ANTI-GRANT REPUBLICANS.

THE VOTERS WHO SCRATCHED CORNELL AND SOULE AT WORK,

And Prepared to Take Decisive Action Before the Chicago Convention Meets—Exceeding the Organization Through the State.

The young men in the Republican party in this city, who, under the popular name of "scratchers," did such effective work against Gen. Cornell, and against Howard Soule, the Republican candidate for State Engineer, at last fall's election, have reorganized their association for the purpose of exposing Gen. Grant for the Presidency. The name of the organization is "The Independent Republican Association of the County of New York." The Presidents are George Haven Putnam, the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, Frederic W. Stevens, and Gouverneur Morris, Jr. The Secretary is Henry S. Van Duzer, and the Treasurer Jas. Stokes, Jr. The Executive Committee are F. W. Whitridge, Felix Kaufman, Clarence Deming, R. Heber Newton, N. S. Spencer, Horace White, and Henry S. Van Duzer. Most of the members of the association are young men, some of whom will cast their first vote at the next election. The association began its work in February last by sending to independent Republicans in this city an invitation to become members. The circular letter through which this invitation was tendered said of the objects of the association:

It is opposed to the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency. The rules of the regular Republican association in the county allow only members to take part in the primaries, and require a pledge from all who take part that they will support whoever is nominated. Many Republicans are therefore excluded from all participation in the selection of candidates, and it is only through an organization of this kind that the opinion of independent Republicans can be expressed.

Many responses were received to this invitation, and the names of a large number of independent young Republicans are now on the association's membership roll.

Soon after this circular was sent out, the Independent Republicans in Massachusetts, who oppose the election of Gen. Grant, organized under the name of the "Young Republicans of Massachusetts," and the anti-third term Republicans in Philadelphia organized the "National Republican League of Pennsylvania."

Encouraged by the reports of the success of those movements in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the Independent Republican Association of this County determined to increase the number of its members, and to extend it through this State. On March 20, its officers sent to 10,000 Republican voters in this city the following circular letter:

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK, 8 UNION SQUARE, March 20, 1880.

The object of this association is to furnish an organization for a portion of the Republican party which the regular Republican organizations do not include. The Republican vote of New York city is nearly 60,000. The twenty-four district associations which assume and are assumed to represent the party do not contain over 10,000 members; in many cases they are absolutely controlled by men of worthless character, and they require as a prerequisite for membership a pledge which necessarily excludes the great mass of the party. The 50,000 Republicans thus excluded are ineligible to participate in primaries, and have no voice in the selection of candidates or delegates of any kind. This association seeks to express and carry out, especially in local concerns, the wishes of the independent Republican voters.

In national politics this association is opposed to the third term project, and to the nomination of any man whose fitness may fairly be questioned. It asks for a Republican ticket, which, if nominated, all Republicans can support, and it believes that many such may be found. It is especially opposed to the renomination of Gen. Grant as a duty to those who were prevented from nominating other men by a weakness which ought not to be made. The cry for himas a "strong man" is unrepublican. It is the expression of an unsocialized desire to be governed, unworthy of communities yet weak enough to entertain it. His candidacy would be further weakened by his past administrations. Those administrations are indelibly associated with scandals which cause honest Republicans of Republicans with the stain of a personal disgrace. They have not forgotten these scandals. They remember that Gen. Grant seemed unable to distinguish between men and bad men; they remember that under his administration, six Northern and eight Southern States were lost to the Republican party, and that its majorities in the House of Representatives was extinguished. They believe that his popular demand for him does not exist, and that a step toward his nomination is a step toward defeat.

All Republicans who wish to become members of the association, or who sympathize with its objects, are invited to send their names to the secretary, or to call at these headquarters, which will be open daily, except on Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Executive Committee.—F. W. Whitridge, Horace White, Clarence Deming, H. S. Van Duzer, Geo. Haven Putnam, R. S. Spencer, Felix Kaufman.

Letters were written to influential Republicans in the State who are opposed to Gen. Grant's election, and trustworthy men were sent into many of the interior and western counties to ascertain the sentiment among Republicans concerning the third term movement. The results of this work are very satisfactory to the association. Already large associations have been formed in Brooklyn, Albany, and Buffalo, and letters received at the New York headquarters show that within the next two weeks a score of new organizations will be in operation. The men who travelled through the State report that they found in every place in which they visited a deep-seated feeling against the third term prevailing among Republicans. This was especially noticeable among the young men of that party. The managers of the New York association believe that before the end of April there will be an anti-Grant Republican organization in good working order in every county in the State.

