompanied by some twenty others, all with their sails set, and the Commodore leading the race, followed by the Adelle and Kate. They made a good long stretch, then turned to make a respectable race for the first class sloop. General Tom Thumb entered the Maggie B. in the second class, and he was immediately followed by the Qui Vive, Kaiser, Sophia and Emma. The starting gun was fired from the flag-ship Madeleine at 11:30. The wind was then fresh from the west, north-west and the tide on the first of the ebb. The yachts all crossed the line with their booms to port. The yachts were timed as follows:—

ROUNDER THE HAMMOCK. They trimmed down to the wind and clawed up to windward along the shore of Fisher's Island. The Commodore led the fleet, followed by the Kate, Adelle, Maggie B., Kaiser, Qui Vive and Sophia. They made a good long stretch, then turned to make a respectable race for the first class sloop. General Tom Thumb entered the Maggie B. in the second class, and he was immediately followed by the Qui Vive, Kaiser, Sophia and Emma. The starting gun was fired from the flag-ship Madeleine at 11:30. The wind was then fresh from the west, north-west and the tide on the first of the ebb. The yachts all crossed the line with their booms to port. The yachts were timed as follows:—

FIRST CLASS. Commodore..... 11 41 30 Qui Vive..... 11 41 09 Kaiser..... 11 41 30 Sophia..... 11 41 21

SECOND CLASS. Kaiser..... 11 45 27 Sophia..... 11 46 42 Emma..... 11 47 15

The Adelle carried away her throat halyards on the stretch, fell down to the Hammock and lay for home. The Commodore, with her boom hard to starboard, headed for the home stake-boat, followed by the Kate, going down before the wind. The Maggie B. sat her bowsprit coming up to the lightship. Joe Morris handled the Sophia in handsome style, and rounded just on the tail of the Kaiser, which was still going up to the lightship. The Commodore went very fast before the wind and gained a trifle on the Kate. The Maggie B. was still holding her own in the second class. The Commodore was doing a little better and closing upon the Qui Vive and the Sophia had a little more breeze than was actually necessary to develop her full sailing qualities.

AT THE HOME STAKE BOAT. The yachts rounded the home stake boat as follows:—

FIRST CLASS. Commodore..... 11 41 30 Qui Vive..... 11 41 09 Kaiser..... 11 41 30 Sophia..... 11 41 21

SECOND CLASS. Kaiser..... 11 45 27 Sophia..... 11 46 42 Emma..... 11 47 15

The Commodore, with her boom hard to starboard, headed for the home stake-boat, followed by the Kate, going down before the wind. The Maggie B. sat her bowsprit coming up to the lightship. Joe Morris handled the Sophia in handsome style, and rounded just on the tail of the Kaiser, which was still going up to the lightship. The Commodore went very fast before the wind and gained a trifle on the Kate. The Maggie B. was still holding her own in the second class. The Commodore was doing a little better and closing upon the Qui Vive and the Sophia had a little more breeze than was actually necessary to develop her full sailing qualities.

AT THE HOME STAKE BOAT. The yachts rounded the home stake boat as follows:—

FIRST CLASS. Commodore..... 11 41 30 Qui Vive..... 11 41 09 Kaiser..... 11 41 30 Sophia..... 11 41 21

SECOND CLASS. Kaiser..... 11 45 27 Sophia..... 11 46 42 Emma..... 11 47 15