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CUBA'S WAR FOR FREEDOM.

THE EFFECT OF THE DASH INTO SANTO ESPIRITU.

The Town at the Mercy of the Cubans—Trinidad Threatened—The Spaniards Abandoning the Small Interior Towns—Rumored Attack on Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—The *Diario* says "the mother country gives us men and we give money." There is no gainsaying this, for it is the truth without any embellishment. The Spaniards of the island of Cuba have an insurmountable aversion to fighting. Whether they dread the machete, or are unwilling to leave their business, they prefer to pay out the last dollar to escape being conscripted; and their last dollars are gradually being squeezed out of them. Concha is at work publishing new decrees daily, and all tend toward one point—the getting of money, the imposing of taxes, and their mode of collection. But notwithstanding all that has been collected, and notwithstanding the emission of millions of Government bonds, the Treasury remains empty, and the soldiers and the sailors remain unpaid. The Captain of the iron clad Arapiles, upon going in person to the Treasury, even with an order from Concha, was informed that there was no money, there being only fifty odd thousand dollars in gold, which had already been destined for the United States, being in part payment for Remington rifles ordered by the home Government, and which Cuba is to pay for. A lot of horses, which were an absolute necessity for the cavalry operating in the Cinco Villas, could not be bought for want of funds, the patriotic Spaniards of that district refusing to receive bonds of the Government in payment.

THE DASH INTO SANTO ESPIRITU.

The capture of the town of Santo Espiritu by the Cubans, though they only held it for a few hours, is of the more importance, because of the effect it will have, than a victory gained over the Spaniards in the field. The town was completely at the mercy of the Cubans, yet not a single case of violence occurred, nor was a dollar's worth of property taken from private individuals. It was, however, fortunate that no resistance was made, for doubtless had there been any bloodshed the town would have been reduced to ashes. There are over five hundred volunteers in the place, besides three companies of bomberos, or colored firemen (armed), and a number of guard activles. The volunteers, nowadays, are well aware on which side their bread is buttered, and don't believe in having their property destroyed, nor do they favor paying taxes, ordinary and extraordinary; therefore, when the cry of down with contributions was raised, it was he rth joined in by the inhabitants, and so quick was every thing over that the scare when "viva" was first started by the Cubans.

When the Cubans split the town they took away the bomberos, placing them in front. One of the forts just outside Santo Espiritu was quietly taken possession of, with its contents and the arms of the garrison. The latter were told to go back to town if they liked, or, still better, if they wished they might join the ranks of the Cubans. Some accepted, and the others went back to town unmolested. The fort was destroyed. The men who went back evidently themselves for not defending the fort by saying they believed them to be their own troops, seeing the bomberos ahead. Brigadier Acosta has been relieved of the command of the district, and has been given command of a column of troops to operate in the field.

REFUSING TO PAY TAXES.

The whole of the Cinco Villas district have been in a state of rebellion for the five per cent tax on spirits. They say they cannot live and live. Besides having to pay the heavy taxes, they are paying soldiers $40 to $50 per month gold for the protection of their estates and property. All the blank forms left with them to be filled in have been returned in blank. This conduct on their part, with that of a great number of other planters in other parts of the island, has caused a rather threatening article to appear in the *Official Gazette* of the 27th.

On the 3d of July, 1873, at a meeting of the planters, they agreed to pay to the Government $2 per head for each slave they owned between the ages of 11 and 60, instead of furnishing negroes for the work of building the trocha of Bagas to the Zanja, and in their patriotic enthusiasm they even said, and had it published in all the newspapers, that if $2 per head was insufficient, they would willingly pay $4, $6—aye, even $8 per head if the Government needed it. On the 9th of March Gen. Jovellar notified the different Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the island to allow no further delays, and in case any prove stubborn to proceed against them by law until they pay up to the last cent. It was even threatened to prosecute them for treason, unless they paid the taxes. Still it seems to have had no effect, and Gen Concha has made an address to them through the columns of the *Official Gazette*. Mayor Zulueta, the President of the Association of Planters, has been paying out money for the work. He is rather anxious to get it finished, as he owns large sugar estates in that region. There still remains to be collected of the above tax the sum of $250,000, which has been due over a year, and Concha has instructed the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the different districts to see that the tax is paid forthwith.

ACTIVITY OF THE PATRIOT ARMY.

The villages of San Pedro and Condado in the immediate neighborhood of Trinidad, have been evacuated by the Cubans, the garrisons disarmed, and all the Government stores carried off. The forts were destroyed by the Cubans before leaving for other fields of operation. No private property was taken and none of the inhabitants were molested. Those who felt inclined to join the liberating army were invited and many took advantage of it, thus swelling the ranks of the Cubans with well armed men. The city of Trinidad is alarmed and an attack is daily feared. Reinforcements are arriving and the place is put in as good a state of defence as it is possible. Many of the inhabitants think that it is far the wisest plan to remain quiet in case of an attack, and would much rather not receive any reinforcements, but trust themselves to the mercy of the Cubans.

