

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Second Day of the Annual Sport on the Turf at Ascot.

The Royal Hunt Cup, the Coronation Stakes, the Ascot Derby Stakes, and the Seventeenth Ascot Biennial Stakes Contests.

HIGHLY EXCITING EVENTS.

Thuringian Prince, Maid Victoria, Gilbert and Balfe the Winners.

LONDON, June 9, 1875. The racing at Ascot was continued to-day, and included, among other interesting contests, the Royal Hunt Cup, a handicap for all ages; the Coronation Stakes, for three-year-old colts; the Ascot Derby Stakes, for three-year-old fillies; and the Seventeenth Ascot Biennial Stakes, for three-year-olds, open to colts and fillies.

THE RACE FOR THE ROYAL HUNT CUP. The Royal Hunt Cup was the first event on the programme, and brought out a large field, twenty horses coming to the starting post. The cup was won by Mr. Joseph Dawson's chestnut colt Thuringian Prince, who was rated at 6 to 1 in the betting before the race. Captain Stirling's White-bait was the favorite, 4 to 1 being laid against him, but he succeeded only in gaining the second place. Mr. East's Lady Patricia, with 10 to 1 against her, came in third.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST. The race was run under the following conditions:—The ROYAL HUNT CUP (handicap), a piece of plate, value 500 guineas, added to a stake of 100 guineas; the winner of any handicap, value 100 guineas, including the winner's own stake, after the declaration of the odds, to carry 7 lbs. extra; the new mile. Closed with fifty subscribers.

THE RACE FOR THE ASCOT DERBY STAKES. Mr. Joseph Dawson's ch. c. Thuringian Prince, 4 years, by Thuringian, dam Eastern Princess, 1. Captain Stirling's ch. c. White-bait, 4 years, by Brown's General, dam Lady Patricia, 2. Mr. East's ch. f. Lady Patricia, 4 years, by Lord Clifden, dam Lady Patricia, 3. The race was run under the following conditions:—The ASCOT DERBY STAKES, a piece of plate, value 500 guineas, added to a stake of 100 guineas; the winner of any handicap, value 100 guineas, including the winner's own stake, after the declaration of the odds, to carry 7 lbs. extra; the new mile. Closed with fifty subscribers.

THE CORONATION STAKES WAS THE NEXT race of importance on the programme, and out of the seventeen subscribers, with a stake of 100 guineas, six were named as starters. Mr. Cartwright's Maid Victoria came in a winner, with Lady of Urrad second, and Regalade, who was the favorite, third. The betting was 5 to 1 against Maid Victoria, 6 to 1 against Lady of Urrad and 5 to 4 against Regalade.

THE ASCOT DERBY STAKES proved to be the most exciting event of the day, owing to the defeat of the favorite, Spinaway, the winner of the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks, by Count Lagrange's Gubert. Spinaway, who came in second, was even up in the betting, while Gilbert, the winner, was quoted at 6 to 1. Earl of Dartrey, against whom 5 to 4 was laid, took third place. Five horses started.

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AFRICA AND ENGLAND.

The Sultan of Zanzibar Landed on the Soil of Britain.

WHAT HIS VISIT MEANS.

LONDON, June 9, 1875. The steamship Canova, having on board His Highness Prince Barghash-bin-Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, and the members of his suite, arrived at Gravesend to-day.

AT WESTMINSTER. The Sultan of Zanzibar landed at Westminster this afternoon and was received by a guard of honor.

TO BE ENTERTAINED BY THE NATION. His Highness will remain in England a month or more.

THE EXPENSES OF HIS VISIT ARE TO BE DEFAYED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

SKETCH OF THE SULTAN. Barghash-bin-Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, is the brother of Said Moudji, who died on the 7th of October, in the year 1870. He has become prominent as a ruler by means of his exertion for the suppression of the slave trade.

THE SULTAN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND. He is now in the prime of life—forty-two years of age—of a vigorous, manly frame, of noble and standard height, five feet seven inches in height. He is a frank, cordial, good natured gentleman, displaying a friendly brusqueness of manner to all persons whom he has no occasion to regard with suspicion.

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SPAIN.

The Republican Movement Exciting Alarm in the Palace at Madrid.

THE CARLISTS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Why France Slight's Alfonso's Complaints.

LONDON, June 9, 1875. The Paris correspondent of the Times, alluding to the rumors of a republican movement in Madrid, says those who are watching the course of affairs in Spain are satisfied that the Alfonsoist government is apprehensive.

THE ALFONSOIST DIPLOMAT IN FRANCE. They assert that the Spanish Ambassador at Paris has resumed his complaint relative to the tolerance of Carlism on the frontier, and has warmly protested against the ostensible charity offices, the real object of which is to raise money in Paris for the Carlism.

IT IS SUPPOSED THAT FRANCE WILL PAY LESS ATTENTION TO THESE COMPLAINTS THAN FORMERLY, AS GERMANY AT PRESENT TAKES SLIGHT INTEREST IN THE CAUSE OF KING ALFONSO, WHOSE GOVERNMENT IS TOO WEAK TO PURSUE A COURSE AGREEABLE TO GERMANY.

