RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

For the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf.

ENACTMENT.

All trotting and pacing engagements and performances over the several courses which are, or shall be, represented by membership in the "National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf," and each and every person who shall in any way be concerned or employed therein, as well as all associations and proprietors themselves who are or shall become members of said National Association, shall be governed by the following rules from and after February 1, 1871:—

RULES.

RULE 1—*Age of Horses—How Reckoned.*—The age of a horse shall be reckoned from the 1st day of January preceding the period of foaling.

RULE 2—*A Green Horse.*—A green horse is one that has never trotted or paced for premiums of money, either double or single.

RULE 3—*A Public Race.*—Any contest for purse, premium, stake or wager, on any course and in the presence of a judge or judges, shall constitute a public race.

RULE 4—*Time and its Record.*—In every public race the time of each heat shall be accurately taken and placed in the record, and upon the decision of each heat the time thereof shall be publicly announced by the judges, except as provided in these rules concerning those heats which are "taken away from leading horses."

It shall be the duty of the judges of the race to take the time as aforesaid, or to appoint some suitable person or persons to assist them in that respect, and no unofficial timing shall be recognized or admitted to the record.

RULE 5—*A Race "to Go as they Please."*—When a race is made to go as they please, it shall be construed that the performance shall be in harness, to wagon or under the saddle; but after the race is commenced no change shall be made in the mode of going.

RULE 6—*A Race "in Harness."*—When a race is made to go in harness it shall be construed to mean that the performance shall be to a sulky.

RULE 7—*Trotting Horse and Running Mate.*—A race wherein a trotting horse goes with a running mate shall not create a record for time as a trotting performance.

RULE 8—*A Race Made and no Distance Specified.*—When a race is made and no distance specified it shall be restricted to the following distances, viz.:—One mile and repeat; mile heats, best three in five; two miles and repeat, or three miles and repeat, and may be performed in harness, to wagon or under the saddle.

RULE 9—*Matches Against Time.*—When a horse is matched against time it shall be proper to allow any other horse to accompany him in the performance, but not to be harnessed with nor in any way attached to him.

In matches made against time the parties making the match shall be entitled to three trials, unless expressly stipulated to the contrary, which trials shall be had on the same day—the time between trials to be the same as the time between heats in similar distances.

RULE 10—*When Matches Become Play or Pay.*—In all matches made to come off over any of these courses the parties shall place the amount of the match in the hands of the stakeholder one day before the event (omitting Sunday) is to come off, at such time and place as the club, association or proprietor upon application may determine, and the race shall then become play or pay.

RULE 11—*Horses Sold with Engagements.*—The seller of a horse sold with his engagements has not the power of striking him out. In case of private sale the written acknowledgment of the parties that the horse was sold with engagements is necessary to entitle the buyer to the benefit of this.

RULE 12—*Relative to Heats and Horses Eligible to Start.*—In heats one, two, three or four miles a horse not winning one heat in three shall not start for a fourth, unless such horse shall have made a dead heat. In heats best three in five a horse not winning a heat in five shall not start for a sixth, unless said horse shall have made a dead heat. But where ten or more horses start in a race every horse not distanced shall have the right to compete until the raced is completed, subject, however, to all other penalties in these rules.

RULE 13—*Colts and Fillies Equally Eligible to Enter.*—All colts and fillies shall be eligible alike to all premiums and stakes for animals of their age, unless specially excluded by the conditions imposed.

RULE 14—*Fraudulent Entries or Meddling with Horses.*—Any person found guilty of dosing or tampering with a horse, or of making a fraudulent entry of any horse, or of disguising a horse with intent to conceal his identity, or being in any way concerned in such a transaction, shall be punished by the forfeiture of entrance money and expulsion; and any horse that shall have been painted or disguised to represent another or a different horse, or shall have been entered in a purse in which he does not belong, shall be expelled.

RULE 15—*Horses Sold with Engagements.*—When a horse is sold with his engagements, or any part of them, the seller has not the power of striking the horse out of the engagements with which he is sold. In all such cases a written acknowledgment of the agreement between the parties is necessary to entitle the buyer to the benefit of this rule.

RULE 16—*Entries.*—All entries for premiums must be made under cover, enclosing the entrance money for purses and forfeits in sweepstakes, and then sealed and addressed to or deposited with the Secretary, or some person authorized to receive the same, at such time and place as the associations may have prescribed. Notices of intention to enter will be received by telegraph up to the hour advertised for closing; and all such entries shall be eligible, provided the entrance fee specified shall be paid in due course by mail, or otherwise.

An accurate and satisfactory description of each entry will be required, and shall be in the following form, to wit:—

1. *Color.*—The color and marks shall be accurately given.

2. *Sex.*—It shall be distinctly stated whether the entry be a stallion, mare or gelding, and the names of the sire and dam shall be given when known.