All of the small interior towns are being abandoned by the Spanish soldiers, and they are falling back and concentrating in the larger towns. Isyamo is one of the towns said to have been abandoned by them. Every available soldier has been sent from here to the Cinco Villas. Even the small guard of regulars at the general of arms's headquarters have gone, and their places been filled by colored soldiers.

The Spanish man-of-war Gelon sailed for Lagraya on the 15th. The Fernado was to have accompanied her, but up to the 23d she was still in port. Spanish Bank (this of Havana and Guerandera) bills are hot currents in Venezuela, therefore she must wait for the hard cash which is long coming. Both vessels have seven months' provisions on board. The Brigadier General of Engineers goes on the Tornado. Romot says he will go about old claims of the unity due to Venezuela, but the struggle is over diplomatic of the expedition. The owner of a coffee plantation (the Esperanza) in Brazo de Cauto some days back saw strangers digging in his provision plantation, not accompanied by the garrison of Bayamo, made a sally, catching them in the act and surprising them. At the first volley all fled but three, who were killed. They were found to be some of the new colored troops who had gone out foraging on their own hook.

AN ATTACK ON PUERTO PRINCIPE.

It is reported that Moron has been occupied by the Cubans, and that one of the forts surrounding Puerto Principe (Fort Diamond) had been captured by them. The garrison of some eighty men were killed, and their arms and ammunition carried off. On the arrival of assistance from the city and the surrounding forts, not one of the Cubans was visible, and all that was left behind in their visit were the dead bodies of the garrison.

The excitement yesterday and this morning has been intense. Mercaderes street has been crowded with buyers and sellers of gold, and the fever of gold speculation seems to have taken possession of the town. All other business is at a complete standstill. Some failures in consequence of the news have been announced, and if the present agitation lasts any length of time few commercial houses will escape heavy losses, and many will go under. Policemen have been stationed in the only exchange office opened and keep the streets adjacent, trying to keep the crowd moving on his beat.

Very favorable reports arrive of the coming crop. The cane as well as the tobacco looks well, and a large crop is expected if no untoward circumstances intervene.

The Bonding the coasting steamer Magara arrived from Nuevitas, having on board about two hundred sick and wounded soldiers. Twenty five had been thrown overboard on the voyage—six were brought ashore here dead and the rest taken to the hospital. Hundreds of vultures were hovering over the steamer all morning.

DOCKRAY IN THE CHAIN GANG.

HAVANA, Aug 28.—On the 19th inst. the order was given to put Frederick Dockray in the galera chain gang, with chains on his legs, which was accordingly done. He was, however, spared the humility of being sent into the public streets to work with the bal nice of the chain gang. All communication with whatever friends he had in Puerto Principe was denied him, and on the 24th he was shipped off from Nuevitas for Havana in the steamer Magara, where he arrived this morning. He was forthwith sent to the Cabañas Fortress, prior to his being sent to Sp in, which will be on the 30th. As yet no one has had communication with him.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS.

The Ohio Republican State Ticket—The Platform Denouncing Repudiation and Demanding a Sound Currency.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 2.—The Republican State Convention assembled at 11 o'clock this morning. There was a full attendance of delegates. The Hon. Charles Foster presided. The following platform was adopted with great unanimity:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles and policy of the Republican party as enunciated by the National Convention; that we are proud of its history and great services, and we especially commend the vigor and force by which it maintained the Union, abolished slavery, and secured equal civil and political rights to all citizens. We demand that these rights be enforced by appropriate legislation, so that all citizens shall have the equal enjoyment of their rights. We demand of our public agents fidelity to their principles, the honest execution of the pledges made to the people, purity, integrity, and economy in the discharge of their official duties, and the prompt and fearless examination and punishment of those who violate any of their obligations.

Second—That we favor a tariff for revenue with such incidental protection as may foster and encourage American industry.

Third—That we denounce all forms of open or covert repudiation, and declare that justice and the public faith make demand that the debt of the United States be paid in accordance with the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was created as declared in the act of Congress of March 18, 1869, and it is the duty of the national Government to adopt such measures as shall gradually but certainly restore our paper money to a specie standard without shock to the business interests of the country.

Fourth—That when the currency shall have been restored to specie value banking should be made free so that the circulating medium may be expanded or contracted according to the demands of commerce and trade.

Fifth—That the Democratic party by its uniform opposition to the improvement of our harbors and our great national water courses has shown itself incompetent to deal with the vitally important question of cheap transportation and all internal improvements; that cheap and prompt transportation of the products of industry should be promoted by the national and State Governments by appropriate legislation.

