FIRST EDITION

CRIME.

An Assassin in a Berlin Cathedral—Attempted Murder of a Priest During Service. The Berlin correspondent of the London

On Sunday, August S. in the presence of numerous congregation, this sacreligious scene was enacted in the Cathedral Church of Berlin; -The Rev. H. Heinrici was standing before the altar, reciting the Belief, when a young man, rising from a front seat and interrupting the clergyman, gave him the lie, and at once discharged a pistol at his breast. The next mo-ment he was in the hands of the sexton, and quietly suffered himself to be led away to the vestry. A portion of the congregation, seated at a distance, having only heard the report and seen the cu ling smoke, without any definite notion of what was going on, immediately began to move towards the door, and created considerable tumult; but those near the altar, who had been witnesses of the daring attempt, retained their seats. In preserving their composure they but imitated the noble example of the clergyman whose life had just been placed in such jeopardy. The Rev. H. Heinrici was unhurt: nor had the moral firmness of the man whose body the hall had missed been shoken. No sooner had the trying interlude, the details of which seem to have been observed with terrible distinctness by those near, come to on end than the intended victim calinly resumed reading the Creed, and with redoubled fervor proclaimed that Belief the utterance of which had imperiled his life. After this the service was continued in accordance with the prescribed

The Rev. H. Heinrici left the altar, when the Rev. Dr. Kogel ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon, in which he introduced a passage ex-pressive of his thanks to God for the miraculous escape of his clerical brother. Quiet had been speedily restored, and the greater portion of the congregation, agitated as they were by the most powerful emotions, left the church only after the final benediction.

In the meantime the criminal had been condueted by a policeman to the nearest station and examined by a superior officer. To all the questions put to him he replied with the utmost frankness and composure. He said:—
"My name is Biland. I am nineteen years of

age, a Protestant, and the son of a blacksmith, in the Village of Lank, County of Lower Barnim, a few miles from Berlin. My parents sent me to a grammer school, wishing me to become a candidate for the ministry in the Established Church, but my eyes were soon opened to the falsehood of the creed I was expected some day to teach, and my dislike was increased to disgust when I perceived that many of those professing to believe it were liars at heart. I refused to pursue a career which had become so hateful to me, and resisted all attempts of my parents to force me to persevere. Eventually saw myself left by them to my own devices, and began to study art—the dramatic art, I mean. I wished to become an actor, and to preach to the wished to become an actor, and to present the public in my own way; but the religious mendacity rampant around me gave me no rest. Some I saw uttering deliberate untruths, while others, knowing them to be such, listened with contemptuous indifference. Gradually I taught myself that some striking deed was indispensative and the such listened with a reachile and the striking deed was indispensative. ble to rouse the public mind from its apathy and chase away the mists of superstition. I, therefore, determined to seize the first favorable opportunity that offered for shooting a clergyman while in the act of uttering his accursed perjuries. I have done it. I have myself cast the ball and done my best to render the shot fatal. I am sound in body and mind, and scorn the suggestion that I have acted under the disturbing influence of temporary insanity. I perfectly knew what I was about, and am convinced there ness of my purpose, though they may, perhaps, not approve the method chosen to compass it. My design was to shoot Mr. Heinrich and I was prepared to pay the penalty of the deed."

Such in substance was the statement of the

reckless, misguided young man. Inquiries seem fully to confirm his words. His having missed at a distance of three paces at first gave rise to the surmise that he had fired with blank cartridge; but it is only too true that there was a ball in the barrel. The course of the ball has been exactly traced. Passing within an inch of the clergymen's head, it penetrated the open balustrade of the gallery, in which the Dom Chor-celebrated for its vocal performanceswas stationed, and grazed the cheek of one of the choristers, a boy of twelve. The little fel-low, although his cheek instantly began to swell, did not leave the church, but sang his allotted part to the end.

The event throws a light upon the sad state of religion in this country. I am afraid the prisoner was right in supposing that many will appre ciate his motive, though they will abhor the deed. I have previously stated in these column that three-fourths of all educated men in Germany are estranged from the dogmatic teaching of the Christian creed—estranged from it to the extent of disbelieving the sincerity of many o Only a small fraction of the nation attends divine service: the educated men, more especially, you meet in church on a Sunday, are few and far between.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

A Colored Congregation Driven from Church by an Armed Mob.

