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TELEGRAPHIC.

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SEYMOUR'S SPEECH AT ERIE.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23.—Gov. Seymour and party arrived from Buffalo at 7 P. M. He was received at all places where the train stopped by considerable assemblages, and spoke at Dunkirk, Westfield, Erie, Ashtabula and Painesville. His Erie speech was as follows:

I did not expect to meet here this great concourse of people. I have gone out to speak to the citizens of this country upon the question which now agitate the public mind. It is said I am interested now, and so is every man who pays taxes and helps support the government.

As a candidate I am not to be looked upon as one perfectly disinterested, although I am most earnest and sincere in the views I advocate. But how would it be if none of those who had an interest in this contest were to take part in it—who would have voted for the Republican ticket a little while since, if every office holder had stayed away from the contest? [Cries of no, no.] I find when I look over the list of your officials, that they number more than 60,000.

I contend that with the impartial people who have no other relationship with this government except as good tax-payers and citizens, that the Democratic party have a great and commanding majority. [Cheers.] I cannot address you now at length upon the questions of the day. I am soon to leave here, and time will not admit of my doing so. I can only give you one or two words of exhortation. We are now about to perform a great and solemn duty, and one that is to be far-reaching in its consequences.

Whatever men's political views may be, they should exercise them fearlessly, unscrupulously and honestly. No man can afford to cast his vote on any consideration but for the good of his country, for upon this action hangs many things that concern notonly its present, but its future welfare. Let's lay aside passion and prejudices, and address questions upon which we are to act in a calm, dispassionate and patriotic method.

I impeach no man's patriotism because he does not think as I think. I impugn no man's notions because he can't see things as I see them. I only exhort all men whatever their political views may be at this time to reflect when they think on the solemn duties of the day as to what is for the best interest of our country (cheers). We are prone to indulge too much in abuse. Let us act not upon our prejudices against each other.

Let us not be influenced by the pictures that may be drawn of the candidates for office, for I may say for my political opponent as well as for myself, that no man ever contemplated the duties of the office of the President of the United States, without being filled with the most earnest desire to do justice to himself and to do duty to the land which we all love.

I can't speak to you longer. I am accompanied by men who may address you upon the questions of the day. I am wearied with my exertions. Wherever I have been our citizens have poured out as they have done here, because there is something in the condition of the government that makes thoughtful men anxious.

I trust that, so far as the executive office is concerned, if the people see fit to vote for the Democratic nominees, that they may not come short in serving the country as they would wish. I bid you good-by, my friends, of whatever party, and may God in his mercy bless this great land of ours for our own good, and for the good of those who are to come after us, [cheers, and a voice, Thank God we have a candidate able to say something.]

The following is Governor Seymour's speech at Cleveland:

Fellow-citizens: I regret I have but a very few moments to stand before you to-night. There is much that I would be glad to say to the citizens of Ohio, upon questions which so greatly effect the prosperity of our common country and the interests of all classes of the people, matters in which you, my friends, are so deeply concerned. I come before you invested with an especial interest, because I am a candidate for your votes. [Enthusiastic cheers and applause.]

I should mistrust my own conclusion upon this almighty subject connected with the government. If they had been borne amid the excitement of a heated political canvass, but they did not four or five years ago when I looked carefully into the sources of our national prosperity. Our metropolis is the great centre of the commerce and trade of the country, while we who live in the interior are enriched by the great channels of communication which pass through, connecting the East and West. Our prosperity is based on the prosperity of the whole and especially upon that of the mighty West.

I stand before you to briefly allude to the conclusions I formed long since, not as a public officer but a private citizen of this nation. I must necessarily be very brief as my time is short. A few years ago the government wiped out all our States bonds. It burdened them with such heavy taxation that they could not live, and took upon itself to give to the people the currency, required for business.

When the government destroyed our currency, it gave us a new one, and it was the duty of that government to see it was so appropriated that it would subserve the best interest of the whole country. It gave to Mass. fifty-seven million dollars, and we find upon comparison that New York, Ohio, and other States received much less than their share. It gave Rhode Island seventy dollars to each citizen, and to Ohio eight dollars to each citizen.

Now if a great deal of currency is good for the people of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, why is it not just as good for you in Ohio? [Loud cheers and cries of yes, yes, thats whats the matter.] I ask the business men of your beautiful city of Cleveland, to look into these things—they have enterprise and judgment—and I ask whether the true sentiment of this important question is not of vastly greater importance than merely to win political victories. [Cheers.]

WEST VIRGINIA.

Gone Gloriously for the Democracy.

WHEELING, Va., Oct. 23.—The election yesterday has beyond a doubt resulted in a Democratic victory. Returns come in slowly.