Sixth—That we heartily endorse the present Republican Congress in repealing the law increasing official salaries, in reducing expenses by more than $20,000,000; in successfully resisting all jobs; in abolishing the extravagant Government of the District of Columbia; and in reforming abuses generally, whereby the Republican party has proved to be worthy of continued support by the people.

Seventh—That the recent outrages and murders in the South, of which unoffending colored citizens have been victims, committed in pursuance of the avowed purpose of main aining an exclusive white man's government, demand at the hands of every patriot the indignant condemnation of the Republicans of Ohio.

Eighth—That the restraint of intemperance and its cause, to the utmost extent of the legislative power, demand the enactment of such laws as will secure the protection of the home, and the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks be demanded for the moral and material welfare of society.

Ninth—That we approve the action of the present General Assembly in reorganizing the punitive and benevolent institutions of the state for merely partisan and political purposes, as tending inevitably to the impairment of their efficiency and usefulness.

The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, A. T. Wikoff of Adams; for Supreme Judge, for long term, Luther Day of Portage; for Supreme Judge, for short term, W. W. Johnson of Lawrence; for School Commissioner, Thos. W. Harvey of Lake; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Rodney Foos of Clinton; for member of the Board of Public Works, Stephen R. Hosmer of Muskingum. These are all renominations, except Johnson, who is nominated for the unexpired term of Judge Stone, resigned this day.

A Breach between the Dutchess County Liberals and Democrats.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 2.—The Liberals and Democrats in this county are standing on the edge of a volcano. A breach has been made in their unity, caused by an attempt of the Liberals to run the party machine, aided by one or two leading Democrats. The Liberal element is headed by John Whitehouse, Judge Whiston, Jacob B. Carpenter, Cyrus Swan, and one or two others. The old-line Democrats who are "kicking" against them are headed by E. B. Ostrom, Esq., editor of the *Daily Press and Telegraph*. An attempt to settle the matter has failed.

The First Gun for Samuel J. Tilden

ITHICA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—At the Democratic Liberal Convention held to-day a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring the choice of Democrats and Liberals of Tompkins county to be: For Governor, Samuel J. Tilden, and for Lieutenant-Governor, George W. Schuyler, and the delegates to Syracuse were instructed accordingly.

The following delegates were chosen: S. C. Reynolds, John Bell, and E. K. Apgar.

The People's State Convention of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The People's State Convention met at Jefferson City at 10 o'clock this morning, but soon adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon. At the afternoon session Judge Jesse P. Alexander was elected permanent President, Aiken and Griffin, Secretary, and all the Vice-Presidents was chosen. A conference committee, consisting of three members from each Congressional district, was appointed to select a ticket. The results of their deliberations is not yet known.

At the evening session Wm. Centry of Pettis county was nominated for Governor, by acclamation, and S. S. Heatlee of Greene county Lieutenant-Governor, after which the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

CARPET-BAGGERS DENOUNCED.

No Danger of a Rupture in South Carolina—Patterson Branded as a Liar.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Columbia, held this evening, resolutions were passed denouncing the attempt of certain parties, and particularly of John J. Patterson, to create a false impression as to the relations which exist between the white and colored people of this State. They declare emphatically that there are no signs of any danger of a collision between them; that these reports and attempts are disastrous to the prosperity of the people, and that whatever appearance of trouble may have existed was due to and directly traceable to colored men, acting on the advice and suggestion of bad white men, who for their evil ends are intent upon bringing about a rupture between the races. They brand the statement that there is any danger of a rupture as false, and ask the national authorities to cause an investigation to be made into the truth of the sensational statements of Patterson and others made at Washington.

A Practical Cheap Transportation Movement.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Sept. 2.—A railroad convention, under the call of the People's Freight Railway Company of Pennsylvania, issued upon a circular of the New York Cheap Transportation Association, met in this city to-day. The object of the convention was to perfect an organization in each of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to push forward a survey of the best line for the construction of a cheap freight railway between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi river.

Delegates were present from all the above-named States. Committees were appointed for each State to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of preliminary surveys of the entire line, with a central committee at Pittsburgh to which the other committees are to report. Charles G. Quitil was appointed chief engineer of preliminary surveys. The Convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the central committee.

The Convalescent Patients' Holiday.

Yesterday morning the steamer Bellevue started from the foot of Twenty-sixth street, carrying about 300 convalescent patients from Bellevue Hospital. The steamer had been placed at Warden Brennan's disposal by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. A trip to Hart's Island and return was made, lunch was served, and general jollity prevailed, as is usual when the Warden is connected with any enterprise. In the afternoon a sterling was minus of pains and tumor. Help tender hands is lightly carried about, were and lame, down the "gang plank," while in another quarter the Warden's cheery voice hailed to some negroes to "keep out de sunshine lest you get tan ed all black." One poor girl whose leg was broken hobbled eagerly on her crutches, fearful that she might be left behind. The ship took hands round to and from with fruit and supplies for the school ship, which now lies off Hart's Island preparatory to her start for an extended cruise. The school ship was visited and many courtesies were shown. After mutual salutations the vessels parted, and at 6:30 P. M. the excursionists were landed.