A week ago last Sunday, the 15th, a small vil-

lage in Jefferson county, Mo., as we have been informed, was stirred to its depths, the cause being a still not utterly extinct prejudice that occasionally manifests itself against the African In the village referred to-which for the sake of preserving its good name shall be nameless-there is a school-house which, on the Sab bath day, has geen occupied by some religious body for the purpose of public worship. sent had to be obtained from one of the leading trustees, and no one ever questioned the reasons bleness of allowing the school-house to be thus used as a place of worship. And it fell out in those days that there was a negro congregation belonging to the M. E. Church. This black denomination had an aged pastor—the Rev. Mr. Marshal was his name. Now, the Rev. Mr. Marshal was preparing to remove to other parts, and this coming to the knowledge of his flock, they desired him to preach a farewell sermon. He consented, Sunday before last was selected as the time for the preacher to appear before his congrega-tion perhaps for the last time on earth. The blacks having no church edifice of their own, made a request of the leading trustee for the occupancy of the school-house. The request was granted, and at the time designated the colored population turned out to listen to their beloved pastor. The hymn was given out and sung, and the minister had taken his text. Just as he had got well started on his sermon, a number of white people around the door-some them drawing their revolvers-comof them drawing in a state of the manded the congregation to disperse immediately, for if they remained it would be at their peril. The blacks became mediately, for if the frightened, and there was a grand scattering. They went to another place and held their meet-The mob then threatened to attack the house of the trustee who had granted permission for the negroes to occupy the school-house. Singular enough, the trustee against whom the indignation of the mob was pointed was not a negro worshipper. He had been a sympathizer on the Southern side during the late "onpleasant-Better counsel prevailed, and the offend ing trustee was spared being troubled by his neighbors. On Sunday last an Episcopal conneighbors. On Sunday neighbors. On Sunday neighbors of gregation made application for the privilege of the school-house, and were refused by the same trustee. He declares that no public worship trustee. shall be held hereafter in that building.

Rensons Why She Should Sell Cuba to the United States, According to English Views.

From the London Post, Aug. 21.

Whether there be any foundation or not for the report that the Government of the United States have been in negotiation for the purchase of Cuba, there are certainly a variety of circumstances which invest it with an air of great proability. That the United States are anxious to acquire "the pearl of the Antilles" there can be no doubt, and the present relationship between Spain and her colony is just of that nature which would suggest the idea of "a deal" to hard-headed Yankee statesmen. America for the Americans has been a favorite sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic from the days of President Monroe, and since the ter-mination of the civil war the Government of the republic have on more than one occasion proved the earnestness of their desire to give to it the practical effect. It must, however, be said of the Americans that if they seek to extend their dominion it is by the most commonplace and business-like of modes. Annexation in the sense in which that term has been too often employed in Europe has not yet found a place in the American vocabulary. If the Americans so far violate the decalogue as to covet their neighbors' property, they at least offer a fair equivalent for its acquisition, and do not, after the manner of some of the older States of the Eastern hemisphere, avail themselves of superior strength to effect the desired transfer. It is unnecessary to refer with any particularity to the circumstances under which the Danish Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and the Russian possessions in the northwestern corner of the American continent, passed under the dominion of the Government at Washington. St. Thomas was undoubtedly needed, because the American Government were desirous of having a station for their ships of war in the West Indies; but Alaska was purchased apparently with no other object than that of dimin-ishing the number of foreign powers holding possessions on the American continent. In both cases the transaction was of a purely pecuniary kind, and was concluded, as we may presume, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Denmark to the satisfaction of all concerned. had nothing to gain by retaining her footing on a small island at the opposite side of the At-lantic, and the little encouragement she received in detending her more substantial possessions in Europe doubtless exer-cised no little influence in inducing her to sell a colony which she would have been powerless to defend. As to Alaska, the Czar was very glad to obtain a good round sum for a barren tract of territory extending into the frozen regions, and which, by no possibility, could ever be worth a third of the sum for which it was That the Americans on their side are equally contented we may rest assured; and having thus ousted two powers from any plea for intervention in American affairs, or any excuse for trading on American soil, they no doubt desire to push still further that policy which until now has proved so successful.

It will no doubt be in the recollection of the public that some months ago, and immediately after the accession of President Grant, we called attention to what seemed to be an intention on the part of the Government of the United States to intervene in the Cuban insurrection Many circumstances tended to give rise to this surmise, and no secret was made by the President and his advisers of their desire to see Cuba admitted within the American Union. Sufficiently close to the mainland to admit of being regarded as in American waters, the Monroe doctrine un-questionably pointed to its acquisition, if such acquisition were possible. Under these circumstances we pointed out that, although the property of Spain, France and England had a direct interest in preventing Cuba being wrested from its present possessors, and that any attack on it would in effect be an attack on Jamaica and Martinique If an excuse were made to-day for appropriating the Spanish colony, it was reasonable to assume that at no distant day a pretext would be found for laying hands on these islands which now owe allegiance to Great Britain and France. Without for one moment suggesting that the in-tentions of the Cabinet at Washington were other than perfectly honest, or that they were in any degree modified by the prospect of this contin-gency, it is sufficient to say that no attempt at interference in Cuban affairs was made by the American Government, and the strictest neutrality was observed by the United States as between the established Government in Cuba and the insurgents. Thus matters continued till the other day, when it was currently reported that the Government of the United States had offered to purchase Cuba from the Spaniards for the und sum of £20,000,000.