3. *Name.*—Every horse shall be named, and the name correctly and plainly written in the entry; and if the horse has trotted in a race under a different name within two years, such former name or names must be given. If a horse has trotted in any race without a name mention must be made in the entry of a sufficient number of his or her most recent performances to enable persons interested to identify the horse; provided that it shall not be necessary to furnish any one association or proprietor with the same record the second time. In entries and nominations hereafter made the words "no name" shall not be received as a name, neither shall such descriptive words as "bay horse," "gray mare," &c., be allowed as names.

It shall be the duty of the secretary or other person authorized to prepare the list of entries for publication, comprising all such information in a comprehensive manner, for the enlightenment of the general public and parties to the race; and all entries, as aforesaid, shall be opened and announced at a public meeting, of which reasonable notice, by advertisement or otherwise, shall be given to the parties in interest.

A horse having once been named shall not again start in a race on any course in the United States or Canadas, without a name or under a different name, unless the foregoing provisions have been complied with.

4. *Name and Address.*—The post office address in full of the person or persons in whose name an entry is made, and if he or they be not the owner, then that of the owner or owners also, must accompany each nomination.

5. *Double Teams.*—In all double team races the entry must contain the name and description of each horse, in the manner provided for entry of single horses.

CONDITIONS.

1. A horse shall not be eligible to start in any race that has beaten the time advertised, prior to the closing of the entries for the race in which he is entered.

Horses shall not be eligible if the time specified has been beaten by them at a greater distance—that is, a horse having made two miles in five minutes is eligible for a 2:30 race, but not eligible for a race slower than that time.

2. As many horses may be entered by one owner, or as many horses trained in the same stable as may be desired, but only one that has been owned or controlled in whole or in part by the same person or persons, or trained in the same stable within ten days previous to the race, can start in any race of heats.

3. In all purses three or more entries are required, and two to start, unless otherwise specified.

4. No purse will be given for a "walk over," but in cases where only one of the horses entered for any premium shall appear on the course, he shall be entitled to his own entrance money and to one-half of the entrance money received from all other horses entered for said premium.

5. Time made in singe or double harness at fairs and on any track, whether short or not, shall constitute a record; but time made under the saddle shall not be a bar in harness or wagon races.

6. The entrance fee shall be ten per cent of the purse, unless otherwise specified, and any person refusing to pay his entrance dues upon demand by the proper authority, shall, together with his horse or horses, be suspended until they are paid in full, with an addition of ten per cent penalty, together with interest at seven per cent per annum until paid for the non-fulfilment of this rule, the penalty to go to the National Association.

7. No person shall draw his horse after said horse has appeared on the track—saddled or harnessed—after having been summoned to prepare for the race, or during a race, except by permission of the judges, under penalty of being expelled.

8. *Reward.*—A reward of fifty dollars will be paid to the person who shall first give information leading to the detection and conviction of any fraudulent entry, and the parties thereto, to be paid out of the funds of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf, by the Treasurer, upon the decision and order of the Board of Appeals, provided that this shall not be construed to extend to courses outside of this association.

RULE 17—*Selection of Judges.*—In every exhibition or race, over any course represented in said National Association, each course for itself, through the proprietor or association controlling the same, shall choose or authorize the selection of three (3) competent judges for the day or race, who shall understand the rules of said National Association and shall rigidly enforce the same, and all their decisions shall be subject to and in conformity with said rules. Any person having any interest in or any bet dependent upon the result of a race, or having any interest in either of the horses engaged therein, shall thereby be disqualified and restricted from acting as a judge in that race. And if any person who is thus disqualified shall intentionally and deceptively violate this restriction, he shall, upon conviction thereof by or before the Board of Appeals, be adjudged guilty of a dishonorable act, for which he shall be expelled from every course represented in said National Association. In all match races these rules shall govern, unless the contrary be expressly stipulated and assented to by the club, association or proprietors of the course over which the race is to come off.

RULE 18—*Authority of Judges.*—The judges of the day or race shall have authority while presiding to appoint distance and patrol judges and timers, to inflict all fines and penalties, as presented by these rules; to determine all questions of fact in any way relating to the race over which they preside; to decide respecting any matters of difference between parties to the race, or any contingent matters which shall arise, such as are not specifically provided for in these rules. But all their decisions shall be in strict conformity with these rules or with the principles thereof. They shall have entire control over the horses about to start, and the riders or drivers and assistants of the horses, and authority to punish, by a fine not exceeding $100 or by suspension or expulsion, any such person who shall refuse to obey their orders.

RULE 19—*Powers and Duties of Judges.*—The judges shall be in the stand fifteen minutes before the time for starting the race; they shall weigh the riders or drivers and determine the positions of the horses, and inform each rider or driver of his place before starting; they may require the riders and drivers to be properly dressed; they shall be prepared to take the time of each heat in the race, and they may appoint some suitable person or persons to assist them in that respect, and the time so taken shall be recorded and announced in conformity with these rules. The judges shall ring the bell or give other notice ten minutes previous to the time announced for the race to come off, which shall be notice to all parties to prepare for the race at the appointed time, when all the horses must appear at the stand, ready for the race, and any rider or driver failing to obey this summons may be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or his horse may be ruled out by the judges and considered drawn. But in all stakes and matches a failure to appear promptly at the appointed time shall render the delinquent party liable to forfeit.