Destructive Bush Fires in Canada.

CARPON, Ont., Sept. 2.—Several farm houses, fences, and a great lot of timber, some cows, sheep, and other farm stock have been destroyed here by the bush fires. The farmers are looking anxiously for relief through rain.

PLANTAGENET, Sept. 2.—Bush fires are raging in this section. Reeden's wharf was burned yesterday afternoon.

THURSO, Sept. 2.—The fire in the Lawrentian range of mountains is burning fiercely and this village is threatened. There was no sign of rain last night, and fears are entertained that the village will be desolated.

PARY SOUND, Ont., Sept. 2.—Terrible fires are raging on the Bloom river, and a great many fences, bridges, and barns have been destroyed.

Shot by Her Bro her.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Oliver Saffin, son of Judge Saffin, aged thirty-five years, entered the dining room at the family residence yesterday, where his sister, aged thirty, was sitting, and shot her with a shot gun. The contents entered her side, shattered her arm so that amputation was necessary. Her injuries are probably fatal. She had previous to the shooting reprimanded her brother for drinking. Young Saffin was arrested and committed without bail. He says he has no recollection of the deed.

THE BUTCHER PEDESTRIANS

WESTON, PAYNE, BROWN, AND MULLEN LEFT IN THE SHADE.

Exciting Walking Match Between Two Well-Known Knights of the Cleaver—Extraordinary Statement of the Pool Seller—A Singular Stake on an Important Race.

For several weeks past the sportive tenants of Washington Market have been much exercised in mind. A yacht race, or a contest of speed between two well known kings of the turf, or a struggle between ward politicians for the position of Alderman, has always been with the knights of the cleaver a subject demanding the most serious consideration; and whenever one of these events is on the tapis the excitement among them is intense. But the cause of their unwonted solicitude lately was something of far greater importance; something not only appealing to their feelings and prejudices as sporting men of the double-and-twisted kind, but also involving to a considerable extent their standing as members of a robust guild.

Ex-Alderman G. W. Plunkett deals in beef, mutton, and pork at stand No. 17 Washington Market. His next door neighbor, Bernard Scanlon, follows the same business at stand No. 16. Like all jolly marketmen these two are fond of exchanging sarcastic and mirth-provoking remarks in the dull intervals of trade. The various political questions of the day had been worn out between them; they had exhausted the subject of Fellowcraft's time and the war in Spain; and they had actually sifted every grain of wheat out of the immense quantity of chaff in the numerous statements made anent the famous Brooklyn scandal case. They were forced to fall back upon races—yacht races, Harlem steamer races, horse races, the war of races; and what more natural than that, all these having been discussed, they should pay some attention to foot races? Weston had raced with Time, and been distanced;

BENNETT HAD WOLLOPPED WHIPPLE;

Brown and Mullen had walked for a wager, the one against the other, and Mullen had been defeated in a tie up with the old timer with the scythe and glass, and in the conversations that Messrs. Plunkitt and Scanlon held on the subject of pedestrianism, since each had his opinion and backed it up with vehemence, it came to be suspected that they had backed against the other as a walker, and backed himself, up with money or its equivalent. The other jolly marketmen at once took sides, and after a short season of unrest, during which all the necessary preliminaries were arranged, the day was fixed for a test of speed and endurance between the two amoitious contestants. The race was to have been walked to-day, out the ground which had been chosen was engaged for other purposes; so yesterday was agreed upon, and verified now to match game off. The articles of agreement, duly signed, sealed, and deposited, set forth that Alderman Plunkett and Barney Scanlon would walk three miles—that is, six times around the Deerfoot Park course—heel and toe, for a suit of clothes and a dinner for ten at Beach's Madison.

A walk yesterday afternoon a goodly company of marketmen assembled on the piazza of the Deerfoot Park Hotel, which is about four miles this side of Coney Island. Betting on the match at once became the order of the day, and for half an hour nothing but betting was done. When the gates were opened to admit the throng the following pools had been sold.

