

THE GREAT CONTEST.

Continued from Eleventh Page.

There is almost invariably exaggerated, they require to be content. We mention here for the reason that they and similar rumors created in this city yesterday an unusual excitement. It is certain, indeed, that very heavy skirmishing did occur, and that the enemy were repulsed with severe loss; but that our troops suffered heavy loss is understood, is not warranted by any information received at the War Office. Official intelligence distinctly informs us that nothing except some heavy skirmishing occurred during the day. The fact that a number of shells fell into the city, and that the city rumor that fighting occurred in the very streets of the city.

Very little fighting of any sort occurred before Petersburg yesterday. The enemy's forces are in no manner that vigorous, which in style of fighting which the imagination of so many were yesterday prone to credit them with.

It is reported that Grant's army is weakened by the absence of Warren's Corps which has gone to Washington to protect the city from a threatened attack from a portion of Lee's army. It is understood, however, that the Rebels have crossed the Rappahannock a few days ago, on route for the purpose of taking it by surprise.

On Saturday evening an attempt was made to turn out the front line of their lines in Chesterfield, but were repulsed with heavy loss. About 9 o'clock on Saturday night the enemy made two feeble assaults in front of Bobo's division, but were driven back with some loss. Little of importance occurred on yesterday.

A friend in Petersburg sent us the following note yesterday afternoon: "The Yankees threw several shells into Petersburg on Saturday. One shell struck near the railroad bridge below Pocahontas, and another entered a private dwelling. On hearing of this, I understood, Gen. Beauregard sent a flag of truce to know why shelling was commenced without giving notice to the non-combatants. Grant replied that he did not intend to sh shell the city, but that he would shell until further notice. Several large 'Lump' shells were also thrown above Pocahontas, and landed on the Richmond turnpike, near the river. At 12 o'clock today (Sunday) shelling, artillery firing and sniping have been going on in front."

THE FOLLOWING WAS RECEIVED AT THE WAR OFFICE ON SATURDAY, AND INDICATES THAT LINCOLN'S CAREER HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY STOPPED: June 19, 1864. To the Hon. Secretary of War: A dispatch from New-Orleans states that an assault was made on our lines at Lynchburg last night, and repulsed by troops that had arrived. When the rest of our force came up, preparations were made to take the city, but the enemy retreated in confusion. Our troops in pursuit.

THE ENEMY'S LAST BASE BROKEN UP. On Saturday last Gen. W. H. F. Lee is reported to have been driven from the base of the James River, the last base of Grant on the north side, sink three transports with his artillery, and frightened off sundry other vessels. Col. Gary is reported to have destroyed the wharves from Harrison's Landing down to West Point, and to have destroyed the wharves of the York and James rivers. The reconstruction by the enemy will scarcely be attempted during the campaign.

THE CHARLOTTE CHRONICLE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING IN RELATION TO THE RECENT BRILLIANT VICTORY OVER SHERIDAN, BY GEN. WADSWORTH: VICTORY. We publish elsewhere the important news from the battlefield near Trevilian's. The enemy is not only beaten—it is flight, the prisoners being captured by the hundreds. The victory is at last decisive. God be thanked.

In the words of the sainted Jackson, "God has blessed our arms with another victory." One of the most important of the campaign. The terror of our railroads—the terror in the side of Gen. Lee—the sword of Gen. Grant—is at last broken. What announcement so grateful as this! The enemy's cavalry is broken. Prisons, horses, arms—such are the results of three days' fighting—and with trifling loss. Such are the fruits of concentration. Such the effect of a combined movement between the army and the navy. When the Yankees were going to the north, a heavy hand was laid upon his shoulder at West's Mills, near Trevilian's depot. Imagine his consternation! But he fought bravely. It took three days to crush him. If the telegraph does not mislead us, this was the force by which he was about scattering, on this is a stroke!

Strike Hampton's strike, Fitz Lee's strike, and spare not! May the last man perish. And now for Major-General Pope. Have we troops at Lynchburg? Can they be sent to the front? These are the questions which we must ask. They are the questions which we must ask. They are the questions which we must ask.

FROM MEXICO. The Defeat of Doblado—False Rumors About Gen. Uruga—French Barbarities—Reception of Maximilian Arranged—Intrigues of Confederate Rebels. Special Dispatch to This N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1864. Semi-official dispatches received to-day from Mexico, dated May 25, confirm the news of Gen. Doblado's defeat at Matatlan on the 17th. Doblado thought to find there the traitor Gen. Mossa alone, and that as the battle had begun the French Col. Aymard came with three thousand French soldiers, and attacked Doblado on the flank. Doblado lost his artillery and about fifteen hundred infantry.