NEW YORK.

A Wall Street Money Panic Apprehended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The *Herald* states that several stock brokers have succeeded in locking up in two or three banks some $13,000,000, and a panic in Wall street to-day is imminent, unless other banks come to the assistance of the distressed to-day. There is danger of a serious financial crisis.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Southern Press on the Ticket—Movements of Gov. Seymour.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 23.—The Democratic papers of South Carolina and Alabama look with disfavor upon any change of candidates, and denounce the proposition of the World and Intelligencer as ill-timed and injurious.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—Gov. Seymour, accompanied by Hon. Sanford E. Church, Francis Kernan and A. Schell, leave this morning, and will be at Cleveland this evening, at Chicago Saturday evening, at Indianapolis Monday evening, at Columbus Tuesday evening, at Pittsburg Wednesday evening and at Philadelphia Friday evening.

THE CANVASS.

An Important Letter From President Johnson to Gov. Seymour.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—The following dispatch from President Johnson was read by Gov. Seymour here this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1868.—To Hon. Horatio Seymour: I see it announced in the papers of this morning that you will enter the Presidential canvass in person. I trust this may be so, as the present position of public affairs justifies and demands it. It is hoped and believed by your friends that all the enemies of constitutional government, whether secret or avowed, will not be spared, and that their arbitrary and unjust suspensions, together with the wasteful, profligate and corrupt uses of the public treasure, will be signally exposed and rebuked.

The mass of the people should be aroused and warned against the encroachments of the despotic power now ready to enter the very citadel of liberty. I trust you may speak with an inspired tongue and that your voice may penetrate every heart throughout the land, let the living principles of a violated Constitution be proclaimed and restored, that peace, prosperity and fraternal feeling may return to a divided and oppressed nation.

(Signed.) ANDREW JOHNSON.

ARKANSAS.

The Assassination of a Member of Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The Democrat has a special telegram from Little Rock, Arkansas, as follows:

"Hon. Jas. Hinds, member of Congress from the Second District, was assassinated to-day while traveling through Monroe. Jas. R. Brooks, who was with Hinds, was wounded, but it is supposed not fatally. Jas. Coolsey, an out-spoken Republican, was murdered in the same county, near Clarendon, a few days since."

CALIFORNIA.

More Earthquakes in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—2:15 A. M.—Another severe shock of an earthquake this minute has sent the people shrieking with terror into the streets. It is impossible to tell at present whether much damage was sustained by buildings being shattered or lives lost. The streets are thronged with people in their night clothes, greatly terrified, not knowing what may happen next. The atmosphere is thick and the weather warm.

3 A. M.—The excitement is somewhat quieted since the shake at 2:15 A. M. The people evince no desire to retire, but remain in the streets discussing the probability of the recurrence of another disaster similar to the one of October 21st.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A Panama letter states that all the ports of that State are declared closed. The government could not raise twelve thousand dollars to hire a steamer to take troops to Chiriqui to put down the rebellion there. An armed force took possession of the American newspaper, the Chronicle, and were supposed to be looking for the Spanish editor. Some three thousand stand of American arms, property of a New York firm, were seized by the authorities on the 11th, and carried off to the barracks.

A letter from the Sandwich Islands, confirms the reported subsidience of the South Eastern shore of the Island of Hawaii. The Rev. Coan states that the subsidence is plainly shown by trees which were once on dry land, being now in the sea and rocky inlets once five feet out of water being now submerged.

MEMPHIS.

Destruction of Residences by Fire—Loss of the Steamer Cora S.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 24.—The residences of Cyrus Johnson and W. M. Eakin, on Alabama street, together with furniture, and household effects were destroyed by fire this morning. Mr Johnson's loss $7000, half insured in Eastern companies. Mr. Eakin's loss $8000, insured in Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford.

Attendance at the Agricultural Fair to-day was quite good.

The steamer Cora S., Capt. Jerks, bound from Little Rock to Cincinnati, with a cargo of two hundred and fifty bales of cotton and miscellaneous freight, struck a snag in Oakley's bend in the Arkansas river, Tuesday night, and sunk in six feet water. She was owned by her commander and clerks, and was valued at $10,000. Insured for $8000 in the Cincinnati offices. The W. A. Caldwell brought her passengers to this port.

ENGLAND.