Barney	$100	$50	$25	$7	$4	$3
Plunkett	75	51	100	85	79	68

The umpires, Mr. Bicke and Mr. Brown, with John W. Kettleman, referee, took their places in the pavilion. Of the latter gentleman's duties they were furnished with a sponge and a piece of chalk to use in connection with the slate on which the ephemeral records of the horse race are displayed. The two men appeared promptly. Scanlon was dressed in tights and knit shirt. Some of his friends were in the ring, with a belt and the latter a blue ribbon around his waist. A nimble boy served them with sliced lemon, and at the call of the referee they toed the scratch in front of the judges' stand and intense but well-suppressed excitement. "Go!" said the referee, and they were off. Not as light ning flashes from the eyes of dove; not as arrows from the bow of the unbreached Indian boy; but as mourners sadly following the remains of the last friend to the resting place of the dead. Barney had the inside of the track a trifle more grieved than his competitor, and walked with undeviating sobriety. At the end of a hundred yards Plunkitt surprised the spectators by kicking up his heels, a movement that sent him a rod in advance. Then he settled down to a steady walk, making long strides. The first eighth was finished in the following order:

PLUNKETT, 1; SCANLON, 2;

the latter about a foot behind. Thence to the quarter pole the pedestrians toddled along side by side like two boys on their way to school, pausing for a moment to exchange a few words. Barney had gained a half a dozen feet when they reached out and overtook him. While they were coming down the home-stretch neck and neck a passby raised the dust on the track and both stopped to sneeze. Much indignation was expressed by the spectators but restored peace in the place and order to prevent what threatened to end in serious trouble Mr. McNahon presided upon the sulky driver, who was an amiable man, to leave the park. Plunkitt walked to the line a few yards ahead of Scanlon, having made the best half mile in the walking match.

Plunkitt crossed the line at a moderate pace, Barney following slowly and cautiously picking his way as though hunting in high grass for a four leaved clover. Half way to the quarter pole he caught up to Plunkitt and passed him with the exception of the positions of contestants were changed, Plunkett forging ahead and Barney moving along slowly behind, with the lemon boy at his side. Coming down the home stretch, Plunkett made a burst, but Barney kept on the even tenor of his way and got to the line ahead by ten feet. Time, 12 minutes, 15 seconds.

The first half of the second mile was done in a pottering way. At the quarter pole the pedestrians were so near together that one hat would have covered both their heads. This circumstance gave rise to a suspicion that they had entered into an arrangement to make this a dead heat. A small boy was therefore despatched to tell them not to do so any more. Plunkett at once gathered himself together and came down the next quarter at a trifling pace, and made the string a trifle ahead.

The next half was more satisfactorily contested. Barney took the lead while Plunkett was scratching his heel, and led by twenty yards. At the quarter pole he was still ahead. Half way on the last quarter he increased his speed, but Plunkett broke out like a mountain in a shower, overhauled his leader, and the two toed the scratch at the same instant. Time, 13 minutes and 42 seconds.

It was thought that the third mile would be both contested from the start, but this the spectators were at fault. The two men walked to the quarter pole side by side, and exchanged lemon peel as they went. They did not alter their relative positions until when within six feet of the line Plunkitt made a longer step than usual and won the heat.

THE END OF THE RACE.

The second half of the third mile was, if possible, a trifle more interesting than the first. The contestants reached the quarter pole arm in arm, and seemed to have determined on finishing the race in the same way; but when within a hundred yards of the scratch Barney rolled ahead. Then Plunkitt stretched his legs again, and in a moment he was over half a length winner of the match. He made the last mile in 12 minutes 15 seconds. Time of the three miles, 38 minutes fifteen seconds.

Fred Vantine, the young pork butcher, who started a quarter of a mile behind the racing pedestrians, came in about a quarter of a mile ahead of them. Proud of his achievement, he challenged the Alderman to walk him a mile for $10. His challenge was accepted, the mile was walked, and Mr. Vantine very badly beaten. Plunkitt make the first half mile in 6:07, the second in 4:54.

Afterward there was a dinner, to which ample justice was done; and at a reasonable hour the jolly marketmen and their friends hied homeward.

It is more than probable that Alderman Plunkitt's success was due to the fact that he took more exercise than Barney Scanlon. He lives in Fifty third street; Scanlon in Forty eighth. He therefore has the advantage of ten blocks every day, which, in training for a match, is no small matter.

It is understood that the Alderman will at once order the following articles of his tailor, to be paid for as per agreement by Mr. Scanlon:

One velveteen jacket, brass buttoned, flowing sleeves, crimson lined, and trimmed with buttonhole and gold lace; pockets inside and out; one pair trousers, matched the same, striped silk braid, hemstitched overhand, and gored; one collar to match; speckled shirt front, and peacock handkerchief to match collar.

Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 2. The corporation of Brown University held their annual meeting to-day. The Rev. Dr. Alvah Hovey of Newton was elected fellow in the place of S. S. Bradford, who has resigned. Mr. Merrick Lyon of Providence was elected trustee in the place of George Turner, who has resigned. The Hon. B. F. Thomas was elected Chancellor in place of the Hon. W. S. Patten, deceased. Charles W. Parsons, M. D., of this city, was made Professor of Psychology; J. W. P. Jenks was made Profes or of Zoology and Agriculture and Curator of the Museum of National History. A committee was appointed to procure plans for a new dormitory, and another committee to procure plans and estimates for a new fire proof library building to be erected on a lot given in the will of the late John Carter Brown.