A RED TAPIST'S OPINION OF THE DURATION OF THE WAR. A competent authority, an attaché of the Spanish Embassy in Paris, officially reports that the Carlism muster 48,000 good soldiers, besides an equal number of second rates, and will continue to be victorious so long as the war is conducted as at present.

DON CARLOS AIDED FROM AUSTRIA. A despatch from Vienna says the Princess Windischgratz has sent 300,000 forins to Don Carlos.

THE SPANISH WAR MINISTER MARCHING TO THE FRONT. MADRID, June 9, 1875. General Jovellar has gone to Valencia to assume command of the Army of the Centre.

LEUTENANT GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA WILL SUCCEED GENERAL JOVELLAR AS MINISTER OF WAR.

CARLIST REPORT OF A GREAT VICTORY OVER THE ALFONSOISTS. LONDON, June 9, 1875. The Carlism Committee in this city announce that they have received intelligence of a great victory by General Saballs over King Alfonso's troops at Biazana, a seaport town of Spain, twenty-two miles south of Gerona, after two days' fighting.

THE CARLISTS CAPTURED THE GUNS AND STORES OF THE ALFONSOISTS AND TOOK 140 PRISONERS.

ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED. LONDON, June 10—5 A. M. A special despatch to the Standard says that arrangements have been made between the Carlism and Alfonsoists for the exchange of 1,000 prisoners to-day at Viana.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF A CARLIST VICTORY. PARIS, June 9, 1875. French ultramontane journals publish a telegram from Carlism sources announcing that General Gamundi has captured Carnera and taken 800 prisoners.

THE CURTIS-CORTERREAL DUEL. HAVANA, June 7, 1875. Dr. Curtis, who was wounded in the duel with Corterreal, was this morning removed to the residence of an American.

HIS WOUND IS PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

THE HAVANA POLICE WATCHFUL. The police continue to keep him under surveillance.

THE COAL OWNERS' ULTIMATUM. THE COLLIERY OWNERS IN THE ANTI-COAST REGION AGGRESSIVE—THREATENED ENFORCEMENT OF THE MINERS—COLLAPSE OF THE STRIKE. WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 9, 1875.

THE DETERMINED AND AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY THE LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY RECENTLY HAS PRODUCED A VERY MARKED SENSATION AMONG THE MINERS, AND IT IS MORE APPARENT THAN EVER THAT AN IMPORTANT CRISIS IN OUR LOCAL COAL TRADES HAS BEEN PRECIPITATED BY THE MEN OF MR. CHARLES PARRISH.

IT IS ALSO EVIDENT THAT THE MEN NOW SEE THAT THERE CAN BE NO MORE BOYS' PLAY BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND THEIR EMPLOYERS, AND COMPREHEND THAT THE PERIOD OF NEGOTIATION AND CONCESSION HAS SLIPPED BY THEM. UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IS NOW THE ULTIMATUM OF THE GREAT CORPORATIONS, AND THE MINERS MUST EITHER SUBMIT TO THE COMPANIES' TERMS OR STEP DOWN AND OUT OF THEIR LITTLE HOMES WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

THIS STEP BUT VERY FEW OF THEM WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE, AND SO A VERY LARGE MINORITY WILL FEEL obliged to accept the alternative, and go to work. It is reported that the miners employed at the Diamond Colliery, near this city, have already given in their allegiance to the demands of the Union and will resume work to-morrow. This must cause a serious breach in the ranks of the strikers, and it will not be by any means a wonderful thing if the other mines controlled by Mr. Parrish are in full operation by the 21st inst.

A MEETING OF MINERS. There has been a large meeting of miners held to-day, at which the new phase in the struggle was fully discussed. Some of the malcontents openly advocated resistance to the enforcement process, which would be met in force to work from this point on, and it may be apprehended that the rank and ordinary appeals will have some influence with the more ignorant and reckless of the miners. Thus it is possible that a conflict may ensue between the authorities and a portion of the strikers. To turn out the tenants at this time will be a decidedly rough move on the part of the company, for the men have been employing much of their leisure time in working up their little gardens and vegetable patches, and it will come hard to leave the houses which they have been rendering comfortable and attractive. But the situation by their rights and the strikers avoid a return of the expedition, which has been sent out to determine whether there is gold there or not. The object was to discuss the subject with them and give them the opportunity of making a return of the expedition, which has been sent out to determine whether there is gold there or not.

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IT IS ALSO EVIDENT THAT THE MEN NOW SEE THAT THERE CAN BE NO MORE BOYS' PLAY BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND THEIR EMPLOYERS, AND COMPREHEND THAT THE PERIOD OF NEGOTIATION AND CONCESSION HAS SLIPPED BY THEM. UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IS NOW THE ULTIMATUM OF THE GREAT CORPORATIONS, AND THE MINERS MUST EITHER SUBMIT TO THE COMPANIES' TERMS OR STEP DOWN AND OUT OF THEIR LITTLE HOMES WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

THIS STEP BUT VERY FEW OF THEM WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE, AND SO A VERY LARGE MINORITY WILL FEEL obliged to accept the alternative, and go to work. It is reported that the miners employed at the Diamond Colliery, near this city, have already given in their allegiance to the demands of the Union and will resume work to-morrow. This must cause a serious breach in the ranks of the strikers, and it will not be by any means a wonderful thing if the other mines controlled by Mr. Parrish are in full operation by the 21st inst.

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