Welcome to Minister Johnson at Liverpool and His Address.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—Minister Johnson was welcomed at Town Hall yesterday by Mayor Whitley, who presented him an address from the corporation. Mr. Johnson replied briefly to the effect that peace between the two countries is not likely to be disturbed, and that negotiations going on give assurance that nothing in the past or present will effect the peaceful relations of the two governments. An address of the Chamber of Commerce was also read and briefly responded to by Mr. Johnson. He declined to discuss the free trade question, as it was a legislative rather than a diplomatic question. After a lunch, Mr. Johnson visited the news room and was received enthusiastically. Subsequently he visited the dock and river, and partook of a banquet at the rooms of the Law Association. Stewart H. Brown occupied the Chair. Among the guests were Lords Stanley and Gladstone. Mr. Johnson made a lengthy address of much significance and interest.

INDIANA.

The Election to be Contested.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—Official returns have been received from all the counties in the State but three. Baker's majority, including the reported returns from those three counties, will be one thousand fifty-eight.

It has been determined to contest the election of State officers, on account of frauds and irregularities. The parties who make the contest, and they are responsible citizens, will set forth their reasons in a card to the public. There is no doubt but there has been enough swindling by the Radical leaders to wipe out the majority for the Radical State ticket, and leave it in a minority.

CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrection.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Volunteer companies are forming in all parts of Cuba and offering their services to the Captain General. Order now prevails even in Puerto Principe, for the first time. Heavy rains are prevailing in the interior, which prevents the troops pursuing the insurrectionists from operating swiftly as desired. Information has been received in this city from Polginn, announcing that the insurrectionists are committing depredations in that neighborhood. A document purporting to be signed by the revolutionary commander made its appearance this morning, inciting the people to rise against the government. The existence of such a commander is unknown to everybody; it is in favor of peace and consequently the document is unheeded.

THE PLAINS.

A Battle with Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—A Hays City Kansas dispatch says Col. Carpenter and Capt. Graham of the 10th cavalry, had an exciting brush with seven hundred Cheyennes and Arrapahoes yesterday at Buffalo Station sixty miles from here, they killed nine Indians and wounded thirty. Our loss was three wounded. The soldiers fought desperately.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Radicals Demand More Money of the Clerks—The Rumored Dissatisfaction of the President and Continued Dissatisfaction of the National Intelligencer—Secret of the Change of Front Movement.

Special to the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Every clerk in every department of the government was yesterday the recipient of a printed circular from the Republican Congressional Committee asking contributions to the corruption fund of the Radical party. The circular says: "The Republican National Committee, being profoundly impressed with the importance of vigorously prosecuting the present political campaign, would suggest a voluntary offering in aid of the work. Whatever amount is contributed will be acceptable, and judiciously expended." This is modest enough, and no threats are made, but every clerk understands that a discharge follows close upon a refusal to comply with this "request."

Chief Justice Chase will return from the South in time to be present at the opening of the Supreme Court, on the first Monday in December. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Davis is to have no trial in November. Such has been the intimation before given out in high official quarters.

The President is evidently dissatisfied with the call issued yesterday by the National Democratic Executive Committee, and his friends assert this afternoon that direct promises from members of that committee have been flagrantly violated. His organ, the *Intelligencer*, renews the fight this morning in a very pointed article, demanding that no further delay be made in changing the candidates. It objects to and disapproves of Belmont's address, and tells the committee frankly that the people do not want words but the candidates whom they demand, and around whom they are willing to rally in opposition to the excesses of Radicalism. The people do not want Democratic candidates, they want to defeat Radicalism. Give to them what they want and they so earnestly demand and all will be well yet. Our candidates selected at New York have been tried. Let the committee meet at once and place before the people the men who were really the choice of that convention—either Chase, Hancock, Johnson, or Hendricks—and the action will be responded to from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with the universal shout of triumph. The editorial excites much comment in political circles and is thought to reflect President Johnson's views.

The New York *World* of this morning says that the Republicans expended their force in the October elections, and that the Democrats will, in November, bring up their reserves, and that Seymour will be the next President of the United States.

The New York *Herald* gives the following as the secret cause of the movement to change the Democratic candidates: "The Democratic fraternity of gamblers had made heavy bets upon the late October elections, which they lost, but they had heavier bets depending upon Seymour and Blair, on the general result, and on New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana in the November election. Their October losses they might stand, but their bets for November of the same character would swamp them, and there was no help for them but the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair. Hence the movement to get this ticket, which would set aside all bets made upon all or upon either of these candidates."

Dispatches received here to-night from Buffalo by the Democratic Committee pronounce the speech of Gov. Seymour the greatest of the canvass on either side. New York is pronounced safe against Grant by fifty thousand.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Henry Clay Dean is to take the stump in Ohio for the Democratic ticket.

August Belmot denies that he is going abroad until after the election.

Official returns of the vote of a majority in all the counties of Indiana except three gives Baker a majority of 1088.

The Japanese government has given notice of a desire for the treaty regarding the duty on tea and silk to be revised.