JUDGE POLAND DEFEATED.

Vermont's Verdict on the Salary Grab and Press Gag Law—The Republican Majority in the State Largely Reduced.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 2.—The returns still come in slowly, but enough is known to indicate the election of Judge Peck (Rep.) by the usual Vermont majority, after allowing for a lighter vote. The House will be overwhelmingly Republican, and the Senate nearly unanimously the same way. One hundred and ten towns return 81 Republicans to the Legislature to 24 Democrats, there being no choice in five.

The vote for Governor in 113 towns stands: Peck 20,004, and Bingham 8,501. In 1872 the vote in the same towns was: For Converse 24,636, and for Heaton (Dem.) 10,513—a Republican net loss of 2,620.

The contest in the Second Congressional District has been a very hot one, and results in the defeat of Judge Poland. The bolters mainly supported the Hon. D. C. Dennison of Royalton, in Windsor county, but their advice to their followers was to vote for anybody to draw votes from Mr. Poland. The exact result of the ballot of yesterday as far as heard from in forty-two towns out of eighty is as follows: Poland, 3,882; Dennison, 5,251; Davenport, 1,380; scattering, 584. In 1872 the vote in the same towns stood thus: Poland, 7,566; Steele (bolter), 2,130; Davenport (Dem.), 1,872; scattering, 215. It will be seen that the vote for Judge Poland has fallen off 3,714, or one-half, since 1872, and Dennison's vote, compared to that of Steele in 1872, has gained 3,121. In 1872 Poland led Steele in these towns 5,436, and this year Dennison leads Poland 1,369.

RUTLAND, Sept. 2.—Returns are being received very slowly. The vote is lighter than that of 1872. Peck, Republican candidate for Governor, has probably received little less majority than that of Converse in the last election, which was about 25,000. Conditions were effected in several of the larger towns of the State by the opponents of the prohibitory liquor law and the Democrats, which resulted in the election of town Democratic representatives.

This is notably the case in Rutland and Burlington, both of which give an increased Republican majority on the Secretary ticket over the vote of 1872. Charles H. Joyce is elected to Congress from the First District by a large majority.

In all of twenty-seven towns heard from his majority stands 581, which will probably be increased at least 1,500. The Hon. Luke P. Poland from the Second Congressional District, has, it is about conceded, not been re-elected, there being probably no choice.

If so, a new election will have to be held. The Hon. George W. Hendee, from the Third Congressional District, is reelected by a large majority. To the State Senate one Democrat is elected.

THE GREAT WESTERN FAIR.

Successful Opening of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—The Industrial Exposition was opened to-day with the most enthusiastic holiday Cincinnati ever experienced. The forenoon was devoted to the reception of the military.

It is estimated that over 100,000 people witnessed the parade. The military marched to the Exposition and attended the opening exercises, in which Mayor Johnson, Gov. Allen, Gov. Hendricks of Indiana, and others made speeches.

The city has been flooded with bunting and gaily decorated all day. Business is generally suspended, and the Chamber of Commerce and city offices are closed.

The exercises closed to night with a splendid display of fireworks and a concert in the Horticultural Hall. The attendance at the gate was the largest ever had at the opening day, and larger than the first four days of last year.

The fine art display is the best ever given here in variety and high character of works.

The industrial department was never equalled, and the exposition promises to exceed any previous effort of the same character given here.

A STEAMBOAT BURNED.

The Destruction of the River Belle this Morning—Loss $90,000.

The steamboat River Belle, lying at Pier 8, North river, took fire in her engine room at about half past twelve o'clock this morning. The flames spread so rapidly that before an alarm could be given the entire middle part of the vessel was on fire.

There were fourteen persons on board, but they all reached the shore before the fire reached the cabin.

The River Belle belonged to Oliver Charlick, and was leased to the American Steam Transportation Company for the route New York and Long Branch. She cost $90,000. The captain, purser, and other officers had a narrow escape.

When THE SUN went to press she was burned to the water's edge. She will be a total loss. The insurance is not known.

Candidates for the Next Congress.

The Conservatives of the Second District of Virginia have nominated the Hon. John Cook for Congress.

The Democrats of the First District of Georgia have unanimously nominated Julian Hartridge.

The Democrats of the Ninth Kentucky District have nominated the Hon. Lamson Cincinnate of Estill county for Congress.