Mr. F. W. Whitridge, Chairman of the New York Association's Executive Committee, says that a conference of representatives from all the associations in this State, and other influential Republicans, will be held in this State in the latter part of April, or as early day in May, at which formidable measures will be taken to prevent Gen. Grant's nomination, and an intimation given as to the course of the associations if he should be nominated. Mr. Whitridge has reason to believe that similar conferences will be held in other States, and that before the Chicago Convention assembles a National Convention of Independent Anti-Third Term Republicans will be held, whose voice will give no uncertain sound as to the position of its members and their supporters should Gen. Grant be made the candidate of the managers of the Republican machine.

The rooms of the New York Association were opened on Tuesday at 8 Union square. They will be open every day and evening until after the day of the election.

AGAINST A THIRD TERM.

A New Republican Organization in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

A large number of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District are determined to do their utmost to prevent the nomination of Grant for a third term, and began their work last night by the organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District Anti-Third Term American and German Republican Association. Among those present at the meeting, which was held at Schuller's Hall, in Seventieth street, were five members of the regular Republican Central Committee, Messrs. A. Fulvermacher, H. Heimrich, Robert Schwalb, Conrad Bauer, and Michael Pfortner. The organization is composed almost entirely of members of the Republican District Association in good standing. It was voted that the officers of the association shall be W. A. Fanning, President; R. Schwalb, Jr., Vice-President; Ferdinand W. Meyers, Secretary, and Robert Auld, Treasurer.

While awaiting the arrival of members, a meeting of the German association of the ward was held and addressed by the President, Mr. Fulvermacher, who earnestly presented the reasons that have induced the Germans to unite in opposition to Grant's aspirations for a third term. He said it is high time that the Grant ring should be broken up, and that the Grant boom and machine nominations are played out. He urged the Germans to exert their utmost efforts to prevent the nomination of Grant by the Republican National Convention.

After the rolls of the new association had been signed by those present, it was resolved to meet on the second Monday of each month, and Messrs. Fulvermacher, Schwalb, Heimrich, J. MacArthur, Jr., and J. Scheidler were appointed a Committee on Resolutions and By-laws.

Muldoon and Miller's Game of Draw.

After their rest, at 1:10 yesterday morning, Miller and Muldoon resumed their tedious wrestling match. While Miller showed the most strength at the beginning of the match on the previous evening, Muldoon was the firmest in tracing himself and the quickest in getting the better of his adversary in every case. Still Miller held his own, as well that two more hours were indulged in, the men feinting and wrestling up to the referee, Mose Schoenhaus, to match a draw, to the great disgust of many who had remained all night and put up hours. Where athletes are about evenly matched in strength and science, Graeco-Roman wrestling, as now conducted, is pretty certain to result in long and doubtful struggles.

A Highwayman's End.

James McNamara, aged 12, of Fourth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, having read many highly-seasoned accounts in the boys' story papers about the deeds of insolent highwaymen, determined to go into the highwayman business on the 16th inst. His stock in trade was a club. He saw Bradford Duff, aged 10, standing upon the stoop of his father's house at 925 Madison avenue, and brandishing his club, called upon Duff to hand over his valuables. Duff gave McNamara thirty-six cents, and McNamara strode away. But a policeman overtook him. He pleaded guilty. Yesterday, in the General Sessions, in view of his age, Judge Cowing sent him to the Catholic Protectory.

Called to a Higher Bar.

Pierce Cray, lately of 101 Greenwich street, was called, yesterday, to the bar of the General Sessions for trial upon an indictment for stabbing John Thompson, a neighbor, in September. There was no response. Then Cray, who was at liberty under bail, died there on the 14th inst., and was buried in Calvary Cemetery, was called. Mr. Assistant District Attorney Lyon, the prosecutor, for a dismissal of the indictment, stating that a strong case would be entered against the deceased. Judge Cowing granted the motion.

JONATHAN LONGMIRE'S FAILURE.

The Serious Accusations Made Against a Former White Street Merchant.