About seventy-five female employes in the Treasury Department will be dismissed on the first of November for want of work.

It is reported that an American officer belonging to the steamer Oneida, was killed at Hiogs by the Japanese.

Governor Beall, who was killed in Montana the other day, was a son-in-law of Fenimore Cooper.

A young lady appeared on the streets of Ironton last week, with the Grecian bend. She was taken into a drug store, and a dose of peppermint relieved her.

It is reported that the cattle disease has broken out in the vicinity of Jeffersonville, Ind., and that several head have already been lost.

Pollard announces that he intends to biograph Jefferson Davis, on the ground that Mr. Davis should have a "truthful and acute biographer."

There is a report that Brigham Young is going to retire to private life with three millions which he has made in his profession as prophet.

On Monday next the Union Pacific Railway Company will have cars running over eight hundred and sixty miles of their line.

William J. Steel, Confidential Clerk in the Chicago Postoffice, is under arrest, for opening and appropriating the contents of letters passing through the office to his own use.

George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, presented the Philadelphia Typographical Union with a large and handsome lot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Victor Hugo has agreed to deliver to his publishers, in the beginning of November, the manuscript of a new novel, entitled "By Order of the King," a work of four volumes, for each of which $10,000 is paid.

Rumors prevailed in Mexico of a filibustering expedition from different parts of the United States, and that General Marques had landed at Sanblox with a revolutionary party.

The lives and likenesses of one hundred and ten of the leading citizens of Chicago have been published by an enterprising concern in that city, in a volume of seven hundred pages, at $20; also, an edition without the portraits, at $7 50.

Chase, it is reported, has written a letter to a prominent Democrat in New York—some say it is Tilden, others that it is Belmont—stating on what terms he would consent to be an independent candidate for the Presidency.

Milford S. Stickney, who more than a year ago was arrested for murdering a man named Bicking, on the plains, in Decota Territory, and afterward made his escape, was re-arrested in Chicago a few days since.

From various portions of the county in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay the shock is reported to have been severe, and considerable damage was sustained. In many places the earth opened, and water gushed forth.

The Mayor and Police Commissioner, of St. Louis receive letters from many parts of the country, from persons who bought tickets in the Paschall House Lottery, wanting to know what means they may take to get their money back.

There is an unusual stringency in the Chicago money market. The demand for loans is in excess of the ability of the banks to supply them, and first-class borrowers have been obliged to take "no" for an answer at the banks.

The Free Masons are to hold an international convention at Havre. One of the questions on the list of problems they are to discuss is: "In what manner may Free Masonry counteract the current idea of war, which is hostile to every notion of human fraternity."

The work on the new suspension bridge at Niagara, which was begun a year ago last June, will be finished in about a month. The bridge extends from a point just below the American Falls to a point on the Canadian side, just below the Clifton House.

The propriety of changing the site of Yale College to more ample grounds is being discussed. The sale of the present location would give a net profit of $200,000 over what it would cost to buy a new and better one.

A letter received from Fort Lyon, details the capture, last Monday, of a niece of an estimable lady of Chicago, and her child, by the Indians. There were but ten men in the party, and they were attacked by seventy-five Indians. The lady captured had the money with her belonging to the family. She wrote the following to her husband on a card which was afterward picked up: "Dick: Nellie and I are prisoners. They are going to keep us if we live. Save us if you can. We are with them. CLARA BLAIR."

HOW MEMBERS OF CONGRESS VOTE THEMSELVES RICH.

General Sanford E. Church, in his speech at the recent great New York mass meeting, exposed the way Congressmen corruptly vote themselves rich, in the name of "loyalty." He said:

"I desire to ask Mr. Atkinson why it was that two dollars a gallon was put upon highwines which did not apply to the quantity on hand?

I desire to ask him whether he does not know, and every man does not know, that members of Congress and Radical politicians bought largely of highwines before that tax was put on, and then pocketed the two dollars a gallon which that tax increased it in price? Why, it would not take a great many barrels of highwines to make a man rich. That tax would amount at forty gallons to the barrel, to eighty dollars a barrel, and a thousand barrels of highwines, which is not a great quantity, would make a man very rich. I charge here, without fear of contradiction, that men high in office—members of the Senate and House of Representatives—corruptly voted that tax to put the money into their own pockets. [Applause.] And yet you are asked to sustain that party and that policy."