Dismissing for the moment all notice of the omewhat equivocal contradiction which this llegation has met with, we may at once state what our opinion of the transaction would ssuming that it has in fact been contemplated by the two powers. If Spain choses to sell buba she has, of course, the same undoubted ight to do so that Denmark had to part with St. Thomas, and we can only say that in the event of the sale we hope we shall continue on as neighborly and friendly terms with the Cubans under the new Government as we have been with them under the old sovereignty. the United States have a desire to purchase as many of the outlying islands on the American coast as the present possessors are willing to part with, they are perfectly welcome, so far as we rare concerned, to do so. The acquisition of those islands under such circumstances would furnish no color for an attempt to annex by violent means any of our colonies, and we can therefore afford to watch with indifference transactions in which for all practical purposes we are uninterested. As to Spain, we entertain a shrewd suspicion that the best thing she can do is to close with the American Government. Not only does she gain nothing by Cuba in its present unsettled state, but she loses annually sums which she can Il afford. Apparently not strong enough to stamp out the insurrection, she is nevertheless obliged by a false sentiment of honor to contime attempts as costly as they are unavailing. Even if she were able to restore tranquillity in the island, a considerable time would elapse before she would reap the full fruits of her suc-cess, and probably before that result had been attained the flames of rebellion would break out afresh. These are considerations which, if we mistake not, will have weight with the government to which the destinies of Spain are for the moment entrusted; and, notwithstanding the dementi which the rumor in question has met with, we should not be surprised at hearing ere long that the purchase and sale of Cuba have

Our Income Tax.

During the year ending June 30, 1869, the revenue derived by the Government from incomes was in the aggregate \$33,600,000. revenue for past years from the same source has

been:- Prom India From Co- cidants ration 1865 \$20,740,451 1866 61,071,932 27,042	
1865	enn.
1865	
1886	
1886	
1867 57,040,641 \$7,943,	7506
1807	
1868	200
1920 24,000,000 17,100,	UUU
It will be seen that the income tax is tak	ing
It will be seen that the income and paper	0.160
the course of the old whisky tax-people	***
teless up paying it Last year the total reve	uuv
was nearly \$40,500,000; this year it is \$33,500.	300
was nearly gar, one, the fact	+ 10
-a decline of twenty per cent. At best i	IL R
Tables a tak upon thrift of upon heccessisty	Acres
either a tax apparation of taxes we	mld
penditure, and in the reduction of taxes wo	71.5
it not be as well to abolish it altogether?—C	256.60

-Rev. Dr. Tefft of Bangor was laughed at for ils pains when in 1844 he prophesied a railroad across the continent.

cago Tribune, August 21.

GENERALITIES.

Our Railways. The capital invested in railways in the United States is nearly four times that doing business The total of this latter is \$493,000,000 in banks. -\$436,000,000 in 1630 national banks; \$67,000,000

in 240 State banks—the earnings from which are from ten to twelve per cent. on their capitalfrom \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The cost of the 43,000 miles of railway in operation has been \$1,870,000,000, the aggregate earnings on which were, in 1868, \$400,000,000—freight, \$280,000,000 passengers, \$120,000,000-a sum exceeding the gross annual revenue of the General Govern

The Chances of the Harvards. Although the friends of Oxford are still as anguine as ever, it is impossible for the imparial observer to deny that the result of last light's trial proves a much nearer approach to equality in the relative powers and chances of the rival crews than the betting market indicates. Unprejudiced Oxford men who were present admitted that, conceding the Americans an endure the pace over the entire course which they maintained during the greater part of it, they must be very near winning, if they do not actually carry home the laurels. They have perfect confidence in themselves, and more so since they have seen the Oxford men row, They ay they can beat them in pace, and can endure is long and longer; and certainly as regards the latter essential, they look it.-London Daily

Southern Prosperity. The New York Express has the following:—
Last spring it was roughly calculated that
the shipments of cotton, allowing for all overland drains to Eastern ports and for all other drawbacks, would not the planter \$25,000,000 There is some incredulity concerning this estimate. What are the real figures? To last Friday the average receipts at Mobile may be set down at 227,000 bales at an inside estimate. The price has averaged a fraction over twenty-three cents. giving a gross return of about \$27,000,000. Thus the unfinished season has largely exceeded the spring estimate of the whole.