S. A. Coob was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District of Kansas.

The Republicans of the Sixth Illinois District nominated Col. Thomas J. Henderson for Congress.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighth District of Georgia met in Augusta yesterday. The following gentlemen were nominated: Miles Lewis, of Greene; J. D. Matthews, of Oglethorpe, and F. Bacher, of Bibb; were balloted for, and after a short party speech the name of the Hon. A. H. Stephens was presented, leaving the field to himself and Cumming. On the sixth ballot the votes stood: Stephens, 28 2-3; Cumming, 13 1-3, necessary to a choice, 32. The Convention was still in session at 11 o'clock.

Mystifying the Torrino Mystery.

Two Brooklyn detectives have been looking for an Italian, Lowhere Pappella, who used to be a friend of Torrino's, and on Tuesday night they found and arrested him. It seems that Pappella and Torrino at one time boarded together in South Brooklyn, but a separation took place, as alleged, in consequence of the former having charged Torrino with robbing him of a considerable sum of money. This accusation was indignantly denied, and it is believed that the latter feeling growing out of this trouble resulted in a mutual challenge to mortal combat. A hostile meeting, however, was avoided by the interference of the friends of the respective parties, and a truce seems to have been patched up between the Italians. It seems to be all the sound local detectives have for arresting him. He is to be brought before the Coroner.

Mary Wilson's False Commitment.

An application was made yesterday before Judge Donohue for the discharge of Mary Wilson, who is held on charge of grand larceny. Police Justice Smith returned that he held her on a complaint for grand larceny made in January, 1872, after examining witnesses. The traverse denied the truth of the commitment, and without technically admitting that Mary Wilson was Libby Doris, who had been tried for the same offence, yet that the complaint by Justice Smith was taken before another Justice in 1872; that Libby Doris was tried and convicted on it, and sentence suspended in her case. Judge Donohue put the case over till to-day.

Parade of Catholic Temperance Societies.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 2.—The first State parade of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union came off here to-day. Every society in the Union, thirty-six in all, were in line. Three thousand men were in the ranks, and thirty-five bands furnished the music. Twenty prominent Catholic clergymen, together with the officers of the State and National Unions, were in carriages. After the parade the representatives and citizens to the number of 6,000 people formed a mass meeting in the Green, and were addressed by the Rev. P. Farrington of New Haven, Rev. Father Walsh of Hartford, and Mr. James W. O'Brien of New York, the National Secretary.

Lost Gold Certificates.

Messrs. Rasmus & Lessignolo sent James Jenkins, one of their clerks, a lad of eighteen, to the Bank of New York yesterday with a check for $3,000 gold. He received three gold certificates for $1,000 each, and returning to the office was directed to go to the sub Treasury, and convert two of the certificates in o cash. In the sub-Treasury he received $2,000 gold, with which he returned to the office. But he failed to produce the remaining certificate for $1,000, and on being questioned, gave evasive answers. He said that he had only the certificate up and put it in his pocket, but that on searching for it, it was gone. He was arrested by Detective Farley.

A Step Toward Aiding the Workingmen.

The Brooklyn Common Council yesterday discussed the best means of giving employment to the hundreds of city laborers who were thrown out of employment in the Department of Street Repairs. It was ascertained that the budget for 1874 has been exhausted, but it was also apparent that in the streets are hundreds of laborers who are willing to work, will cause the transfer of money from other city accounts to this, and which will doubtless result in the reemployment of the discharged men.

The Bank Suspension in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—The Clearing House Association held a meeting to-day in relation to the suspension of the Citizen's Bank, and appointed a committee to examine its condition and report at an early day what can be done for its relief. The balance due depositors is $270,000. The Clearing House statement on Friday showed for the bank: Liabilities $749,355.71, assets $2,182,881.92. Of the assets, however, $1,128,773.37 consisted of items outside of portfolio.

AN OLD CONTEST REFOUGHT

THE SECOND BATTLE OF SEDAN IN HARLEM RIVER PARK.

A Great Bavarian Festival Ending in a Sham Fight—Both Sides Winning Tremendous Laurels—Bravery and Beer.

The first national festival of the Bavarians in and around the city of New York was brought to a close yesterday in the presence of at least twelve thousand persons. The prologue, which was recited by Madam Schwancke, was from the pen of Mr. Max Goldstein, and addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Martin Nachtmann, Herrn Dr. Frech, and others.

Yesterday, like the two preceding days, was devoted to music, dancing, and national games. As early as 10 o'clock participators in the festival began to arrive from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and all parts of Westchester county, and before noon the Harlem River Park was thronged. The pavilion was lavishly decorated, and dancing was kept up without cessation throughout day. The St. Cecelia Singing Association came from Jersey City, and formed one of the features of the festival. Booths for the sale of all sorts of edibles, but with a special eye to the disposal of lager and Bavarian beer, were erected in every part of the park, and, in common with the shooting galleries, electric batteries, and economical gambling tables, were liberally patronized.