General Church followed up his exposure of Radical robbery, and added:

"I desire to ask Mr. Atkinson this question: What has become of the hundred millions of dollars they have collected on whisky, not one dollar of which ever reached the treasury? [Cheers.] They ought to have had one hundred and eighty millions of dollars from whisky. They never had thirty millions, and allowing a liberal margin in price. One hundred millions of dollars has been collected from the people every year upon that simple article, not one of which ever reached the public treasury. I want to ask this Mr. Atkinson what has become of this large sum? I want to ask him whether he does not know that this hundred millions a year has gone to enrich the pockets of Radical members of Congress and Radical politicians all over the country, and while you have been toiling and laboring to support yourselves and your families these rascals have been filching your money and stealing from the public treasury." [Great cheering.]

And there are honest tax-paying citizens, who, under the influence of party excitement, are ready to continue these thieves in power.

"HERE'S YOUR MULE."

The Tribulations of the "Trooly Loil."

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

A certain newly-appointed solicitor-general of the most "trooly loil" kind, but who is as ignorant of law as he is destitute of self-respect, was recently attending court at a town not a thousand miles from Elberton. He reached the town on the outside of a sixteen-hand gray mule of a remarkable shagginess, high in bone and low in flesh, which he had purchased expressly to "ride the circuit." While he was attending court, and prisoners were escaping the penalties of their crimes through the solicitor's innocence as to the mode of drawing indictments and other legal forms of process, some of his friends, who knew how warmly he had advocated the cause of the nigger, and especially the nigger's "right to forty acres of land and a mule," carefully and closely shaved the solicitor's quadruped from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail; then improved his appearance by painting him a beautiful sky-blue, and put the finishing touch to their work by making the mule display, in large white letters on one flank, "Forty Acres of Land," and on the other, "Here's Your Mule." The solicitor approved the sentiment, but not the mode of expressing it, and as it was impossible to restore the mule to its original shagginess and natural color, he was compelled to ride "the mule in blue," or walk to his home. He mounted and rode off amid the cheers and shouts of an admiring crowd. He made his exit after sunset, and a poet named Hyperion Fatfellow, who happened to be present, celebrated the solicitor's departure in a *pome*, from which we quote the following lines:

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through a Georgia village passed
A man whose mule bore white and nice,
On dexter flank this strange device,
"Here's your mule!"

There in the twilight dim and cold,
The trooly loil lawyer rode,
And from the crowd, from far and near,
A shout rose like a mocking jeer
"Here's your mule!"

MARIA S. RYE proposes to leave England this month for Canada, with another company of one hundred women. She writes to one of the London papers: "The good opinions my girls won from both passengers and officers in the ship which carried us out is the best proof I can offer that they were, on the whole, above the average of English workingwomen; and I have the pleasure of knowing that nearly every girl who went out with me in May to Canada is doing well. Over four hundred letters lie before me, the majority of them, as a glance at the caligraphy would tell, from "little Marchionesses," who not unnaturally think there is something better before them in Canada than a drudging place at 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week in England."

THE number of persons who have availed themselves of the provisions of the act of Congress giving artificial limbs to maimed soldiers, amounts to five thousand nine hundred and seventy-one. Of these three thousand seven hundred and eighty-four were supplied with legs, two thousand one hundred and thirty-four with arms, forty-four with hands, and nine with feet. For various reasons, however, all the sufferers have not been provided with limbs, since it is estimated that taking the casualties in both the army and navy, fifty thousand of the combatants have lost a limb in the service. To this number may be added twenty-five thousand in the South.

THE EFFECT OF "STUMP SPEECHES."—A striking illustration of the value of stump speeches, remarks the New York *Sun*, may be found in the election to Congress of Gen. Strader, the new Democratic member from Cincinnati. He made but one speech during the whole canvass, and here it is: "Never mind the weather, boys, so the wind don't blow!" His opponent, Mr. Eggleston, made a hundred speeches, more or less, all elaborate and eloquent, but Strader was too much for him.

As a lady residing at Hoosac Falls, N. Y., was removing some dresses from a clothes-closet in her house a few evenings ago, a large black snake dropped from the folds of one of the dresses, and wound its horrible and slimy self around her arm, raised its head and thrust out its bifurcated tongue. The lady was almost paralyzed with fright. Her outcries soon brought other members of the family, who dispatched the monster.

A CURIOUS double marriage took place in Lexington, Kentucky, the other day. The parties were Colonel Childs and Mrs. Graves, a son of the former and a daughter of the latter.

THE TURF.

Fifth Day of the Blood Horse Association Races.

Very Large Attendance and Glorious Sport.

Exhibition of Blooded Stock.

Two Very Exciting Races.

Crossland Winner of the Cumberland Stake No. 2.

Chimisette Winner of the Mile Heats

THE ATTENDANCE.

Yesterday was by far the largest of the week, and in fact a larger crowd than has been seen on our Race Course for a period of twenty years.