The Best Long Branch Swimmer. From the Boston Post.

A lovely girl, the most vigorous dancer at the siggest hotel at the Branch, washes out all traces of the last night's ball in a morning swim out beyond the surf, when the envious waves do not flash their foam in her little mouth, but the long rollers kindly rock and caress her. A notable swimmer is she. Encased in a free and not cumbersome suit of light blue, her long hair free to wind and waves, she trips to the surf akes a bold header through the first breaker and trikes out. Another roaring wave comes at her out the little dripping head ducks and plunge through it, reappearing on the other side, and shaking the salt drops back with glee. Again and again, and the last breaker is past, and she strikes out over the rolling deep water, beyond the safety buoy, with a stroke that would shame the Adon's who whirled her last night in the dance, and who has not yet come down to breakfast. Returning, she rides in on the breakers like a queen, fresh, invigorated, and careless of the terrors of the deep, of which she is the charming mistress. After the bath the ladies retire to their rooms and the other sex to the bar. It is said that both have the same ob ject, and that the "little glass" is the regular corrective of sea water, without distinction of sex. There is also a queer odor of cigarettes, which is unaccountable but by supposing a male

The Minister of Justice in Italy has issued circular respecting the excesses of a part of the Italian press. Certain journals, he says, the organs of extreme views, have for some time become so violent as to pass all bounds. only do they assail the laws and the institutions of the country, but they even attack the sacred ion against the Constitution. These excesses, the Minister adds, must be repressed, and h therefore calls upon the authorities to exercise a strict and vigilant censorship over the offending journals, and to confiscate them whenever they violate the law. Especial activity is to be displayed to this end when street disturbances are apprehended.

Why Senter Should be Senator.

I met a very shrewd politician-one of the lights of the ancien regime—in fact "good old Rebel," and I said, after some preliminary remarks about the crops and the weather-

Well, how about Senter ?" "Why," said he, "Senter's a cussed ass,

"He's losing deal, sir. He's letting Etherldge and Johnson get the start of him. In fact, he's a mere quarter nag.

I ventured to remark that I didn't see it, and he continued:-If I were Governor, by the Lord, sir, I'd know now who'd be Senator.'

"Me, sir; me myself, sir."

"You think, then, that Senter could be Senator f he desired?

Desire, the dickens! Of course he desires it, but he don't know how. "What should be do?

"I won't say what he should do, but I'll tell you what I would do. When the Legislature meets I'd call the boys up like a drove of field hands, and I'd say:—'Look here, fellows, I'll be plain with you. All this is my work; so don't be proud. Your existence is my doing. You owe your places to me. Alone I did it, and if cannot undo it I can do the next thing to undo ing it—I can thwart and bother you mightily. can so vex and destroy your legislation as to make it practically valueless. I have only to join hands with the Radical Tennessee delegation in Congress to raise up a pretext which Congress and the administration will jump at. don't want to make trouble, however. Elect me Senator and I'll say no more about it. I'll consider the account between us squared Refuse me, and I'll just raise the devil. That's what I would do if I were Senter. But he hasn't

Scrapings.

-The jail at Defiance, Ohio, was recently sold -Boston's forty-four banks represent a capital

of \$46,100,000.

eaught from the Chicago piers.

The next South Carolina Legislature will occupy a new State house. -Indian remains at the depth of six feet have been found at Carrollton, Ky

-San Francisco suppresses Chinese bands by law, the noise is so barbarons. -White Pine turned out 4,174,000 tons of silver ore in April, May, and June,
—A man in New Hampshire narrowly escaped

death by a snow-slide last week. -The stone house in Guilford, Conn., the oldest in the country, is to be restored.

The tides in New England this summer are lower than for sixty years before.

The Hoosac tunnel is becoming bore at the rate of seven feet a day -About forty of the State police are on duty at the Methodist camp meetings this week.

Governor Wells has cut off the tobacco supply of the convicts in the Virginia State Prison. Brigham Young's Bishops have been excom-

municating certain saints for "profanity -In one Boston ward nearly \$2,000,000 worth of new houses were built during the past year.

—A nitro-glycerine manufactory, with a capacity of a ton a day, has been set up in Paines-

-The San Francisco druggists are about to form an association for protecting the profession -A New Hampshire jockey has traded horses three thousand times in five years, and peyer lost a dellar

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Tennessee-Johnson's Political Aspirations-How He Seeks to Realize Them-Rights of the Negro and Disfranchised Rebel - Troubles Brewing in Mississippi.

FROM THE WEST.