The result of a heat shall not be announced until the judges are satisfied as to the weights of the riders or drivers, and sufficient time has elapsed to receive the reports of the distance and patrol judges. The judges shall not notice or consider complaints of foul from any person or persons, except from the distance and patrol judges appointed by themselves or by those in authority, and from owners, riders or drivers in the race.

If the judges believe that a horse is being or has been "pulled," or has been ridden or driven in other respects improperly, with a design to prevent his winning a heat which he was evidently able to win, and that such act was done, on the part of the rider or driver, for the purpose of perpetrating or aiding a fraud, they may declare that heat void, and they shall have power to substitute a competent and reliable driver or rider for the remainder of the race; and if the result of the succeeding heat or heats shall confirm their belief, the rider or driver so removed shall be punished by suspension or expulsion. And, at the close of the race, if they are warranted, under the foregoing circumstances, in deciding that such fraudulent conduct has changed the result of the race to the prejudice of innocent parties, they shall declare all outside bets "off;" and if the owner or person or persons controlling the offending horse shall be a party or parties to such fraud, he or they shall be punished by expulsion.

RULE 20—*Distance and Patrol Judges.*—In all races of heats there shall be a distance judge appointed by the judges of the race, or by those in authority, who shall remain in the distance stand during the heats, and immediately after each heat shall repair to the judges' stand, and report to the judges the horse or horses that are distanced and any act of foul or improper conduct, if any has occurred under his observation.

RULE 21—*Judges' Stand.*—None but the judges of the race in progress, and their assistants, shall be allowed in the judges' stand during the pendency of a heat, except members of the Board of Appeals.

RULE 22—*Weights and Weighing.*—Every horse starting for purse, sweepstakes or match, in any trotting or pacing race, shall carry, if to wagon or sulky, 150 lbs., exclusive of harness; and if under the saddle 145 lbs., the saddle and whip only to be weighed with the rider.

Riders and drivers shall weigh in the presence of one or more of the judges previous to starting for any race, and after each heat shall come to the starting stand and not dismount or leave their vehicle without permission of the judges, and those who are deficient in bodily weight shall be reweighed after each heat. Any rider or driver not bringing in his required weight shall be distanced, unless such decision shall be deemed to favor a fraud. But a rider or driver thrown or taken by force from his horse or vehicle, after having passed the winning post, shall not be considered as having dismounted without permission of the judges, and if disabled may be carried to the judges' stand to be weighed, and the judges may take the circumstances into consideration and decide accordingly. And the riders or drivers who shall carry during the race and bring home with them the weights which have been approved, or announced correct and proper by the judges, shall be subject to no penalty for light weight in that heat, provided the judges are satisfied the mistake or fault was their own, and that there has been no deception on the part of the rider or driver who shall be deficient in weight; but all parties thereafter shall carry the required weight.

RULE 23—*When Drivers and Riders are Over Weight.*—If the bodily weight of any rider or driver shall be found to exceed that which is prescribed in the rules, or that which is required by the conditions of the race, and the over weight shall exceed twenty pounds, it shall be announced from the stand, and if not the judges shall have power if, in their belief such extra weight was imposed on the horse for an improper or fraudulent purpose, to substitute another rider and driver of suitable weight, and if they believe the horse has been prejudiced in the race thereby he shall not be allowed to start again or continue in the race, and all outside bets on such horse shall be declared off.

A horse prevented by this rule from continuing in the race shall not be distanced, but ruled out.

RULE 24—*Handicaps and Miscellaneous Weights.*—In matches or handicaps, where extra or lesser weights are to be carried, the judges shall carefully examine and ascertain before starting whether the riders, drivers or vehicles are of such weights as have been agreed upon or required by the match or handicap, and thereafter the riders and drivers shall be subject to the same penalties and conditions as if they were to carry the weights prescribed by the rules.

RULE 25—*In Case of Death.*—All engagements are void upon the decease of either party or horse, so far as they shall affect the deceased party or horse; but forfeits or matches made play or pay shall not be affected by the death of a horse.

RULE 26—*Weights and Weighing.*—Every horse starting for purse, sweepstakes or match, in any trotting or pacing race, shall carry, if to wagon or sulky, 150 pounds, exclusive of harness; and if under the saddle 145 pounds, the saddle and whip only to be weighed with the rider.