Such a turnout of ladies was probably never before seen upon our course. The spacious stand was crowded, and their presence in force was particularly gratifying to the distinguished turf men who have honored Nashville with a visit during the present meeting.

The weather was bright and beautiful, and a better day could not have been asked. Altogether everything was favorable, and we chronicle the fifth day's sport as one of the most interesting and successful that has ever taken place here.

EXHIBITION OF FINE STOCK.

There were a great many who had assembled at an early hour, that they might have the pleasure of looking at Gen. Rousseau, Brown Dick and Jack Malone.

Rousseau was the first that was lead out with head erect, and eye as clear as a hawk's. He looked the very picture of magnificence. General Rosseau is one of the handsomest looking horses in the country, standing full sixteen hands high, with a very intelligent head, a good shoulder and fine look, broad hips and immense stifles. In point of blood we doubt whether there is a finer bred horse in America. He is seven years old, by Commodore, out of Nota Price, by colt Johnson. He also has a double cross of Boston. His family show twelve crosses of Diomede. We look upon him as being one of the best stallions in the country to breed to. Next came Brown Dick by imp. Margrave, dam Fanny King, by imp. Glencoe. It is not necessary for us to comment on the breeding of this celebrated horse, as the Margrave and Glencoe blood is well known to every turfman, as being of the best running families. Brown Dick is not seven years old. There is not a blemish on him—he is as lively and active as a colt. In height he stands fifteen, two. A dark brown, his head and neck show a great deal of blood, and the best shoulders we ever looked at, a rare back, good hips and immense stifles. There was a touching incident in the exhibition of Brown Dick. Old man Ansel, (Mr. Conlisk's trainer,) went to the President, Mr. Wm. H. Johnson, and asked permission to lead his old favorite up and down the stretch. Of course the request was granted. Ansel is the man that trained Dick during his distinguished racing career. He had charge of him when he ran the fastest three miles that had ever been made in America. He won the second heat in 5:28. Ansel has a very strong affection for the old horse, and he thinks he is the best race horse he ever handled, and he has had some mighty good ones in his time, such horses as Asterid, Norfolk and others worthy of mention. After Brown Dick was taken to the stable, Jack Malone was lead out by his groom, a bright chestnut, fifteen hands high. He shows a great deal of power, made very much like his illustrious sire, Lexington. He is the sire of that celebrated race horse Muggins, that is looked upon as being one of the best race horses that ever struck the turf. His performance at Saratoga, winning the Saratoga Cup when a four year old, carrying one hundred and eighteen pounds, running two miles and one quarter in 3:03¾, one of the most remarkable performances on the turf record. The old G. M. Delta was shown with a suckling colt at her side, by Jack Malone. She is in foal to the same horse.

Gazelle, a daughter of Delta and Albion, were exhibited with a colt at her side, by Jack Malone. Both colts are chestnuts, taking their color from the sire. There was several turfmen made liberal offers for the colts, but they were not for sale, being reserved for Gen. Harding's annual sale next May.

THE RACES.

The track was now cleared for the first race. The Cumberland Stake No. 2, for three year olds, two mile heats, supscription $50, play or pay, Association to add $400, closed with twelve entries. Seven came up for the start, viz.: Crossland, Richelieu, Hazard, Minnie Milton, Kitty Free, Skirmisher and Siroc. In the pools Kitty Free would sell for $200; Richelieu, $80; Hazard, $50; Skirmisher, $40; Crossland, $35; Minnie Milton, $30; Siroc, $10.

At half-past two the track was cleared for the race. At the tap of the drum Siroc took the lead; rounding the turn Crossland gave him the go-by, and lead at the quarter in 28 seconds; going up the stretch Richelieu and Hazard moved up. At the half mile pole Crossland lead by half a length in 56¼ seconds, Richelieu second, with Hazard at his haunches. They continued in this manner through the first mile in 1:54.

Entering the second mile, Kitty Free and Minnie bettered their positions. At the quarter in the second mile, Crossland lead a length, Richelieu second, Siroc third, Hazard fourth; going up the back stretch Hazard took the third place. At the half mile ground Crossland maintained his lead and well in hand, Hazard second and Minnie third. On the upper turn Minnie put on a brisk speed and took the second place. Coming down the home run it was a very pretty race. Kitty got whip and spur, but it was no use, Crossland had her; he passed under the string winner of the heat by a length, Kitty second, Minnie Milton third, Hazard and Richelieu fourth and fourth. Time 3:47¾.

SECOND HEAT.—After the first heat the betting varied. Previous to the start Richelieu was the favorite. In the pools he would sell for $80, Crossland, $65, Hazard $35, Minnie Milton $30. The others would bring $20.