Tennessee Moderately Tranquil-The Schemes of the Ex-President to Develop Johnsonisti Principles The Rights of the Colored Man. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25 .- Affairs in Tennessee are about as quiet now as they have ever been in its history. Intolerance or proscription of any kind is almost unheard of, and bating the newspaper discussion concerning the United States Senatorship, and whether there wil be a convention or not, the material interests of the State mainly occupy the attention of the people. Andrew Johnson will be in Nash ville in a day or two, on his way to Red Sulphur Springs, in Macon county, where he proposes to sojourn for a short time.

The county press in Middle and West Tennessee are generally averse to Johnson's Senatorial aspirations. His visit to the springs in Middle Tennessee is perhaps not so much to improve the tone of his physical system as to infuse a healthy tone of Johnsonism into certain legislative individuals in this section of the State. The statement of the New York World, which has created comment in certain radical journals, that the great majority of the people of Tennessee seek to deprive the negro of his political rights, is utterly groundless.

It is doubtful if, in a body of one hundred and forty conservative legislators, there are five men who would feel disposed to interfere with the present political status of the colored men in

A convention to amend the Constitution will doubtless be called immediately after the convening of the Legislature, although the opinion obtains among the best lawyers of the State that the Legislature has full authority in itself to make the necessary changes in the organic laws in relation to the removal of political disabilities from the whites now disfranchised.

It rained last night for the first time in six weeks, except a slight shower on the 6th. The Riot at Macon, Tennessee - The Result of the Battle.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. MEMPHIS, Aug. 25 .- From the many conflicting rumors regarding the origin of the Macon riot it is almost impossible to form a correct conclusion as to which was the aggressor, white or negro. The quarrel seems to have started between a negro and white boy. It is definitely known that but one negro was killed outright. and four or five wounded, while only three white men received wounds, and none were killed as

FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Movements in the City-Sailing of the Bremen Steamship. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Aug. 25 .- What is called the administration wing of the Republican party was triumphant at the primary ward meetings last night, they carrying seventeen out of twenty wards by large majorities against the Bondites. The convention of delegates meet to-night. The steamer Ealtimore, of the Bremen line,

sails this afternoon with a fair complement of passengers and full freight. A considerable number of Cuban refugees ar-

rived here with their families by the steamer Cuba.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34½ make. Figur very dull and weak. Market favors buyers. Howard street superfine, \$6.05 a6.75; do. extra, \$7.08.25; do. family, \$5.50.09.50; City Mills superfine, \$6.50.075; Western superfine, \$6.25.06.50; do. extra, \$7.06.775; Western superfine, \$6.25.06.50; do. extra, \$7.06.775; do. family, \$8.06.50. Wheat dull and heavy; prime to choice red, \$1.40.01.55. Corn firmer; white, \$1.15; yellow, \$1.15. Oats dull at 53.658c. Rye, \$1.05.01.15. Pork quiet and firm. Bacon; ribsides, 19½ c.; clear do., 19½ c.; shoulders, 16½ c. sides, 194c.; clear do., 195c.; shoulders, 165cc Hams, 246c25c. Lard quiet and firm at 20@21c Whisky less firm at \$1°26.

FROM EUROPE.

The Harvard and Oxford Contest on Friday, and the Prospects Ahead. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 24 .- The Harvard and Oxford Universities' boats' crews were out this evening on the river for a final trial over the course, prior to the inter-University race. The Harvard crew made the distance, four and a quarter miles, in 23 minutes 6 seconds. The Oxford time, as reported, was 30 seconds less; but the Harvards started from the barge, while the Oxfords took a flying start, commencing their pulling three or four hundred yards below the barge, so as to get a good speed stroke on before reaching the starting point: The tide was also more in their favor. The betting on the result is nominally six to four; but at present there exists no apparent inclination to give odds. It is now definitely settled that the Harvards will row in the boat built by Elliott, the American builder. They have adhered persistently to their style of rowing, refusing all English "coaching." The race will thus be fairly American against English, but with every disputed point yielded in favor of England. A large number of Americans are arriving in order to witness the race, and rooms in good situations along the line of the river are now being rented at from 12 to 30 pounds sterling for the race day. The advocates of the London style of rowing are already very badly demoralized, in consequence of the news of a defeat which the London men sustained in yesterday's regatta at the hands of the Newcastle The Crops in England.