Riders and drivers shall weigh in the presence of one or more of the judges previous to starting for any race, and, after each heat, shall come to the starting stand and not dismount or leave their vehicle without permission of the judges, and those who are deficient in bodily weight shall be reweighed after each heat. Any rider or driver not bringing in his required weight shall be distanced unless such decision shall be deemed to favor a foul. But a rider or driver thrown or taken by force from his horse or vehicle, after having passed the winning post, shall not be considered as having dismounted without permission of the judges; and if disabled may be carried to the judges' stand to be weighed, and the judges may take the circumstances into consideration and decide accordingly. And the riders or drivers who shall carry during the race and bring home with them the weights which have been approved or announced correct and proper by the judges, shall be subject to no penalty for light weight in that heat, provided the judges are satisfied the mistake or fault was their own, and that there has been no deception on the part of the rider or driver who shall be deficient in weight; but all parties thereafter shall carry the required weight.

RULE 27—*Length of Whips.*—Riders and drivers will be allowed whips not to exceed the following lengths:—For saddle horses, 2 ft. 10 in.; sulkies, 4 ft. 8 in.; wagons, 5 ft. 10 in.; double teams, 8 ft, 6 in.; tandem teams and four-in-hand, unlimited; snappers, not longer than three inches, will be allowed in addition to the foregoing measurements.

RULE 28—*Protests.*—Protests may be made verbally before or during a race, and shall be reduced to writing, and shall contain at least one specific charge and a statement of the evidence upon which it is based, and shall be filed with the judges, association or proprietor before the close of the meeting. The judges shall, in every case of protest, demand that the rider or driver and the owner or owners, if present, shall immediately testify under oath, in the manner hereinafter provided; and in case of their refusal to do so, the horse shall not be allowed thereupon to start or continue in that race, but shall be considered and declared ruled out, with forfeit of entrance money. But if they do comply and take the oath, as herein required, unless the judges find evidence to warrant excluding the horse, they shall allow him to start or continue in the race under protest, and the premium, if any is won by that horse, shall be retained a sufficient length of time (say three weeks) to allow the parties interested a chance to sustain the allegations of the protest, and all outside bets on such horse shall be held in abeyance pending the decision of such protest, and the judges shall waive the application of distance as to all other horses in any heat which such protested horse shall win. And when a protest is presented before or during a race and the parties refuse to make the prescribed oath, if the judges believe the refusal is designed to favor fraud they may require the horse under protest to start or continue in the race.

Any person found guilty of protesting a horse falsely and without cause, or merely with intent to embarrass a race, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by suspension not to exceed one year, or by expulsion.

When a protest has been duly made, or any information lodged with the judges in support of such a protest, alleging any improper entry or fraudulent act such as shall be punishable under these rules, the same shall not be withdrawn or surrendered before the expiration of three weeks, except upon the decision of the association or proprietor of the course upon which such protest or information was produced; and if any association or proprietor shall permit such a withdrawal of protest or information with a corrupt motive to favor any party who shall be affected by the same, the association or proprietor guilty of this immorality, if convicted thereof by or before the board of appeals, shall be expelled from all connection with the National Association.

Associations or proprietors shall be warranted in retaining the premium of any horse in the manner herein mentioned, if at any time before it is paid they shall receive information in their judgment tending to show fraud.

The oath required in answer to protest shall be in the following form, to wit:—

I, ——, ——, of ——, in the county of ——, State of ——, on oath depose and say, that I am the —— of the —— called ——, the same entered in a purse for horses that have never trotted better than —— minutes and —— seconds, to be trotted this day on this course, and the same that has been protested, and to which protest this affidavit is in answer, hereby declare and affirm that to the best of my knowledge and belief said before mentioned horse is eligible to start or compete in the race aforesaid, according to the rules of this course; and that I fully believe all the provisions and conditions required in the rules and regulations for the government of trials of speed over this course were fully and honestly complied with in making the entry aforesaid.

Given under my hand, at ——, this —day of ——, A. D. 187—. —— ——

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this — day of ——, A. D. 187—. —— ——, Justice of the Peace.

[NOTE.—In the absence of a justice of the peace, if this oath be administered by an officer of the association, or one of the judges of the race, it will be considered sufficient for the purposes of the National Association.]

RULE 29—*Starting and Keeping Positions.*—No rider or driver shall cause unnecessary delay after the horses are called up, either by neglecting to prepare for the race in time, or by failing to come for the word, or otherwise; and in scoring, if the word is not given, all the horses in the race shall immediately turn, at the tap of the bell or other signal given, and jog back for a fresh start. When the judges are prevented from giving a fair start by a horse or horses persistently scoring ahead of others, or being refractory, or from any other fault of either horse, rider or driver, they may, after a reasonable time, give the word without reference to the position of the faulty horse or party, or they may give the faulty ones any position they think proper, to facilitate the start. If these requirements are not complied with on the part of any rider or driver the judges may not only start the race, or give the word without regard to the absence or position of the offending party or parties, but the offender may be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by suspension not to exceed one year. In all cases the word shall be given from the judges' stand, and in no instance shall a standing start be given.