The linen and white good dealers in this city were astonished last December to learn that Jonathan Longmire had made an assignment. Yesterday was the first day of the trial of a suit brought against him by William Whiteside of 107 Franklin street. This plaintiff, Douglas, Berry & Co., and several other creditors claimed that Mr. Longmire not only had obtained goods from them under false pretences, but that they were able to point out their goods in his store. This they thought gave them the privilege of taking them back. The goods, however, with all the others in the store, were in possession of the Sheriff and guarded by a deputy sheriff, in the interest of the other creditors. They therefore put an order of the court which they had obtained in the hands of a Coroner, and he, in accordance with a law of the State made in view of such cases, levied on the goods, took them out of the Sheriff's possession, and held them to await the final decision of the court both as against the Longmire and as against the other creditors. With affairs in this unusual position, the present trial began.

Jonathan Longmire began his business career as a clerk for the old and widely known firm of Paton & Co., which for many years did a white goods and linen importing business in Broadway, between Leonard and Worth streets. Subsequently he became a partner in the house. He afterward withdrew from the firm. He had purchased property in Brooklyn on which he subsequently raised $40,000 by mortgage in order to set his son up in business. The firm was Longmire (the son), Elmore & McKenzie. To this firm he gave the benefit of his business experience. After a time it failed. Then Jonathan Longmire went into business himself. It is said that he always signed his name "Jonathan Longmire, agent," but his explanation is that while he transacted much business in his own name, he often received orders to purchase for a customer, and in such a case he would attach the word "agent" to his name. Mr. Longmire began business early in 1877 at 62 White street, and his assignment was made Nov. 29, 1879, to Charles C. Pinckney of 82 Broadway. The alleged fraud on account of which the validity of this assignment is disputed was explained in the testimony given yesterday before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, Part 3. The plaintiff alleges that he sold $4,315.88 worth of goods to Mr. Longmire in 1878 on a credit of sixty days, and that he did so because Mr. Longmire assured him that he was solvent, whereas he was not. The assignee and ex-Sheriff Reilly are made defendants in the suit, the latter because he claims possession of the goods in behalf of the general creditors.

Mr. Henry Tait, an accountant who examined Mr. Longmire's books, testified yesterday that during 1879 he sent between $300,000 and $400,000 worth of goods to auction houses in different parts of the United States—in San Francisco, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities—to be sold; also that on Jan. 1, 1879, he was insolvent by over $20,000, and that this insolvency continued to increase month by month, until the date of his assignment, when it was over $100,000.

Mr. Henry Douglas of the firm of Douglas, Berry & Co., 102 Franklin street, testified that on Feb. 26, 1879, he asked Mr. Longmire how he had come out on last year's business, to which Mr. Longmire replied:

"I have paid my expenses, made a little money, and put some to the good" (added to his capital.)

"Then, Mr. Longmire," said the witness, "you are solvent?"

"Perfectly solvent," was the reply. "In fact, I can't fail, as I don't owe enough to burst me."

Mr. James Whiteside, a brother of the plaintiff, Mr. Churchill of the firm of Smith, Churchill & Scribner, and Mr. David Douglas of David Douglas & Co., also testified that Mr. Longmire had represented himself to them as solvent in the autumn of the same year.

Mr. Tait, the accountant, testified that he had found leaves missing from Mr. Longmire's ledger, his journal and his consignment book. The case is yet in progress. It is said that there are confessed judgments against the defendant for $20,000, attachments in other suits for $20,000 more, and that the replevined suits, of which Mr. Whiteside's is one, swell the sum to over $50,000. Additional creditors are waiting to see the result of the present action, which they say is the weakest of all the cases begun or contemplated.

Mr. Longmire, in his answer to Mr. Whiteside, denies the accusations of fraud, averring that he purchased the goods in good faith and sold them to the best possible advantage. The Sheriff puts in a formal answer, setting forth the warrants under which he made his levy.

SIX ACRES ON FIRE.

The Destruction of the Business Portion of Samana, San Domingo.