LONDON, Aug. 25-A. M.—The weather con-tinues favorable for the growing crops, and they will be gathered in good condinion.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Aug. 25—A. M.—Consels for money, 93%; and for account, 93% @93%. American securities quiet. 10-408, 76%. Railways quiet, Erie, 19%; Hill-

quiet. 10-408, 10-31.
nois Central, 95.
Liverroot, Aug. 25—A. M.—Cotton quiet. Uplands, 13-%@13-%d.; Orleans, 13-%@14d. Estimated sales, 8000 bales.
London, Aug. 25—A. M.—Sugar buoyant afloat.
Paris. Aug. 25.—The Bourse opened steady.
Rentes, 73f. 15c.
Havre, Aug. 25.—Cotton opened heavy both on the spot and afloat.
This Afternoon's Quotations. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 25—P. M.—Consons 93% for money and account. Rallways quiet. Illinois Central, 94%.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—P. M.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Tallow, 47s. 6d. Other articles un

LONDON, Aug. 25-P. M.-Linseed Oil, £31 138.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Commanders of Military Posts in Mississippi Not to Obey the Writ of Habens Corpus. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25 .- General Ames, commanding in the State of Mississippi, issued the following order at Jackson yesterday:-

TO THE COMMANDERS OF POSTS THROUGH-OUT THE STATE:-The Commanding General directs that you do not in future obey any writ of habeas corpus issued by any United States, District, or Circuit Court, nor any order made by such courts for the release of prisoners held in your custody. Should such an order b served upon you, report the fact by telegraph.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Contempt Case.

Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, Aug. 25 .- In the matter of the contempt proceedings before Mr. Justice Barnard, during the continued examination, as a witness, of Joseph H. Ramsey, one of the partles charged with contempt, a reference has been ordered by the Court to continue the taking of testimony. The time when the testimony shall commence to be taken has not been decided upon, but will be fixed hereafter by mutual agreement of the parties concerned.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Stocks unsettled. Money stendy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 133½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123; do. 1864, do., 121½; do. 1865, do., 121½; do. do. new, 120½; do. 1867, 120½; 10-40s, 114½; Virginia sixes, 58; Missouri sixes, 86½; Canton Company, 35; Cumberland preferred, 56; New York Central, 197½; Eric, 29½; Reading, 95½; Hudson River, 79½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 106½; Illinois Central, 39½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 90, ex-dividend; Western Union Telegraph, 37½. The New York Stock Market. Union Telegraph, 371.

THE BOAT RACE,

peculations as to the Result of the Inter-University Contest—Comments by the English Papers.

As the time approaches when this contest will occur on the Thames, the excitement increases in all circles. From the following comment by the English press one can obtain a fair idea of the hopes and fears of "Johnuy Bull" as to the success of the "Hoxfords," the champion English crew:-

From the London Spectator, The "international" boat race between Oxford and Harvard has been fixed for 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 25th last. The race excites an extraordinary interest, more especially since it has been discovered that the race is to be a race, and not a walk over. At first the worthy public was julte certain that the Americans could not row: that they used their arms and the English their bodies; that they could not "stay:" that their oars dipped too deep; that, in short, they were beaten before they had begun. Careful observation has, however, greatly diminished this se-curity, until at last it is arknowledged, with an odd kind of grunt, that the Americans are won-derfully fast "for a spurt," and that if they can only hold out victory over them may be a real triumph. We have no opinion to offer on racing of any kind; but having been pulled many thousands of miles by men who pull with the arms only, never "laying themselves" to the oar at all, we rather doubt the want of staying power attributed to such rowers. They would kill Englishmen in a race of fifty miles.

From the London Times, Aug. 14. A meeting of the captains of the two crews was held at Putney yesterday, Mr. Lord, the ex-ecutive officer of the Thames Conservancy, being present, and, after considerable discussion. it was finally determined that the race should be rowed on Friday, August 27, when every endeavor will be made to insure a fair and clear agreed to as referee upon the proposition of the Harvard men, and each crew is to have an umpire as well. Mr. J. W. Chitty, of Exeter Colege, has been selected to officiate for Oxford but the Harvard umpire is not yet decided upon. We believe the Oxford crew were for having one official alone to arbitrate, as has always been the ease in amateur races; although who that umpire might be was a matter of indifference to them so long as he was thoroughly well versed in boating matters.

From the London Telegraph, Aug. 14. At a meeting held yesterday of Mr. Blaikle and Mr. Loring, of Harvard, Mr. Tinne, of Oxford, and Mr. Lord, representing the Thames Con-servancy, it was arranged to alter the date of the ace from Wednesday, the 25th, to Friday, the 27th of August, at 5 o'clock. It was further understood that the course shall be kept as clear as The Thames Conservancy, vigorously in the matter, have resolved that only one steamer shall accompany the boats, and that, as far as practicable, the small boats and barges that usually throng the river shall be kept on shore, and of inconvenience and danger are therefore removed. As far as Barnes, the river is wide mough to allow some little play to small craft: but beyond the bridge at that place, and up to the finish at Barker's Rails, the stream is narrower, and it is here where the interruptions were most likely to occur. It is, however, con templated to draw a line along each side of the hannel, to restrain the boats at Barnes within certain limits. A very serious difficulty, and one which, next to the Oxford boat, was most dreaded by the American party, will thus be

