Referring to the recent match between Harvard and Oxford, the London Athenana gives the following interesting sketch of the rise and progress of the art of rowing in Eng-

People who date rowing matches from the regattas which Lady Wortley Montagu is supposed to have brought into England, in the last century, forget Doggett and his badge, and the water contests of the previous century. The fact is, that the origin of the sport defies being fixed by the chronologers. It was always a noble sport. The young Caradoes and Cunobelines, doubtless, pulled many a merry match in their wicker coracles covered with leather, and Britons on the banks laughed till their eyes smarted with the woad they rubbed into them, as either of the coracles toppled over and defied its struggling master to get it

right and to jump into it again.

As for regattas, the first in England was not that of 1775, the talking about which induced ladies to do away with the fashion of vapors, and of weeping, hitherto much in vogue; and the getting-up of which actually made the men for awhile forget the American war. The first regatta on record, but not so in fact, was that splendid show upon the river Dee, when King Edgar, himself at the helm, was rowed by the most remarkable "Eight" of that day, eight captive kings, from his palace at West Chester right up to the church of St. John. This was looked upon as a royal frolic, to which all the rank, fashion, and commonalty of the surrounding districts thronged down to the river or upon it, to witness a sort of match against time, the royal oarsmen being bound to land their still more royal freight at St. John's, before the bell struck its last stroke for mass. When they pulled galley and king back again, river and banks were probably more crowded than before.

If a king of France was not half a king of France if he could not ride, so a Saxon nobleman was not half a noblemen if he could not handle an oar with skill and dexterity. He, of course, could ride as well as row. Both achievements belonged to the heroic race. The stout champions in romance are as skilful as Hiawatha himself upon the water. Arms they have that never weary; and the seething world of waters greets the passage of the hero. And speaking of heroes reminds us of one of that family, but of the historical period, who occasionally enlivened the monks of Ely by a boating gala. The monks sang well, and Canute loved good fellows with voices to match. The King would jump-perhops of such an imposing character as Canute we should say step-into his barge and be rowed to the convent, where his spirit was soothed by the hymns and his heart moved by the songs chanted by his ecclesiastical friends. Now, these men lived among such waters that it was impossible not to believe that they were good men with oars and sculls. Why should not the monks have pulled against each other in single matches? There was a tradition that one of them had a match with Satan, but that the faster the devil pulled the farther he dropped behind. "O, si sic semper!" said or thought the winner of the match, as he jumped ashore and entered the chapel. He probably had no idea of making a pun when he finished his thanksgiving to the Virgin for saving him, with an "Ora pro nobis!" and hung up one of his sculls as a votive offering.

Excursionists to France who, in the great

holiday seasons, witness the jousts upon the rivers, will certainly not forget the water tournaments. Two champions, in the opposite bows of two boats, press against each other with lances broad and flat at the ends. With these each tries to unship the other, and it is the duty of the oarsmen so to ply their eraft as to aid their champion in his object, and not to bring him to grief by toppling him over instead of his adversary. Thousands of people, ten days ago, were gazing and shouting, and sacre-ing and nom-de-dieuing and mille-tonnerre-ing, as they watched these jousts on the Seine. The londest exultation was elicited whenever a champion flopped, head, back, and heels at once, into the waters, to reappear humiliated, but blowing like a grampus. Well, save for a difference in the costume, these were exactly like the matches that took place on our rivers in the Norman time. Quite as much depended on the rowers as on the tilters. These were, no doubt, for the most part, Saxons: but the Fitzsomethings, the Front-de-Boeufs, the Fortenbras, and the De Bois Guilberts looked on, and betted deeply, or they were not true Normans. And you may fancy, if you will, how the Adelinas and Eleanoras had their little wagers with young gentlemen who were but pages yesterday, and who had to pay to the ladies their half dozen of "mufflers," which were as much like gloves as a sock for the hand can be, with one department for the special convenience of the thumb. The fun of these matches was increased by the fact that they were not over, like our rowingmatches, in a few minutes. They lasted with the day. The pluck of the antagonists was of the old Roman quality; and the old Romans, we know, never consented to treat of peace after a defeat.