When, through any fault of either horse, rider or driver, the judges are prevented from giving a fair and prompt start, they shall warn the faulty party of the penalties to which they are subject, and if such warning is not heeded they shall rigidly enforce said penalties.

The horse winning a heat shall take the pole (or inside position) the succeeding heat, and all others shall take their positions in the order in which they came home in the last heat. When two or more horses shall make a dead heat the horses shall start for the succeeding heat in the same positions they occupied at the finish of the dead heat. In coming out in the homestretch the foremost horse or horses shall keep the positions first selected, or be liable to be distanced; and the hindmost horse or horses, when there is sufficient room to pass on the inside or anywhere on the homestretch, without interfering with others, shall be allowed to do so, and any party interfering to prevent him or them shall be distanced. If a horse, in attempting to pass another on the homestretch, should at any time cross or swerve so as to impede the progress of a horse behind him he shall not be entitled to win that heat.

Although a leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, except after selecting his position on the homestretch, he shall not change from the right to the left, or from the inner to the outer side of the track, during any part of the race, when another horse is so near him that in altering his position he compels the horse behind him to shorten his stride, or causes the rider or driver of such other horse to pull him out of his stride; neither shall any horse, rider or driver cross, jostle or strike another horse, rider or driver, nor swerve nor do any other thing that impedes the progress of another horse; nor shall any horse in passing a leading horse take the track of the other horse so soon after getting the lead as to cause the horse passed to shorten his stride.

In any heat wherein there shall be a violation of any of these restrictions the offending horse shall not be entitled to win the heat, and he shall be placed behind all other horses in that heat. And if the impropriety was intentional on the part of the rider or driver the offending horse may be distanced, and the rider or driver shall be suspended or expelled.

RULE 30—*Horses Breaking.*—When any horse or horses break from their gait in trotting or pacing their riders or drivers shall at once pull them to the gait in which they were to go to the race, and any party refusing or failing to comply with this requirement, if he come out ahead, shall lose the heat, and the next best horse shall win the heat, and whether the breaking horse come out ahead or not all other horses shall be placed ahead of him in that heat, and the judges shall have discretionary power to distance the offending horse or horses, and the rider or driver may be punished by a fine not to exceed $100 or by suspension not exceeding one year. Should the rider or driver comply with this requirement, and the horses should gain by a break, twice the distance so gained shall be taken from him at the coming out, but this provision must not be so construed as to shield any trotting or pacing horse from punishment for running. In case of any such horse repeatedly breaking or running or pacing while another horse is trotting, or so continuing in a run or pace as to violate the first requirement in this rule, the judges shall punish the horse so breaking, running or pacing, by placing him last in the heat or by distancing him. A horse breaking at or near the score shall be subject to the same penalty as if he broke on any other part of the track.

RULE 31—*Placing Horses.*—A horse must win a majority of the heats which are required by the conditions of the race to be entitled to the purse or stakes, unless such horse shall have distanced all competitors in one heat; but whenever a horse shall have distanced all competitors in one heat the race is concluded, and the winner shall receive the entire purse and stakes.

When more than one horse remains in the race, entitled to be placed at the finish of the last heat, the second best horse shall receive the second premium, if there be any; and if there be any third or fourth premium, &c., for which no horse has won and maintained a specific place, the same shall go to the winner.

The foregoing provisions shall always apply in such cases unless otherwise stated in the published conditions of the race.

In deciding the rank of horses other than the winner, as to second, third and fourth places, &c., to be assigned among such as remain in the race, entitled to be placed at the conclusion of the last thereof, the several positions which have been assigned to each horse so contending shall be considered as to every heat in the race; that is, horses having won two heats better than those winning one; a horse that has won a heat better than a horse only making a dead heat; a horse winning one or two heats and making a dead heat, better than one winning an equal number of heats, but not making a dead heat; a horse winning a heat or making a dead heat and not distanced in the race, better than a horse that has not won a heat or made a dead heat; a horse that has been placed "second" twice, better than a horse that has been placed "second" only once, &c.

When two or more horses shall be equal in the race at the commencement of a final heat thereof, they shall rank as to each other as they are placed in the decision of such final heat.

In case these provisions shall not give a specific decision as to second and third money, &c., the judges of the race are to make the awards according to their best judgment, but in conformity with the principles of this rule.

RULE 32—*Accidents.*—In case of accidents, ten minutes shall be allowed, but the judges may allow more time when deemed necessary and proper.

RULE 33—*Fouls.*—If any act or thing shall be done by any owner, rider, driver, or their horse or horses, during any race or in connection therewith, which these rules define or warrant the judges in deciding to be foul, and if no special provision is made in these rules to meet the case, the judges shall have power to punish the offender by fine not to exceed $100, or by suspension or expulsion. And in any case of foul riding or driving they shall distance the offending horse. The term foul shall be applied to riding or driving contrary to rule; to any act of a fraudulent nature, and to any unprincipled conduct such as tends to debase the character of the trotting turf in the estimation of the public.