The scene illustrating a Bavarian fair, which had formed so attractive a feature in the festivities of the previous day, was not reproduced, but there were nearly as many different styles of fantastic costume as when the wearers had been engaged in depicting the busy scene of Tuesday.

As night approached the park was illuminated by Chinese lanterns hung to the trees and numerous electric lights, rendering every object as distinct as though viewed by daylight. The pavilion was a blaze of light, but the dancing was almost discontinued, for the most attractive entertainment of the three days' festival was announced to take place at nine o'clock.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN FOUGHT AGAIN.

This was a representation of the battle of Sedan, in which it was expected that four hundred men would take part; and as the hour for the beginning of the engagement approached, the throng began to surge toward a large wooden building with a canvas front, which was evidently intended to be the object of attack by the Prussian army, for occasionally a head with a French helmet on it would be thrust through an aperture and quickly withdrawn.

Soon after the strains of martial music, the gallant soldiers of Prussia marched to the field of mock battle. They had some difficulty in clearing the ground of the eager spectators who crowded upon it, and resisted the efforts of the military to disperse them. A body of French troops, however, came out of the building with their assistence a clearance was at last effected. Then the armies for a few moments stood and gazed upon each other, and "the boldest held his breath for a time."

In the Prussian ranks were soldiers with breastplates, steel helmets, and the general paraphernalia of a crusader under Richard the First. One of these had a fierce scuffle with a spectator who refused to leave the ground, and who, on being remonstrated with, attacked him in front of the lines. The latter was saved from a "licking" but no sooner was the strife over than a cannon commenced to roar, and with the rapid discharges of small arms soon created a smoke that effectually hid the contending armies from the spectators, and from each other.

CHARGING THE FRENCHMEN.

Then the Germans charged upon the house, but the Frenchmen behaved in a manner not unworthy of their martial renown, and hurling defiance at the Prussians, who, when they were couched in Germain, at their foes, they contested every inch of ground, and had the circumstances of the case permitted, of it Sedan would have been Jena. At last they were driven back to the last and a wild cheer rolled skiet from a gun brought the front partition down, and a party of melancholy but determined Frenchmen, including the late Emperor, were seen to advance with drawn swords within.

The Germans rushed toward the breach and were met with a deadly shower of musketry fired at point blank range directly over their heads. They did not blench, however, but went right on, and in another moment would have been up the steps and in the house, had not a bystander accidentally discharged a squib right in the face of a young lady, who, in much confusion, couldn't stand burning, and this created a momentary panic. It was soon over, however, and with renewed courage the veterans of Germany rushed forward.

A GRACEFUL SURRENDER.

In vain the trenchmen resisted, and hurled firecrackers at their opponents. It was all useless, and it at once became apparent that the only way to prevent further effusion of blood was to surrender. The soldiers of France, therefore, flung the stumps of their cigars at their enemies, and with national politeness smiled and bowed in token of defeat. The Germans entered the captured building, and Sedan was won. But at what a price! Several hogsheads of beer were burned and all were deafened with the roar of the guns.

Amid vociferous cheering King William took Napoleon by the hand and led him down the steps in the direction of the waiting room. The soldier King looked with a saddened eye on the pixin of his conquest, but the fallen Emperor looked upon it with an indifferent gaze, and appeared to be in high spirits. The victorious troops, flushed with triumph, at first regarded their conquered opponents somewhat coldly, especially as some of the latter had the temerity to have made short work of them if they had been permitted. Soon, however, harmony was restored, and vanquishers and vanquished refreshed themselves with Bavarian beer, and chatted away in German in the most sociable manner possible.

THE ODDS AGAINST THE GERMANS.

Both sides fought with the most indomitable bravery, but the Germans had the hardest work to do, being obliged to disarm the enemy and attention from the business in hand to skirmish with the crowd that kept recklessly encroaching on the battle field.

For the remainder of the evening patriotic songs and speeches were sung and, and, and at midnight the crowd was only beginning to thin off.

Among the distinguished persons present were Deputy Controller Lorie, Judge Cassenor, and Mr. Kuhne, the German Consul.

The only serious accident occurred without accident, but during the evening a child and its mother were knocked down by a runaway horse, and both severely injured—the child, it is feared, fatally.

A Young Woman Missing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 2.—Miss Jane E. Wolven, a young lady eighteen years of age, has disappeared in a mysterious manner. She was formerly one of the teachers in the Sabbath school of Christ Church in this city, and had many acquaintances in the congregation and school. She has recently resided in the hill village of Milton, four miles south of here, with her stepfather, J. W. Weaver. On Tuesday, Aug. 25, she left for home in Milton with the avowed intention of visiting her uncle in Cold Spring. She did reach his house, and remained there until the 29th. Then she went, as was thought, to her home in Milton. She