The business portion of the village of Samana, on the bay of that name, in the Island of San Domingo, was destroyed by fire on the night of March 9. The news of the fire was brought by the Clyde line steamship San Domingo, yesterday. Mr. Billini, the Vice-Consul of that Government in this city said yesterday that his advices were that the Custom House and twenty-five houses on the street called La Marina, fronting the bay, were destroyed by a fire that was first seen in the upper part of one of the houses. There is no fire apparatus in the village. The villagers worked with separate energy, and pulled down many houses in the line of the conflagration, but without avail. All but two of the storehouses in the place were destroyed. The dwellings of the inhabitants lying behind this business street were not even threatened, and, the weather being calm, the flames living over the stores that were destroyed, no lives appear to have been lost. In all, six acres of habitations and outbuildings were destroyed, with a loss of about $150,000. It is said that the negroes of the village and surrounding country pillaged the burning houses, but the reports of this are greatly exaggerated. The steamship San Domingo quitted that port on the day previous to the fire and touched there again a week later. The ship's officers learned that the popular theory as to the cause of the fire was that a servant in the employ of Mr. J. G. Borch, a merchant whose dwelling adjoined his store, went to bed that night, leaving an unguarded fire on the kitchen hearth. The wind scattered the embers and the house took fire. The trade wind was blowing with great strength. The fire crossed and recrossed the street. It stopped when the land breeze sprang up, and blew the flames back over the burned district. The fire destroyed the Custom House, which was a mere shed of corrugated iron, the pier and the stores of Cambiaso & Co., loss $90,000; Julo Fondeur, loss $10,000; Mme. Victor, loss $6,000; and the property of others, the total value of which was about $65,000. The Custom House and pier were valued at $16,000. The iron walls of the Custom House withheld the flames from many buildings beyond them. But two stores remain, those of Messrs. Grallon & Fondeur and G. Rivas. One of these was of stone; the others were low wooden structures. None were insured against fire. The principal trader in the village, in which about one thousand persons dwell, is composed of tiny cottages with thatched roofs. Into some of these dwellings the merchants have removed.

News of the fire was sent to many merchants in this city, conspicuous among whom were S. Michelena & Co., 24 South street, and W. Lithgow & Co., 25 Broadway. The trade with Samana from New York consists of miscellaneous cargoes of canned goods, lard, meat, agricultural and household implements, and the like. Samana sends out yams, bananas, pineapples, mahogany, dye woods, hides, sugar, coffee and cocoa. The tobacco exported is all sent to Germany. Samana is a dead-and-alive place, visited by sailing vessels from Central and South America, the Clyde steamers, and the steamers of the British Intercolonial Company.

Cut Down by his Little Daughter.

Philip Cleary, aged 43, an ex-member of the Brooklyn police force, attempted suicide yesterday morning in his apartments at 67 President street, Brooklyn, by hanging himself from one of the posts of his bed. He was discovered by his 8-year-old daughter Catherine, and her screams brought Mrs. Cleary, with much presence of mind, cut the rope, causing him to drop to the floor. He was almost suffocated, and but for their prompt action would soon have ceased to live. Cleary was appointed a policeman on Oct. 25, 1873, and remained on the force until Dec. 23 last, when he was permitted to resign under three charges pending against him. He had tailed for five days to appear at the police station in Van Brunt street to which he was attached, and was also accused of neglect of duty and of intoxication. Since he left the force he has been drinking heavily and for several days has been suffering from delirium. Clearly soon recovered from the effects of his attempted hanging.

Mrs. Daily's Stolen Diamonds.

Emeline Smith, the colored servant who was arrested on suspicion of stealing diamonds of the value of $3,500 from the house of her employer, Mr. Henry Daily, Jr., on Saturday evening, was arraigned yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court before Justice Smith. Mr. Henry Daily and his wife, who owned the jewelry, were both present, with "Archie," formerly a colored servant of William M. Tweed, who at the time of the robbery was doing duty as a waiter in Mr. Daily's house. "Archie" testified that just before the loss of the jewels was discovered Emeline, who was the cook, gave him a tureen of soup to place upon the table. When he returned to the kitchen the cook had gone up stairs, leaving all the dishes ready to be served. She soon came down, dressed in a long ulster, and hurried out.

Justice Smith adjourned the examination until next Wednesday, and committed Emeline Smith.

Snow Storm in Vermont.

DERBY LINE, VT., March 24.—A heavy snow storm set in last evening. Fifteen inches have already fallen, and it is still snowing. A strong wind is blowing.

The Only Reliable Cure for Consumption.

Ollifie's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, with Lime and Wild Cherry. Sold by druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—*Adv.*

Now is the time to buy your carpets at a low price, at Cowperthwait's, 159 to 167 Chatham st. They have an immense stock, purchased before the late rise. Easy payments taken. Everything for housekeeping.—*Adv.*

CONSPIRACY AGAINST SENATOR HILL.