Yesterday's work by the Harvards consisted of the usual practice, about noon, and of a good pull up to Mortlake in the evening. went out at midday in the new boat, built for them by Jewitt, of New Castle, and gave her a fair trial. Their second exercise at 6 o'clock consisted of a pull to Hammersmith and back again The two fours were accompanied by and di-rected from the screw launches that attend them daily; sculling heats of the London Rowing Club were taking place at the same time; several fours, pairs, and eights were affoat; so that upon the whole the scene was of a mildly ex-citing character. Opinions are not now quite so dead set against the Harvard four as was the case on the first blush of Oxford's arrival. Thoroughly good judges have had ample opportunity of estimating the power of both crews, and have not been slow to avail themselves of the chances offered. It is quite within the bounds of probability that the Harvard four will see shorter odds in the fortnight that has yet to clapse before the actual race.

PRINCE ALFRED. How He Lavished Presents on the Australians.

To the Editor of the London Daily News-

Sir:—As an Australian of nearly twenty-five years' residence there, I cannot allow your years' residence there. I cannot allow your strong remarks in your journal of the 10th Inst. to pass unchallenged. I was present in Victoria throughout the enthusiastic reception of the Duke of Edinburgh, when the Government and municipality expended £70,000 to amuse him and do him honor; when the ladies, to attend balls graced by his presence, mortgaged their pianos and other household goods; and also when he descended two gold mines at Ballarat, where after partaking of a splendid champagne where, after partaking of a splendid champagne lunch at the bottom, he picked £400 from one, and £300 from the other, in pure virgin gold ready puddled for him; on another occasion, when, for attending not more than five minutes to lay the foundation stone of the Williamstown Dock, a magnificent chased solid gold trowel. costing £370, was presented to him; I was on Sandridge Pier one day, when forty large cases, presents from the colonists of Victoria, were embarked on board the Galatea; I was also in the streets of Melbourne when the whole city buildings Were one enthusiastic

device being, "Welcome Royal Prince, our future sovereign." Now, sir, whether we are loyal or the "republican impostors" you suspect us to be, we have shown the inhospitable people of England that we know better how to treat a royal visitor thon to send him to an hotel with his carpet-bag. If his Royal Highness had presented me with any slight token of his regard, I should never have expected the bill to be sent home; but those who send a royal prince round the world without a few pounds in his pocket to defray his necessary expenses can-not understand the independence and manly self-respect of the AUSTRALIANS

Our correspondent may not be aware that this young gentleman has an allowance from the country of £15,000 a year, or £288 a week].

-An Illinois farmer surprised a corn-thief and peppered him from the rear with a charge of

salt from a shot-gun. -The Florida legislators being paid by the year, finished up the business of their recent

session in three weeks. —A doctor of physic in Missouri having been nominated for State Senator, finds his prospects of an election suddenly blasted by the publication of the fact in the various newspapers in his district that he was owing each of them the sum of \$5. People who aspire to office should first pay the printer if they hope to succeed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Wednesday, August 25, 1869. I money market to-day, and rates continue firm and very irregular in the discount market outside the banks. Some fears are entertained lest the Government might be unable to continue the usual pur-chases of bonds beyond the present month. There can be no doubt that a suspension of these transactions, at a time when the outflow of money to the West will be at its height, would produce great stringency in Eastern markets, but we do not anticipate any such change of policy, for the simple reason that we see no good reason for it. The Treasury is supplied far beyond the possible wants of the Government, and the \$15,000 to be paid in pensions next month can have little effect on the resources at the disposal of the Secretary. Rates are unchanged both on call and discount

There was an advance in Gold to-day. Sales opened at 133%, an advance of %, and closed near

United States loans were very dull, but prices were strong.

The Stock market was active this morning, but

The Stock market was active this morning, but prices were, in some instances, lower. State loans were neglected. City sixes were quiet at 101½ for the new issues. Lehizh Gold Loan was taken at 97. Reading Railroad was quiet at a decline, closling at 47½6447½; Pennsylvania Railroad was in fair request and sold at 57½; Northern Central Railroad changed hands at 49½; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 30½; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 50½.

Canal shares were exceedingly flat, the only transactions being in Lehigh Navigation at 36½, b. o. 60

actions being in Lehigh Navigation at 36%, b. o. 60 was bid for Morris preferred; 10 for Susquehanna; and 48 for Delaware Division. In Coal stocks the only sale was of Clinton, at 1/2; 5 was offered for Shamokin; 6 for Butler; 2, for St. Nicholas; and 31 for Feeder Dam.