RULE 34—*Heats Taken Away from Leading Horse.*—The two leading horses shall be separately timed, and if the heat is awarded to either his time only shall be announced and be a record. In case of a dead heat the time shall constitute a record for the horses making the dead heat. And if for any cause the heat is not awarded to either of the leading horses no time shall be given out by the judges or recorded against either horse; and the judges may waive the application of the rule in regard to distances in that heat, except for foul riding or driving.

RULE 35—*Rank Between Distanced Horses.*—Horses distanced in the first heat of a race shall be equal, but horses that are distanced in any subsequent heat shall rank as to each other in the order of the positions to which they were entitled at the start of the heat in which they are distanced.

RULE 36—*Dead Heats.*—A dead heat shall be counted in the race and shall be considered a heat which is won by the horses making it, but undecided between them, and it shall be considered a heat that is lost by all the other horses contending therein; and the time made in a dead heat shall constitute a record for each horse making such dead heat; and only those horses shall start for the next heat that would have been entitled had the heat been won by either horse making the dead heat. A horse prevented from starting by this rule shall not be distanced, but ruled out.

RULE 37—*Time Between Heats.*—The time between heats shall be twenty minutes for mile heats; and for mile heats, best three in five, twenty-five minutes; and for two mile heats, thirty minutes; for three mile heats, thirty-five minutes; and should there be a race of four mile heats, the time shall be forty minutes.

After the first heat the horses shall be called five minutes prior to the time of starting.

RULE 38—*Fraudulent Suppression of Time.*—In any public race if there shall be any intentional suppression or misrepresentation in either the record or the announcement of the time of any heat in the race, procured through any collusive arrangement between the judges or timers and the owner of the winning horse or his driver or other authorized agent, it shall be fraudulent. And any horse winning a heat or making a dead heat wherein there was such a fraudulent suppression of time, together with the parties implicated in the fraud, shall be expelled.

RULE 39—*Distances.*—In races of mile heats eighty yards shall be a distance. In races of two mile heats 160 yards shall be a distance. In races of three mile heats 220 yards shall be a distance. In races of mile heats, best three in five, 100 yards shall be a distance. But if any association or proprietor shall choose they can, in heats of not over one mile, whenever eight or more horses contend, increase the distance one-half, in which case such change shall be stated in the published conditions of the race.

All horses whose heads have not reached the distance stand as soon as the leading horse arrives at the winning post shall be declared distanced, except in cases otherwise provided for, or the punishment of the leading horse by setting him back for running, when it shall be left to the discretion of the judges.

A distanced horse is out of the race, and if in any heat one horse shall distance all competitors the race will then be completed, and the winner shall be entitled to the entire purse and stakes, unless otherwise stipulated in the published conditions of the race.

RULE 40—*Suspensions and Expulsions.*—Wherever the words suspended or suspension occur in these rules, if applied to a horse, they shall be construed to mean a disqualification during the time of suspension to enter or compete in any race to be performed on the course of the association or proprietor; and, if applied to a person, they shall be construed to mean a conditional withholding of all right or privilege to make an entry, or to ride, drive, train or assist on the course and grounds of the association or proprietor. If no limit is fixed in an order of suspension, and none is prescribed in the rule applicable to the case, the punishment shall be considered as limited to the season in which the order was issued.

Wherever the words "expelled" or "expulsion" occur in these rules, they shall be construed to mean unconditional expulsion and disqualification from any participation in the privileges and uses of the course and grounds of the association or proprietor. And no penalty of expulsion shall be removed or modified, except by the order or upon the approval of the board of appeals.

Whenever the penalty of suspension or expulsion has been imposed on any horse or person on the grounds of any association or proprietor holding membership in said National Association, written or printed notice thereof shall immediately be forwarded to the Secretary of said National Association, stating the offence and the character of punishment, who shall at once transmit the information to each associated course or member; and thereupon the offender thus punished shall suffer the same penalty and disqualification with each association and proprietor holding membership in said National Association.

RULE 41—*Collisions.*—In case of collision or break down the party causing the same, whether wilfully or otherwise, shall be distanced; and if the judges find it was done with fraudulent intent the driver in fault shall be forthwith suspended or expelled and his horse shall be distanced; but if necessary to defeat fraudulent intent the judge may direct the offending horse to start again. No horse but the offending one shall be distanced in such a heat except for foul driving. The judges in a concluding heat finding that a collision involved a fraudulent object may declare that heat void.

RULE 42—*Fines.*—All persons who shall have been fined under these rules, unless they pay the fines imposed in full on the day of assessment, shall be suspended until they are so paid or deposited with the treasurer of said National Association.

All fines which shall be paid to the association or proprietor on whose grounds they were imposed shall by them be paid to the treasurer of the National Association upon demand.