The Woman Raymond Besieging his Home and Making herself Generally Conspicuous.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Hill has been the victim of as base a conspiracy as was ever hatched by a gang of rogues and blackmailers. There is no room for reasonable doubt as to the motive in this case, when an honest man knows the scoundrels who figure openly in it as well as those who are behind it. Fortunately for Mr. Hill they were a clumsy lot of villains, and did their nefarious work very clumsily. The woman Raymond, who plays the rôle of an innocent and injured woman, was recently an habitué of one of the worst parts of New York city. She went South with a low theatrical troupe in 1877, and was stranded with the rest of the concern at Suffolk, Va. Thence she made her way to Albany, Ga., where she knew a man who had formerly been her companion in New York. She remained there until some time in the fall of that year, and while there succeeded in blackmailing two or three men who had fallen into her clutches. She turned up in Atlanta, Ga., in the winter of 1878. At the time that she swears in her affidavit that Senator Hill was intimate with her, he was in Washington. She and the scoundrels behind her evidently forgot that there was an extra session of Congress called to meet on the 15th of October, 1879. The journal of the Senate shows that Senator Hill was here from the opening to the close of the extra session, which, as everybody knows, ran up to the opening of the regular session in December. Moreover, the journal of the Committee on Privileges and Elections shows that at the very dates the woman swears she met Senator Hill in Atlanta, he was engaged in that committee in the hearing of testimony in the Spofford-Kellogg contest.

These facts, of course, dispose of the whole story the woman has sworn to about Hill being her seducer and the father of her child. Moreover, reputable men in Albany, Ga., have come forward and said over their own signatures and offered to swear that the woman Raymond pretended to be enceinte before she left that town, and obtained money from one or two men, alleging to each that he was the father of her child. That creatures of Kellogg sent to Georgia and brought this woman here and are furnishing her money will in due time be proved in a court of justice. That the same scoundrels have procured the publication of the woman's stories in a certain class of papers, with pictures of herself and child, will also be proved. The same fellows have caused the woman to present herself, day after day, at Senator Hill's residence when he was absent at the capital, to annoy his wife, who is an invalid. Day after day she goes to the door of the Senator's house, and attempts to force herself in, and when repulsed goes into the street and collects a crowd by her loud talk and threats. When the Senator sought to have her arrested for disturbing the peace and making herself a nuisance to the neighborhood, he was coolly bled by the Police Judge that she could not be arrested unless he would swear out a peace warrant—that is, make oath that he was afraid she would do him some bodily injury. That, of course, he would not do.

The woman varies her game of annoyance by going to the Capitol and seeking to make herself conspicuous and to attract attention by her loud talk about her alleged wrongs. At the hour of the meeting of Congress to-day she with her child went to the Senate Chamber and took a conspicuous seat in the public gallery. Her face has become familiar at the Capitol for the past week, but she had not before attempted to show herself in the galleries. Her presence attracted the attention of Senators and spectators, and many persons went over from the House wing to see her. She was not permitted long to remain in the presence of respectable men and women. The doorkeepers of course had no authority to remove her from the galleries, so long as she conducted herself properly, but there is a rule against the admission of infants liable to disturb proceedings, to the gallery. Capt. Alebaugh of the Capitol police informed her that her child must leave the chamber. He then carried out the infant, and the mother slowly followed. In a short time she quit the building.

That money has been used to have the pictures of the woman and her child printed, with scandalous accompaniments, in a sheet here admits of no doubt. The strangest part of the business is that a Democratic employee of the Senate, who has recently been discharged, is said to have been the medium through which this work was done.

HER HUSBAND'S GOODS.

So a Westchester Jury Decides After Mrs. Sniffen had Sent them Away.

White Plains was interested in a replevin suit, yesterday, and the court room was thronged until the supper hour. Merwin Sniffen, the plaintiff, is a tradesman in the village, and William M. Skinner, the defendant, is a lawyer there. Mr. Sniffen has been separated from his wife for several months, and besides being a party in the replevin suit, he is a party in a suit against him for divorce, in which Mrs. Sniffen charges adultery, and in a cross suit in which he makes a similar charge. Prior to separating from her husband and instituting the divorce proceedings, Mrs. Sniffen packed up various household articles, and sent them by one of Mr. Sniffen's clerks to Mr. Skinner's house to be taken care of for her. About a week afterward Mr. Sniffen demanded that the goods be returned, but Mrs. Skinner refused to deliver them, and referred Mr. Sniffen to Mrs. Sniffen's lawyer. Mr. Sniffen then sought to get possession of the goods by legal proceedings, and they were seized by the Sheriff, but bonds were given to await the result of a suit to recover the goods or the value thereof, and the goods remained in Mr. Skinner's house.