Little Bobby, an old and experienced rider, firmly believed he could win. He had the mount on Richelieu. There was no time lost in getting away. At the tap of the drum Crossland jumped away in the lead, with Hazard at his haunches. Richelieu was fourth getting away. At the quarter Crossland led a length under a pull in thirty seconds. Hazard next. Siroc, third. Richelieu, fourth. The others strung out at the half mile in 5:17¾. The positions of the leaders were the same. Reaching the upper turn, they were all close together. Nearing the stand Hazard and Richelieu closed up. Crossland lead by half a length in 1:45¾. Hazard, second. Richelieu, third. Entering the second mile the rear brigade bettered their positions. At the half mile Crossland led by half a length. Hazard, second. Richelieu, third. Before reaching the next half mile Richelieu had taken the second place. Leaving the half mile Crossland and Richelieu were on even terms. At the head of the stretch, for the home run, it was hard to say which would win. They all came home driving. Crossland won the race by a length. Richelieu, second. Minnie, third. Kitty Free, fourth. Hazard, fifth. The other two distanced. Time —3:47¾.

The second race was the Association purse of $200, for all ages—for all horses that have not won previous to the Fall meeting of 1868—mile heats, closed with nine entries. In the pools, Grecian Bend was the favorite, Conflict second choice. The others selling for a song. On being called up they were got in line. After several false attempts they got away, Barnes' filly taking the lead at the quarter by a length in 28; Grecian Bend second, Conflict third and Cadwaladus' entry next. At the half mile pole the positions were the same in 54, rounding the turn S. G. P took the third place. Barnes' filly never gave up the lead and came home winner of the heat by a length, S. G. P. second, Conflict third and Grecian Bend fourth. Time 1:52¼.

SECOND HEAT.—Barnes' entry was now the favorite, Conflict second, Grecian Bend third, and then the field. They had some trouble in getting a start, as Theta was very fractious. Finally they were got in good position, and a beautiful send off was effected. Grecian Bend darted away in the lead. She lead at the quarter by a length, Barnes' second. S. G. C. third, Conflict fourth, the others strung out in Indian file. There was no change at the half mile.

Grecian Bend looked very much like a winner. She continued her lead into the home run, when Barnes' filly gave her the go-by and came home winner of the heat and run by a length, Donovan second, Conflict third, Grecian Bend fourth, Comphene fifth, Theta sixth. The other three distanced. Time, 1:50¼.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—"Cumberland Stake, No. 2," for three years olds. Two mile heats. Subscription $50; play or pay. Association to add $400. Three or more to fill.

A. Keene Richards and John Kilgour names b. f. Carrie Atkeson, by Lexington, dam Glycera by imp. Sovereign	pd	ft
Also, bl. f., Kitty Free, by imp. Mickey Free, dam Brown Kitty, by Birmingham	2	4
E. A. Smith names ch. f., by Vandal, dam Fanny G. by imp. Margrave	pd	ft
Also, Queen of the West, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Alamode	pd	ft
General A. Buford names br. c., Crossland, by Lexington, dam, pedigree unknown	1	1
General W. G. Harding names b. c., Skirmisher, by Loyally, dam Woodbine, by Lexington	5	dis
Leroy Paul names ch. f., Jessamine Porter, by imp. Australian, dam by imp. Yorkshire	4	2
J. Y. Grigby names Minnie Milton, by Lexington, dam Miss Morgan, by Yorkshire	3	3
B. F. Cowrill names Pop Corn by Revenue, dam Anodyne by Albion	—	—
Redding & Bro. name b. c., Siroc, by Joe Stoner, dam by imp. Yorkshire	6	dis
F. Bissick names b. c. Hazzard, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say by Glencoe	4	5

Time, 3:46¾; 3:47¾.

SECOND RACE—"Association Purse $200," for all ages, for all horses that have not won previous to the fall meeting of 1868. Mile and repeat.

F. Mills enters br. c., by 2d Highlander, dam by Priam, 3 years old. Dress red, white, and red	8	dis
J. M. Hinton enters b. f., Theta, by Vandal, dam Duchess DeBerry, by imp. Sovereign, 4 years old	6	6
E. T. Craig enters ch. g., Donevan, by Bulletin, dam by Embassador, 3 years old	5	2
A. Barnes enters b. f., Chimisette, by Jim Rogers, dam unknown, 3 years old	1	1
James Franklin enters br. f., Camphine, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Tennessee Citizen, 3 years old	9	5
Archer Cheatham enters ch. c., Conflict, 4 years old, by Highlander, dam Ellen Dale, by Shamrock	3	3
R. F. Woods enters A. Keene Richards ch. f., Grecian Bend, 3 years old, by Collossus, dam sister to Edgar by Star Davis. Colors, silver gray with white stripe	7	4
Zeb Ward enters S. Leonard's b. g., by Uncle Vick, dam unknown	7	dis
F. Bissick enters Geo. Caldwallader's b. f., S. G. C., by Hunter's Glencoe, dam unknown. Colors purple and gold	2	dis

Time, 1:52¼; 2:50¾.