RULE 43—*No Compromise of Penalties.*—In no case shall there be any compromise in the manner of punishment where the rules express or provide what the penalty shall be, but the same shall be strictly enforced.

RULE 44—*Decorum.*—If any owner, trainer, rider, driver or attendant of a horse, or any other person, use improper language to the officers of the course or the judges in a race, or be guilty of any improper conduct, the person or persons so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by suspension or expulsion.

RULE 45—*Loud Shouting.*—Any rider or driver guilty of loud shouting or making other unnecessary noise, or of making improper use of the whip, during the pendency of a heat shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $25, or by suspension during the meeting.

RULE 46—*Purse or Stake Wrongfully Obtained.*—A person obtaining a stake or purse through fraud shall return it to the Treasurer upon demand, within one year, or be punished as follows:—He, together with all the parties interested, and the horse or horses, shall be expelled until such demand is complied with. And said stake or purse shall be awarded to the party justly entitled to the same.

RULE 47—*Power of Postponement.*—In case of unfavorable weather or other unavoidable causes each association or proprietor shall have power to postpone to a future time all purses or sweepstakes or any race to which they have contributed money upon giving notice thereof. No heat shall be trotted when it is so dark that the horses cannot be plainly seen by the judges from the stand, but all such races shall be continued by the judges to the next fair day, omitting Sunday, at such hour as they shall designate.

In all matches and stakes the above rule shall govern, unless otherwise especially agreed between the parties and the association or proprietors.

RULE 48.—*Time of Starting.*—All races shall be started at three o'clock P. M. from the 1st day of April till the 15th day of September, and after that date at two o'clock P. M. until the season closes, unless otherwise provided.

RULE 49—*Right of Appeal.*—Any person who has been subjected to either of the penalties of suspension, expulsion or a fine, by the decision of the judges of a race, can appeal from such decision to the association or proprietor upon whose grounds the penalty was imposed, and from their decision can appeal to the board of appeals, provided that where the penalty was a fine it shall have been previously paid. And all decisions and rulings of the judges of any race, and of the several associations and proprietors belonging to said National Association, may be appealed to the board of appeals, and shall be subject to review by said board, upon facts and questions involving the proper interpretation and application of these rules, and their decisions shall be final, provided that parties to be effected thereby shall be notified as the board shall direct of a time and a place when such appeal will be acted on by the board; provided further, if the appeal relate to the decision of a race, immediate notice shall have been given to the judges of the race or to the intention so to appeal. All other appeals must be taken within one week from the announcement of the decisions appealed. Any person who shall appeal from any order suspending him or his horse for non-payment of entrance money or a fine, may deposit the amount claimed with the treasurer of said National Association, who may thereupon issue a certificate or notice temporarily reinstating or relieving the party and his horse from such penalty, subject to the final action of the Board of Appeals.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Coming Union of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louisa.

EDINBURG, Jan. 19, 1871.

Scotchmen are proud of the fact that the oldest son of one of their greatest chiefs is the first subject in modern times who, openly and with the full consent of the ruling powers, should be betrothed to a princess of royal blood. Several means of expressing their satisfaction have been ventilated in the press. Among others the proposal that a splendid palace should be erected near Edinburg for the happy couple at the cost of the Scottish peers. This, however, has not proved acceptable, probably from the fact that the majority of the illustrious personages need all the "gear" they have to keep up their position in society. The Marquis, it is said, has purchased a house in Moray place, Edinburg, the finest square of that city of palaces. This will prove a godsend to Auld Reekie, which of late has descended to the level of a large provincial town with a society almost entirely professional. With a princess for its centre Edinburg will attract the aristocracy and wealth of the country, if the winds do not prevail against royalty and drive to balmier climes the now daintily nurtured and "angilified" nobility of the North. In the popular estimation Lord Lorne seems to be a second Prince Charlie. As you walk past the shop windows he meets your gaze at every step in picture and photograph. You see him in the shape of a child's doll, arrayed in full Highland costume. He is already celebrated in song, and his crest has become public property as the favorite device of ladies' brooches. There is another point of resemblance between the young nobleman and the Jacobite hero in the circumstance that the former has for a rival some "wee, wee German lairdie." It is said that the King of Prussia, being very indignant that none of his dependent sprigs of German royalty should have been chosen for the husband of Princess Louisa, has indignantly protested against this marriage. If this be true his remonstrance has been unavailing. Workmen are at present busily employed in preparing the chapel in Windsor Castle for the approaching solemnity, which will take place on the 29th of March.

COURSE OF EMPIRE.