Judge Cooke, recently appointed to the bench of this Supreme Court, and the Justices of the Sessions presided over the case. Three gray-haired lawyers and two young lawyers took seats at the tables in front of the jury box, and Mr. Sniffen and Mrs. Sniffen took seats a few feet apart, in the rear of the enclosure. Mrs. Sniffen's sister, Mrs. Sniffen's relatives and friends terms with her, sat with friends. Both ladies wore sealskin sacques and were otherwise handsomely dressed. Mrs. Sniffen wore a veil over the upper part of her face, and she was self-possessed, but Mr. Sniffen tipped back his chair and frequently moved uneasily.

The testimony on behalf of the plaintiff was that the household articles belonged to Mr. Sniffen. He said that he purchased them with the understanding that they were to be used jointly, and that his wife had no right to send them away.

On behalf of the defendant the testimony was that the goods belonged to Mrs. Sniffen. Mr. Skinner said that he had nothing to do with the taking of the goods, and that they were taken to his house without his consent. Mrs. Skinner corroborated her husband. Mrs. Sniffen said that her mother had given her most of the goods, and that the rest had been given to her by her husband during her married life. She enumerated some of the articles, such as sheets, pillow cases, and blankets, and told what had been given to her by her mother.

There was a dramatic scene when Lawyer Frazer, of counsel for Mrs. Sniffen, was on the stand. He was explaining a list of the articles that he had prepared, and Lawyer Close asked sharply, pointing to a diamond ring on Mr. Frazer's scarf: "Whose ring is that?"

The stone had been turned underneath the scarf, and persons near the witness stand leaned forward to look at it.

The lawyer moved uneasily and replied sharply: "None of your business."

Skirts rustled in the rear of the lawyers, and Mrs. Sniffen's sister rose and exclaimed in a high voice: "It's my sister's ring, you scoundrel, and you know it."

The lawyers turned quickly toward the rear, and then toward the bench, but the Judges said nothing, and the examination was continued.

During the summing up Mrs. Sniffen kept a handkerchief in her hand and Mr. Sniffen was nervous. The verdict was in favor of Mr. Sniffen.

The Rich Horse Fanciers of New York.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

William Astor has just sold his racers, and has retired from the turf. He has become weary of the expense and anxiety incident to such a fancy. A man must have a natural love of horses to adhere to equine amusements.

Astor only took it up as an imitator of Belmont and Bonner. The latter, however, have a well-known passion for such animals, which explains their lavish expenditure. Bonner's outlay for taking care of 100 fine horses is not known, but Belmont's is. When you add to this the interest on the estimated value of the animals ($300,000), you have an expense equal to $800 per week. This is a degree of enthusiasm unequalled in the records of sporting. Bonner's son Nelson is now burning the finest horses in America, and still he is, like Oliver Twist, asking for more.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Assessment Cases—Nos. 252, 268, 269, 270, 286, 287, 288, 289, 300, 301, 302, 303, 305, 306, 307, 310, 320, 327, 328, 329. Day Calendar—Nos. 25, 38, 69, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192. Special Term—Calendar for motions on Monday next. Part I.—Case on, No. 2965. Part II.—Case on, No. 2953. Part III.—Case on, No. 727.

COURT OF APPEALS—SPECIAL TERM.—Case on, Lockwood agt. Fox. TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 1209, 1508, 1531, 1635, 1648, 1650.

MARINE COURT.—Part II.—Nos. 4518, 3589, 3370, 2807, 3440, 2898, 3291, 3281, 3293, 3303, 3288, 3075, 4531, 4102, 3116, 3490, 3445, 3480, 3181, 3462. Part III.—Nos. 3450, 3460, 4496, 2540, 3468, 3469, 3217, 1060, 4036, 3462, 3467, 3466, 3469, 3471, 3472, 3474.

The Pearl of Cleopatra was discovered by the great enslaver and pinchbeck Julius Caesar. It is the only case on record. A great French savant has accomplished more than Cleopatra, for he has succeeded in dissolving diamonds and holding them in solution. By a still more wonderful process he is enabled to precipitate a coating of pure diamonds upon the surface of hard crystals, which thus become as brilliant and as durable as the most costly gems. By this process Parisian diamonds are made, which cannot be detected by the most expert from the costly genuine, and yet are sold for one-thirtieth of their cost. They are for sale only by R. Humphreys, jeweler, 319 Broadway, corner of 12th st., New York. I have no agents. Send for price list.—*Adv.*

Congested liver is frequent in the spring, and is relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills.—*Adv.*

TROTTERS UNDER THE HAMMER.

Better Prices Obtained in the Second Day's Sale—Ninety-one Horses for $25,855.