enough on the Thames, but we hear nothing that can be fairly called "races" except it be a sort of matches between wickedly-inclined people and their pursuers. In the Plantagenet time all boats, at night, were brought over from the Southwark side to the Tower side, where they were moored. On the Southwark shore, however, were places of dissipation, on the rents of which the Bishops of Winchester flourished. Thither the wickedly-inclined (they could not get passage by the bridge)
were expressly forbidden to go after dark.
But wickedness is a power which will have its way; and, after dark, a boat would be unmoored, and with its saucy freight shoot out into the stream; but into the obscurity would perhaps shoot another boat, in apparent pursuit, but whether it held Master Constable and his men, or wenches and apprentices, would have taken all the lanterns in the Tower to throw light upon. There was hard pulling over, and "Winchester Goose" brought back. It would seem as if the old tilting from boats kept in fashion for awhile, then died ont, and was revived. When Queen Elizabeth was at Sandwich the authorities were as much puzzled how to amuse her as a late peer was with respect to entertaining her present Majesty, for whose delight, however, he en-

Subsequently water-pageants were common,

gaged the nigger singers of the day. Sand-wich was growing a dull place, but there happened to be some Walloons there, who were great adepts at tilting and in manceuvring boats for or against the tilters. This sport was not known to the Queen, but she was especially interested in it; and boat-tilting, so to call it, came again into fashion. Stow, who died in 1605, says:- "I have seen in the summer season, upon the river Thames, some rowed in wherries, with staves in their hands, flat at the fore-end, running one against another, and for the most part one or both of them were overthrown and well ducked." This is precisely what took place on the nuder red, white, and blue colors with

The Londoners in Elizabeth's father's time had, however, seen better aquatic sport afforded them by foreigners than that which the Queen witnessed at Sandwich by the Walloons. In 1528, the Thames and its banks were in a state of great excitement at a race between a French vessel and a Dutch. The matter was serious; the former had been pursued into the river by the Hollander, and they were firing at each other the whole way. They never stopped till London Bridge brought them to a standstill. Countless heads looked down upon them from the houses and from the footway on the bridge, and plumed and half-armed men eagerly at them from the Tower. While the competitors kept up their popping at each other (for it was little more), spectators animatedly discussed which would prove the victor, Walsingham, the Lieutenant of the Tower—a most unexpected umpire— rowed up to them in his well-equipped barge, and took possession of both. The London apprentices drank Eastcheap dry, to show their ecstatic approval.

Taylor, the Water-Poet, is constantly quoted as having stated that in his time there were '40,000 watermen plying at various points on the river between Windsor and London, and that one-half of these were engaged in summer time in ferrying playgoers over from Blackfriars to the Globe Theatre on Bankside. This number must have, at least, one zero too many. On the other hand, it may include every man who took an oar for pastime or profit. In the first James' time there was such a universal launch of young amateurs from London and surrounding places on to the river, that a law was passed to prevent inexperienced rowers perilling other people's lives by carrying passengers without license-which was only given to the

Still, youth would get afloat. The London apprentices pulled in sport against the watermen, and "matches" grew out of that rivalry. The Templars appeared upon the stream, and apprentices and watermen soon learned that gentlemen were as expert at the oar as any member of the craft. Then forth went upon the river the lively Westminster lads, not at "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," but fresh as youth, good health, and good humor could make them. Out of these elements sprang still greater rivalry than of yore. Not only rowing matches but rowing promenades, so to call them, made the river gay and noisy. There used to be as much license on those occasions, and long after, when boat met boat, as there ever was at a French Carnival. It grew at last to be as unpleasant for a modest lady to trust herself in a pleasure-boat as it was to go to the play. License on the stage was about as unbridled as license on the river.

Of that olden time, one fragment alone survives in Doggett's Coat and Badge, or rather in the money given in lieu of a costume

which is now rarely to be seen. Dates will show how erroneous the idea is that we can owe regattas-still less, rowingmatches-to the supposed excitement caused by Lady Wortley Montagu's account of the regatta at Venice, which she would write to her husband, and which he spread abroad. Doggett's Coat and Budge were first rowed for in 1716. Lady Wortley Montagu's letter on regattas was written in 1740. It could hardly have produced the effect described, or the sentiment about the thing grew very slowly into action, as the first regatta in Eng-land did not take place till 1775. Long ago as that seems, there are a few still living who, any one of whom, as a baby, may have been held at the Duchess of Portland's garret-window by Mrs. Boscawen, and have seen that new spectacle.