The Mexican Government had determined to make a stand at Boma Vista, where Gen. Taylor fought against Santa Anna, and should the French march to Monterey they will find that point fortified and sufficiently garrisoned.

It is not true that Gen. Uruga had any idea of going over to the French, as has been stated. He sent Col. Gomez Jarvis to Mexico, not to arrange his submission to the invader, but to ascertain whether Gen. Baden means to carry on the war, as he has proclaimed, in open disregard of the law of nations, shooting all Mexicans fighting for the independence of their country, or whether such war will be carried on according to the principles established among civilized people.

The French Gen. Dupaix, in Zampico, are committing the most cruel and barbarous acts against the non-combatants. The latter issued an order stating that, because the inhabitants of the town called Panuco are opposed to the intervention, they all fled to the woods when he sent there some of his troops. He demanded that within ten days the Atlixco and some of the principal inhabitants should give him either two hundred guns or 200,000 some horses and mules. Dupaix threatens Panuco that in case it did not comply with his demands he would cause the town to be burnt to the ground, just as Cuauhuau was.

The French authorities had issued very stringent orders at Puebla, the City of Mexico, and other cities, with the object of forcing the inhabitants to send demonstrations of joy on Maximilian's arrival, under the penalty of imprisonment and fine for non-compliance. On that account Maximilian may be received some what less costly at Puebla and Mexico than he was at Vera Cruz.

Many private and respectable citizens have been put in prison by the French at San Luis Potosi and Guadalajara. Gen. Uruga was near Guadalajara with 20,000 men, and Gen. Diaz at Oaxaca with 8,000.

Garica Rioja was given up to Gen. Cortes because he was found to be an enemy of the United States. There is an understanding between the Mexican traitors and the American Rebels. The Rebels in Texas are said to be in communication with Gen. Barana, with a view to have the northern frontier of Mexico occupied by the French. Some of them, like Vidaurri, are now arranging their plans with Gen. Magdalen.

FROM CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 17, 1864. The ship Danforth, arrived here from China, brought 43 Chinese passengers. One of them was found to have \$20 worth of opium concealed on his person. A usual quietness prevails in trade circles. There is much anxiety to know the details of the new tariff law. Some kinds of grain are in request.

American vessels are in less disfavor at Hong Kong, according to reports. SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 21, 1864. The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Supervisors will memorialize the Governor, urging that the Monitor Camanche be constructed at San Francisco. All her parts have been ordered, but the contractors refuse to do the work, on account of the depreciation of greenbacks since their contract, made 18 months ago.

Major Addison Garland, late commander of marines at the Mare Island Navy-yard, is dead; crushed by a falling log. His estate is valued at \$25,000. He was selling at 16 1/2 cents. An auction to-day on a refinery sold its entire production of golden soap, 50,000 gallons, at a decline of 15 cents per gallon on rates of long ruling. Two hundred cases of heavy Virginia tobacco sold at 25 cents per pound.

The secret of their heavy sales at such declines is owing to a desire to take advantage of the high premium on gold.

REBEL NEWS FROM GEORGIA. THREE MILES WEST OF MARIETTA, June 17, 1864. The enemy made an attack, in three lines of battle, yesterday, on our extreme left, near Lost Mountain, and were repulsed with a terrible volley of artillery and musketry. They were driven back by our forces, and their dead strewn the ground from which they had been driven. The fight occurred at two p. m., and full accounts are not yet received. The enemy abandoned our works in the center of our lines furiously. Both lines remain substantially in the same position. The enemy firing. They attempted to shell our signal corps on Kennesaw Mountain, but could not reach the top of the mountain.

SECOND DISPATCH. THREE MILES WEST OF MARIETTA, June 18, 1864. The enemy have moved a large number of his transports on our left. Cannonading and musketry are continued, amounting almost to an engagement. The rain still continues, which renders the roads unfit for military operations. The indications on our left and center are that they will be attacked by spirits and ready for the attack. Deserters came in this morning, drunk.

There were but few casualties yesterday on our side. Several prisoners were captured this morning. REBEL NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. CLINTON, La., June 7, 1864. On Wednesday morning, a drove of the gunboats Scott's batteries, the Bagge, at Coma Landing, and the Redfish at the fort. The engagement lasted four hours, and the gunboats were driven back by our forces, and withdrew. Last night the gunboats were regathered, and the Bagge was towed off, with three shots through the hull, and is now motionless. The other gunboats are also in a similar condition.