Peter C. Kellogg & Co.'s two days' sale of trotting stock closed yesterday in the American Institute building. On both days bidding was spiritless, as the number of spectators far exceeded the number of buyers. The only excitement about the sale was when a pompous and fat policeman chased from the bookkeeper's desk every five minutes a lot of young men with bridles on their arms, and who were on the lookout to turn an honest penny by leading home any gentleman's newly purchased horse. The sales on the first day amounted to $17,410. Yesterday's sales footed up $18,445. Total, $35,855. Tuesday's average, $370.43; yesterday's average, $409.88. Bev. Johnson, Summerset, and Twinkle were resold. The horses, purchasers, and prices obtained are as follows:

Ch. g. Conqueer, born 1878; sire Kentucky Prince; dam Janette; sold to W. F. Osborne, Ansonia, Conn., for $245.

B. m. Miscela, b. 1865; sire Edward Everett, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Lady Fallis, by Seely's American Star; bred by J. M. Mills, Orange County, N.Y.; sold to W. F. Osborne, Ansonia, Conn., for $175.

B. m. Idol Girl, b. 1867; sire Idol No. 1, son of Mambrino Chief; dam Fanny Wright, pedigree not traced; bred by J. L. Carlisle, Nicholasville, Ky.; sold to William Olffe, New York, $275.

B. g. Dunlap, b. 1870; sire Knickerbocker, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Lemmon Mare; bred by J. D. Lemmon, Middletown, N. Y.; sold to L. St. Amont, Brooklyn, for $425.

Blk. c. Carley, b. 1870; sire Duroc Prince, son of Messenger Duroc; dam Smith mare by Stideaway; bred by Charles E. Leland, Albany, N. Y.; sold to Edwin Bates, New York, for $195.

B. m. Lady Hilton, b. 1872; sire Sentinel, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Homeless, by Hamlet; bred by W. D. Hilton, Providence, R. I., and sold to Charles J. Cragin, Pennsylvania, for $400.

Ch. m. Maggie Duroc, b. 1874; sire Messenger Duroc, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Tempest, by Dirigo; sold to Arthur Gillendes, New York, for $1,275.

Ch. m. Young Josie, b. 1876; sire, Sweepstakes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam, Josephine, owned and bred by E. S. Stokes, N. Y.; sold to H. C. Ross, N. Y., for $400.

B. m. Amy, b. 1865; sire, Volunteer, son of Hambletonian; dam, Belle Brandon; bred by S. Dexter Bradford, N. Y., and sold to Charles Carleton, Chicago, for $2,500.

B. m. Janette, b. 1874; sire, Blackwood, son of Alexander's Normans; dam, Juno, by Conklin's American Star; sold to A. S. Watt, N. Y., for $190.

B. m. Aileen, b. 1874; sire, Norwood, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam, ——, by Witherell Messenger; sold to W. F. Osborne, Ansonia, Conn., for $290.

Br. m. Ellenwood, b. 1875; sire, Blackwood, son of Alexander's Norman; sold to D. Hyrnes, New York, for $205.

B. m. Elgiva, b. 1873; sire, Messenger Duroc; dam, Lady Parker; bred by Charles Backman, Stonyford, N. Y., and sold to Capt. Marshall, Brooklyn, for $545.

Gr. c. Gold Dust, b. 1876; sire, Wellington, son of Kentucky Prince; dam, Young Daisy, by Stideaway; sold to W. F. Osborne, Ansonia, for $130.

Ch. m. Susie, b. 1862; sire, Idol No. 1; dam, Fanny Wright; record, 2:30 and better; bred by Gilbert S. Lewis, Huntington, Mass., and sold to George Hopkins, Flatbush, L. I., for $725.

Ch. m. Leaflet, b. 1874; sire, Arcturus, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam, thoroughbred Narcissa, bred by G. L. Morris, Fordham, N. Y., and sold to William Watson, New York, for $195.

Br. Emily K., b. 1873; sire, Volunteer; dam, Josie, granddaughter of L. I. Black Hawk; bred by James Roosevelt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and sold to C. A. Cragin, Pennsylvania, for $650.

B. f. Snowflake, b. 1877; sire, Kentucky Prince; dam, Juno; sold to Edwin Bates, New York, for $650.

Br. f. Ingelow, b. 1877; sire, Rollo, son of Alexander's Norman; dam, Miscela; by Edward Everett; sold to S. C. Wells, Leroy, N. Y., for $515.