Bank shares were quiet; Girard sold at 56%, a decline of %.
Passenger Railway shares were neglected; 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 60 for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

\$1100 City 68, New.ls. 101 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 100 8h Reading RR. 47 69

\$1000 Leh Gold 1. 97

\$2000 do. 97

\$100 do. 550 47 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 200 8h Geating RR. 47 69

\$2000 do. 97

\$100 do. 550 47 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 208 8h Penna R. ls. 57 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 500 do. ls. 630, 47 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 208 h Girard Bk. 50 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 100 do. 2d. 47 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 208 h Leh Val R. ls. 55 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 100 do. 2d. 47 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 400 sh Cata Pf. 87 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 208 sh N Cent R. 49 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 200 sh Ph & E. 500. 30 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 200 sh Leh St. ls. 650. 30 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 400 sh Cinton Coal. \(\f FIRST BOARD.

120%@120%; do., 1868, 120%@120%; 10-408, 114%@ 114%; 68, 109%@110%. Gold, 133%; MESSAS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 68 of 1881, 122%@123; do. 1862, 122%@123%; do. 1864, 121%@121%; do. 1865, 121%@121%; do. 1865, new, 120%@120%; do. 1867, new do. 120%@120%; do. 1868, 120%@120%; do. 58, 10-408, 114%@114%; U. S. 20 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109%@110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%; Gold, 133@133%; Süver, 128@130.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY .- The following

Increase in 1869......\$55,896.71

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:-From the Herald.

"Although the apprehension is so general that the fall activity in money will be unusually severe this senson, the rates on call loans continue to show anything but stringency, the figures ranging from seven down to five per cent, with the greater number of transactions at six and five, the latter being the exceptional rates on Governments to prime houses. Already there is a disposition to prepare for the active season, and time loans are being engaged for periods of thirty and sixty days. In a quotable instance the rate was seven because the rate was seven because the rate was seven because the rate was seven by the second sixty days. stance the rate was seven per cent, plus a commission of one per cent. This commission is, it seems, perfectly legal, the agent effecting the loan being entitled to it like real estate and mortgage brokers, as provided by law and custom. Of course the lenders can make such arrangements as they please with the agents for the division, of the comprision with the agents for the division of the commission Owing to the recent severe warning against usury it is probable that this system of loan brokerage will be quite in vogue during the fail. As it is now the lenders are in the majority. They refuse to buy paper, especially long dates, and hence there is a piethora of funds on call. The banks are still shipping currency, but the domend has fallen of free ping currency; but the demand has fallen off from last week. Commercial paper is quoted at 9 to 12 per cent, discount.

per cent, discount.

"The Government market was very steady and dull. Prices fell off 1/4 to 1/4 per cent, at the last board, owing to a decline in London, where the 1867s have reacted to 827s; but the firmness in the gold market offset this drawback, and prices recovered in later street dealings. The home market was rendered susceptible to lower quotations from the fact that before the recent advance in London and Frankfort, bonds had been shipped this way, and they may be soon expected in this market. The amount in comparison with that afloat is quite nominal, and hence the fact had little effect on prices. An advance or decline on either side of the prices. An advance or decline on either side of the Atlantic is now so sharply watched that quotations are soon brought to a level. The ease in the money market is favorable to the bullish side of the street. but the Government market has had its share of speculative interest during the past few weeks, and operators are directing their attention to more active

investments.

"Foreign exchange was steady, with a better demand for bills. The recent decline in gold has induced a great deal of purchasing by merchants, who regard the situation from a conservative point of view, and think that gold, after so sharp a decline, must remain in the vicinity of its present figure for some time to come." some time to come.'

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25 .- There is not much activity in the Flour market, but with light receipts and stocks prices are steady. The demand for shipment sparingly. Sales of superfine at \$5.25@5.50; extras at \$5.50@6.12½; 700 barrels sour on secret terms; 200 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$6.75@7.75; 450 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at \$7.25; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at \$6.75@5; and fancy brands at \$8.25@10, according to quality. Rye Flour is firm at \$6.50. The Wheat market is exceedingly flat and prices are weak. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Delaward red at \$1.25@157; and 4000 bushels Western do. on private terms. Rye is quiet at \$1.18 % bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of yellow at \$1.17½@1.20; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.12@1.20; and Finnsylvania, and 65@70c, for old.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is held at \$5.25@9 % bushel. Timothy ranges from \$4.25 to \$4.50, and Flaxseed from \$2.50 to \$2.55.

Whisky is firm. Sales of wood bound at \$1.25@ sparingly. Sales of superfine at \$5-25@5-50; extras

Trim 22 to to 32 to.

Whisky is firm. Sales of wood bound at \$1.25@
1to; and iron-bound packages at \$1.25@127; the former for poor packages.