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THE STEAMER GOLDEN AGE IS THREE DAYS OVERDUE FROM PANAMA.

CLINTON, La., June 8, 1864. The steamer Progress, loaded with 1,300 bales of cotton, has been burned on the Mississippi. No lives were lost.

The Mayor French of New Orleans is dead. On Thursday night, our batteries attacked the steamer Louisiana and another transport, loaded with troops, and struck her ten times. Three shells exploded on her deck, when she whistled a signal of distress, and a gunshot came up and towered her off. The Yankee cavalry from Fort Hudson pursued our batteries, but a few shells drove them off.

Gen. Gillmore at the Fair. From Our Special Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1864. The proceedings of this superb charity were pleasantly interrupted, and indeed suspended, on Saturday evening by the unexpected and welcome presence of Gen. Gillmore. Although seemingly unknown personally to any person there, yet the General was quickly and widely recognized, especially by the ladies, from his acquaintance with photographs and other popular likenesses of him. The intelligence spread rapidly, so that by the time he entered the magnificent rotunda where the horticultural department is placed, an ovation awaited him of the most respectful and enthusiastic nature. The ladies standing on the counters, chairs, and other elevations, waved their handkerchiefs and applauded with their hands, and cheer after cheer arose for "Gillmore from the vast continent." The General evinced some decided pride that he was for once taken by surprise, but after a little ungracious hesitation, he acknowledged, by repeated bows, this spontaneous outpouring of admiration. His tall and graceful form, his clear blue eyes, and his face beaming with animation and intelligence, but most especially his comparatively youthful appearance, drew forth much comment, and were subjects of frequent remark. A young lady came forward and was introduced to him by one of the Committee of Arrangements, and she, on behalf of the ladies of Philadelphia, presented him with a beautiful bouquet. Then some of the gentlemen of the Committee introduced themselves to the General; and Mr. Joseph Harrison, of the Committee, accompanied by others, escorted Gen. Gillmore through the Picture Gallery and other halls of the Exhibition. Among the pictures shown to him were two fine large oil paintings of "Sumner in Ruins," and of "Wagner," with the stars and stripes flying over it. At this point the enthusiasm of the people broke out afresh. The party then retired into the Committee Room. But the increasing throng was not to be satisfied with the view already had of the hero of Pulaski, Sumner, and Wagner. On his coming from the rotunda, he again became the object of a renewed, and, if possible, more emphatic enthusiasm. Every available prominence was occupied by ladies and gentlemen, and an immense throng filled up the space on the floors of the Exhibition Hall, through which he must pass to the exit-door. After some delay, a number of police proceeding the General, egress was effected for him to this door. His appearance was the signal for the hand in attendance to play some of our national airs, accompanied by the continued and unbroken plaudits and cheers of the people, and a renewal of the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs on the part of the ladies. Gen. Gillmore moved through the light of those halls, preferring his acknowledgments on all sides. There has seldom been a more spontaneous and heartfelt effusion of popular gratitude and confidence. It was a vulgar tribute, for it came from the worth, intelligence, and, etc., as well as the main body of the people of Philadelphia. In this tribute we hope that Gen. Gillmore has received some proof of the hold which his name and scientific triumphs have taken on the National heart.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT ROCKAWAY BURNED. JAMAICA, L. I., Saturday, June 25, 1864. The Pavilion Hotel at Rockaway, together with all the cottages and several other buildings, are entirely consumed. The fire broke out on about 12 o'clock in the Pavilion.

Lincoln Ratification Meeting at New Haven. NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, June 25, 1864. A large meeting was held here last evening to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson. Speeches were made by Gov. Buckingham, E. C. Scammon, and others, and resolutions including the following were adopted, offered by the Hon. J. A. Babcock, were enthusiastically adopted. Some 5,000 people were present.

Postponement of the Union Conservative National Convention. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this organization, held in New-York on the 24th inst., it was unanimously Resolved, That it is of paramount importance for all conservative organizations to effect a concert of action in the effort to elect the President, and elect a national President, who will look to the Constitution and the law as his only guide for official action; and that it is hereby determined to postpone the Union Conservative National Convention, called to meet in Chicago on the 24th of July, until the 27th of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, involving such change of date as may be necessary to that effect.