B. m. Young Mary, b. 1875; sire Goeding's Champion; dam Mary Jamison; bred by Thomas Jamison, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and sold to W. H. Redmond for $515.

B. g. Hard Heart, b. 1875; sire Voltaire; dam thoroughbred Hallie, by Yankee Peddler; sold to S. E. Goff, New York, for $525.

Blk. f. Jennie D., b. 1878; sire Kentucky Prince; dam Meg Merrilies, by Ethan Allen; sold to Moulton Bros., New York, for $480.

B. g. Custer, b. 1876; sire Dunlap, No. 7; dam not traced; bred by T. J. Craven, St. Georges, Del., and sold to E. Smith, New York, for $405.

Ch. g. Col. Hall, b. 1871; sire Young America; dam by Frontier Chief; sold to the Wyoming Valley stock farm for $500.

B. m. Lady Collins, b. 1861; sire Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the Jade Currie mare; bred jointly by Wm. M. Rysdyk and J. Currie, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., and sold to A. H. Gilbert, Derby, Conn., for $205.

B. f. Star Princess, b. 1878; sire Kentucky Prince; dam Highlander mare by Ethan Allen; sold to Wanamaker, Seff-rns, N. Y., and sold to Moulton Bros., New York, for $670.

Ch. m. Juka, b. 1875; sire Idol, dam Brilliante by Ethan Allen; sold to Harper Bonnell, New York, for $460.

B. m. Sharach, b. 1875; sire Middletown, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; bred by M. T. Morse, Marston, N. Y.; sold to Harper Bonnell, New York, for $280.

B. m. Giovanna, b. 1875; sire Daniel Lambert; dam by Sherman Morgan; bred by Solon Lepham, Bridport, Vt.; sold to D. R. Goold, New York, for $200.

Blk. f. Coal Black Rose, b. 1879; sire Wellington, dam Janette No. 39; sold to William Olffe, Mott Haven, N. Y., for $300.

B. m. Twinkle, b. 1875; sire Conklin's star, dam Fanny; bred by Edward Prices, New Hampton, N. Y.; sold to Edwin Bates, New York, for $405. Mr. Dew did not appear, and Twinkle was resold to L. A. Janvin, Albemarle Hotel, for $350.

B. m. Mary J., b. 1876; sire Goeding's Champion, dam Mary Jamison; sold to Edwin Bates, New York, for $290.

B. m. Miss Loomis, b. 1873; sire Idol, dam by Smith's Patchen; bred by N. P. Loomis, Hartford, Conn.; sold to S. Hulmart for $235.

B. m. Lilian, b. 1866; sire, Volunteer; dam, grandaughter of Volunteer Belle; bred by Mr. Tuthill, Orange County, N. Y., and sold to Edwin Bates, New York, for $3,600.

B. m. Irena, b. 1875; sire, Kentucky Prince; dam, thoroughbred imported Flunkey, by Cambuscan; sold to Dr. A. Trimmer, Hackettstown, N. J., for $245.

B. f. Capsicum, b. 1877; sire, Midleton; dam, Young Lady Carrie, by Voorhees's Abdallah; bred by the late Edward Dodge, Brooklyn, N. Y., and sold to J. S. Hawkins, New York, for $2,150.

Ch. g. Sommerset, b. 1878, brother to Capsicum; sold to Martin Byrne, New York, for $1,000.

B. m. Alacrea, b. 1878; sire, Midleton; dam, Lady McQuade; bred by Chas. Ayers, Middletown, N. Y., and sold to William Olffe, New York, for $250.

B. m. Lady Seward, b. 1875; sire Lakeland Abdallah; dam, the Billy Jamie mare; bred by Q. A. Seward, Greenfield, Mass., and sold to Edwin Bates, New York, for $400.

Ch. m. Sir William, b. 1878; sire, Kentucky Prince; dam, Dora; sold to W. F. Osborne, Ansonia, Conn., for $220.

B. g. Closter, b. 1876; sire Decalion; dam by Amos's Cassius M. Clay; bred by William Fenton, Closter, N. J., and sold to R. Byrnes, New York, for $230.

B. m. Fanny N., b. Seelbinder; dam, Lady Parker; bred by Charles Backman, Stonyford, N. Y., and sold to Capt. Marshall, Brooklyn, for $545.

Gr. c. Gold Dust, b. 1876; sire, Wellington, son of Kentucky Prince; dam, Young Daisy, by Stideaway; sold to W. F. Osborne, Ansonia, for $130.

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