RACES TO-DAY.

The sport for to-day promises to be the best of the week. There are three races, the first an Association purse $200, mile and a quarter dash, the second an Association purse of $400, mile heats, three in five, and the third an Association handicap purse $200, mile heats, for all horses that have not won during the meeting, the second horse to have $50 out of the purse. We expect to see a very large crowd present. Below will be found the programme:

FIRST RACE.—"Association purse $200," mile and and a quarter dash.

A. Barnes enters b. f., Chemisette, by imp. Rogers, dam Angeline, by imp. Albion, 3 years old.

R. F. Woods enters A. Keene Richards & John Kilgour's b. f., Bettie Bay, by Austarlian, dam Bettie Ward, by Lexington, 3 years old. Colors silver gray with white stripe.

A. Turner enters West & Vaughn's b. f., Maggie Bruce, by Lexington, dam by Alterf, 4 years old.

Also, b. f., Boe Farris, by Young Melbourne, dam by Glencoe 3 years old.

R. B. Cheatham enters J. Conlisk's ch. h. Little Mac, by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. by Weatherbit, 5 years old.

Zeb Ward enters S. Leonard's ch. m., Skylight, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, 4 years old.

SECOND RACE—"Association Purse $400," mile heats, three in five.

Archer Cheatham enters ch. c., Conflict, by Highlander, dam Ellen Dale, by Shamrock, 4 years old.

A. Turner enters West and Vaughn's ch. f., Phœnix Belle, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, by Glencoe, 4 years old.

R. F. Woods enter A. Keene Richard's b. c., Locust Post, by Young Melbourne, dam by Vincent Nolte. Colors silver gray with white stripe.

R. B. Cheatham enters J. Conlisk's b. h., Larkin, by Lexington, dam Magenta, by Yorkshire, 5 years old.

Zeb Ward enters S. Leonard's ch. h., Rochester, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lady Lancaster, by Monarch, 4 years old.

F. Bissick enters ch. f., Maggie Hunter, by Australian, dam Heads-I-Say, by Glencoe, 4 years old.

THIRD RACE—"Association Handicap Purse $200," mile heats. For all horses that have not won during the meeting, the second horse to have $50 out of the purse. The horse to be handicapped the day preceeding the race. All entries must be made and weights accepted as announced by the President of the Association.

E. T. Creig enters ch. c., Donevan, by Bulletin, dam by Ambassador, 3 years old 87 pounds.

F. Bissick enters b. h., Hazard, by Lexington, dam Heads-I-Say, by imp. Glencoe, 3 years old, 87 pounds.

A. Turner enters West and Vaughn's b. f., Woodford Belle, by Lexington, dam Amanda Moorehead, by imp. Glencoe, 4 years old. 99 pounds.

A. Barnes enters b. h., Ogltawah, 9 years old, by Albion, dam by Sovereign. 100 pounds.

R. B. Cheatham enters J. Conklisk's b. h., Filroy, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe, 6 years old. 112 pounds.

J. M. Hinton enters b. c., Gara, by Bleak Wind, dam Jane Wilkins, by Ambassador, 4 years old. Weight a feather.

First race will commence precisely at one o'clock.

THE quantity of port wine produced in Portugal in 1868, is about 40,000 pipes, against about 45,000 in 1867; 60,000 in 1866; 96,000 in 1865; 66,000 in 1864, and 83,800 in 1863. The exceptional fine summer, however, caused the grapes of the Upper Douro to mature to perfection, and the gathering was completed under favorable circumstances. This is the first season since 1851 in which the grapes have been perfectly free from odium.

A CALIFORNIA correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been traveling on the Central Pacific railroad, says "it costs ten cents a mile (in coin) to ride on it, and if you tender your fair in greenbacks, and insist on their reception, the conductor halts and pushes you off the train. A few days ago a passenger offered a greenback dollar for a ride of ten miles. He was promptly ditched."

WAR AND INSURANCE.

Effect of the Late War on Insurance Policies—Important Decision.

In the Superior Court at Baltimore on the 19th inst. Judge Dobbin filed the following important decision:

The Lynchburg Hose and Fire Insurance Company *vs.* James Knox. This is a suit instituted by the plaintiff, a corporation created by the laws of Virginia, and having its principal office in Lynchburg, against the defendant, a citizen of the State of Maryland, resident in Baltimore, to recover