CITY ITEMS. THE HEAT.—The heat on Saturday and Sunday was almost intolerable. Those who fled to the country for shelter were apparently no better off than those who remained in the city. The heat has not been so intense this season for many years. The following table will show how the mercury stood on Saturday:

6 a. m. 75 deg. 11 p. m. 75 deg. 14 p. m. 80 deg. 19 a. m. 82 deg. 12 p. m. 82 deg. 15 p. m. 82 deg. 18 a. m. 82 deg. 12 p. m. 82 deg. 15 p. m. 82 deg. On Saturday afternoon Coroner Naumann held an inquest on the body of James Quinn, an Irish laborer, 45 years of age, who died from the effects of the extreme heat. Deceased lived at No. 129 East Thirty-third street. The same Coroner held an inquest at the North Precinct Station-House on the body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, who died on the corner of Rivington and Cannon streets from the effects of the heat. An officer of the Twentieth Precinct Police found an aged man, whose name is unknown, lying on the pavement in Twenty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue, in a state of insensibility, caused by extreme heat. He was conveyed to the Jews' Hospital.

THE BRIG VIOLET.—This miniature brig, the smallest craft that has ever yet attempted to breast the deep Atlantic, was to have sailed on Saturday, but was unavoidably detained until yesterday afternoon, when she departed from the Battery direct for Liverpool. She sailed out in gallant style, with colors flying, manned by a crew consisting of Capt. John C. Donovan and his son Toly, and one man named Williams, an old sailor from Rhode Island. Her departure was witnessed by a large number of people who remained, despite the intense heat until the vessel became but a speck on the water. All seemed unanimous in expressing their desire to see her safely and successfully return. Two months is the time that she is expected to make her trip in.

Gen. Gillmore arrived in this city yesterday morning, and is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, whence he proceeds to-morrow for a few days visit to his family at West Point, before assuming a new command.

COUP DE SOLER.—The following cases of sunstroke reported as having occurred on Saturday and Sunday: Mary Walsh, aged 20 years, was found lying on the walk at No. 282 Henry street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Murray, while at work in South Street, fell insensible. He was taken to his residence, No. 141 East Fifty-third street. An unknown man, aged 45 years, was found insensible on the pavement in Twenty-third street, near First avenue. He was dressed in black pants, light grey shirt, and coat, check shirt, and heavy boots. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. Barney Bonin was found by the Eighteenth Precinct Police in an insensible condition. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Louisa Withers of Newark, N. J., while walking on the Chambers-street pier, was struck. Taken to the New-York Hospital. An aged man was found lying on the pavement in Twenty-eighth street near Seventh avenue. Taken to the Jews' Hospital, and received medical attention. He was dressed in a white shirt and pants, and had a leather strap about his waist, and had the appearance of an Irish laborer. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PUGILIST.—Tom Horton, for many years the champion of the American pugilist ring, died at an early hour yesterday morning at his late residence, No. 135 East 33rd street, of cardiac dropsy. He came home at a late hour the previous evening, and complained of feeling unwell. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died. He was 45 years of age, and had been in the ring for many years. He was a well-known pugilist, and had defeated many of the best pugilists of the day. He was a native of Ireland, and had been in the United States for many years. He was a well-known pugilist, and had defeated many of the best pugilists of the day. He was a native of Ireland, and had been in the United States for many years.

COURT CALENDAR.—This day. SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—Will meet at 12 o'clock, and probably render decisions. SUPREME COURT.—CIRCUIT.—Parts I and II.—Adjourned for the term. Part III.—Nos. 123, 130, 63, 97, 27, 184, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

THE HORSE MARKET. Is particularly dull just now. The fact is has been slow since early Spring when a good many farmers bought work horses in place of oxen, and carmen, draymen, express companies, etc., supplied themselves for the summer. Speed and fine carriage horses are selling better than any others, and the number of this class now in Twenty-fourth street is large. A span of Vermont Black Horses, rising fifteen hands high, which would travel their tale together in three minutes, were sold at \$1,300—probably \$1,400 would buy the lot. This record was made by a single mare, reputed to trot a mile in 2 1/4 minutes. A roan horse, sixteen hands, was sold at \$2,000, and several others at \$1,000 to \$1,500 each. As before observed, people are running on fancy horse, and are willing to pay for the best. The ordinary price for a well matched pair of good sound carriage horses, not particularly fast or fancy, is \$600 to \$800. For a pair of small stylish 7-year-old Morgan horses, fourteen hands three inches high, dark chestnut in color, and speed just now, from the center to the center, were sold at \$1,200, and in \$1,000, is pretty good. The ordinary price for a well matched pair of good sound carriage horses, not particularly fast or fancy, is \$600 to \$800. For a pair of small stylish 7-year-old Morgan horses, fourteen hands three inches high, dark chestnut in color, and speed just now, from the center to the center, were sold at \$1,200, and in \$1,000, is pretty good.

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