One thousand and five passengers from foreign ports arrived at this port for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 4. They came by the following vessels:—

Steamships.	*Port from.*	*No. of Pass.*
India	Glasgow	87
Main	Bremen	259
Hoatia	Hamburg	147
Europa	Glasgow	75
Rapidan	Havana	6
Morro Castle	Havana	9
City of Antwerp	Liverpool	179
China	Liverpool	158
San Francisco	Bermuda	7
Idaho	Liverpool	63
Perit	Bermuda	2
Ship.		
Game Cock	Whampoa	1
Barks.		
Samuel Larrabee	Bordeaux	1
Acapulco	Iniquo	1
Brigs.		
Annie	St. John's, N. S.	6
Uruguay	Montevideo	1
T. B. A. Pitt	Bermuda	1
Wildermann	Surinam	2
Schooners.		
Frank Jameson	Aux Cayes	1
Daybreak	Minatitlan	2
Addie Osborne	Kingston, Ja.	2
Total number of passengers		1,005

AQUATICS.

ENGLISH AND ANGLO-AMERICAN BOAT RACING.

Pair-Oared Boat Race on the Tyne.

The Race on the St. Lawrence—Break-Up of the English Crew—Trivial Cause of Quarrel—Preparations for the Tyne Race—The Betting—The Struggle—Narrow Escape of Kelley and Renforth—Their Victory—Another Challenge from Canada—The Prospects—Great Pair-Oared Boat Race on the Tyne.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1871.

Yesterday morning the great pair-oared boat race between Kelley and Renforth on the one side and Taylor and Winship on the other, which has for some time past excited extraordinary interest in aquatic and general sporting circles, was rowed on the river Tyne. It may be known to your readers that, not even excepting the Thames, that river is more devoted to boating than any other in Great Britain, and is the birthplace of some of the most splendid scullers of past times and of the greatest of the present day. After its coal, aquatics are indeed the feature of the district, and the excitement that is caused throughout its whole extent by any event of this discription, and especially by one of the magnitude of that of yesterday, is wonderful. It need scarcely be said that the banks of the river where they border the course were lined with tens of thousands of spectators, or that the enthusiasm around was of the most intense description.

THE MEN.

Few who care about aquatics need be informed that for many years Harry Kelley, of Putney, held the championship of the Thames—that is to say, of England—or that he was one of the most splendid oarsmen this country has ever produced. He has for a long time been considered somewhat "stale," and as he has in his day done an immense amount of work, and is now thirty-nine years of age, it is not astonishing that he should not display the "form" which won him his laurels. Renforth, the Tynesider, is no more than twenty-eight, and is not only a magnificent sculler, but a grand specimen of an athlete. He holds the championship, which he wrested from Kelley, and is likely to hold it against all comers for a good while longer; but he is a man who takes but little care of himself, and in that respect is in strong contrast to Kelley, whose manner, besides, is such as to render him far more popular. Taylor and Winship, if less famous than their formidable opponents, are accomplished oarsmen, and have long played a prominent part in connection with the sport.

ORIGIN OF THE MATCH.

Renforth, Taylor and Winship formed, with another man named Martin, the celebrated Tyne champion four, which was founded in 1867 by the late Robert Chambers, and had from that time such a great career of success that at last it was challenged by the St. John (Canada) crew, and in pursuance of its acceptance went out last summer to the St. Lawrence, where, as American readers will well remember, it achieved a signal triumph. That triumph was, however, the dissolution of the crew. Many hold that the other members had for some time been disgusted with the overbearing tone and manner of Renforth, and eagerly sought for a cause of quarrel; but, however that may be, it is certain that they found one in a very trivial incident. They had taken with them to Canada two boats—the Dunston-on-Tyne and the Jarrow-on-Tyne, and Renforth insisted on his right to choose the former for the match with the St. John crew, while Taylor as strongly insisted on first having a trial of the latter. Renforth carried his point, and they rowed and won in the Dunston, but the controversy had sowed the seeds of great bitterness. Nothing transpired to indicate that there was any prospect of a disruption of the crew until several weeks after they had returned to England; but at length, in consequence of certain reports which had come to his ears, Renforth issued a challenge, offering, with another man whom he should find, to row any pair in the world. This challenge, though couched in general terms, was really directed against Taylor and Winship, and it was at once taken up by one of their backers, Mr. Blakey, who asked Renforth to name his partner. At the moment he was unable to do so; but shortly afterwards he, at a venture, selected Harry Kelley, not knowing whether he would confirm the arrangement or not. The ex-champion, however, came forward with a manliness quite in keeping with his character and at once signified his readiness to take part in the contest. The articles of agreement, which were then drawn up, stipulated that the stake should be £200 a side; that the course should be from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, on the Tyne, and that the race should be rowed on Monday, January 16.

PREPARATION FOR THE RACE.

The first thought of the two crews was to provide themselves with proper boats. Both had new ones built, and, remembering the cause of quarrel, Renforth called his the Dunston, while Taylor named his the Jarrow. The former is a model of a racing boat, 35 feet long; extreme breadth amidships, 16 inches; depth amidships, 6¾ inches; height forward, 4½ inches; height aft, 3½ inches