Dublin had not the sense to see the quality of Dogget as an actor. Cibber has photographed him for posterity in his "Apology and Congreve wrote parts for him. Doggett did not establish his still celebrated anniversary match to win the patronage of the Hanoverian King; for the actor who came to us in William's time, 1691, retired from the stage before Queen Anne died, namely, in 1713. Three years later, when George the First was on the throne, Doggett founded his especial match. It was rowed on the first of August, the day of the Hanoverian succession. The prize was an orange-colored coat (of the old waterman-fireman cut, an old Elizabethan shape), with a badge on the right sleeve, carrying a figure of Liberty (some say, or the White Horse of Hanover, which was a later device). The Drury Lane bill (the house was then at the end of its summer season) had an announcement of the prize being given, in honor of the King's happy accession," "to be rowed for by six watermen that are out of their time within the year past. They are to row from London Bridge to Chelsea. It will be rowed annually, on the same day, forever. They are to start exactly at 4 o'clock." They did start at the time when the tide was strongest against them, one of the requirements of the match, and one which continues to try the strength and muscular endurance of jolly young watermen. Doggett left wherewith to carry on the match "forever," which may be a rather long period. It was originally rowed from the Swan at London Bridge to the Swan at Chelsea. These Swans and four intervening Swans have disappeared, and the match is now rowed under certain modifications. The prize or prizes are in money, and are given to the winners, with some ceremony, at Fishmongers' Hall. In 1774, Dibdin produced at the Haymarket his ballad opera, The Waterman; or, The 1st of August; Bannister playing "Tom Bug;" and the coat and badge were won without any reference to Doggett, who was the original donor.

Between the establishing of the match and the introduction of the regatta in 1775, Lady Wortley Montagu had written the descriptive letter which is so often referred to. But her Venetian regatta on the Adriatic wave had not its fellow on our Thames. Chariots of the Night, drawn by sea horses, changing to Chariots of Aurora, with sumptuously dressed gondoliers undergoing changes as marvellous galleys representing kingdoms, with richlyattired provinces aboard singing exquisite music—a floating palace of the Liberal Arts, with half Olympus on deck—these, with gliding Cars of Flora, of Victory, of the personified Adriatic, Chariots of Venus, of the Loves of the Graces, of Diana and Endymion, of Peace, of Neptune, all heightened by symbols, or pose plustique figures and graceful pantomime, moved across the waters, amid an indescribable pomp, to the gorgeons stage where the prizes were de-livered. This might agree with the sun that blazed above all; but the like was not even attem pted on the Thames.

What was there achieved, however, in 1775, drew such crowds down to the river as probably had never been drawn there before. The Duke of Gloucester with his "bubble," and the Duke of Cumberland with his "gabble," were conspicuous spectators in their respective boats close to Westminster Bridge. Thence, in three divisions abreast,

was led by a grand marshal in a twelve-oared barge. The river, on each side of the division, was lined by barges, more or less de-corated, for admission to which half-a-guinea was taken; while from a penny to half a crown was exacted for permission even tostand on the banks on sites whence the show could be seen, and the standers thereon might hear the concerts and the cannon, both of which made desperate noise upon the perplexed waters. Walpole himself was angry about a matter which he felt to be fine, but which he failed to see perfectly, and therefore abused. "You was much in the right indeed, Madam," he wrote at 11 o'clock that summer night to Lady Ossory, "not to come to town for the foolish regatta, as I did, and of which I have seen no more than I do now. I went at 6 o'clock to Richmond House, and it was beautiful to see the Thames covered with boats, barges, and streamers, and every window and house-top loaded with spectators. I suppose so many will not meet again till the Day of Judgment, which was not to-day. In the middle of the river was a street of lighters and barges covered with pent-houses like a carpenter's yard, which totally prevented all the other millions seeing anything. The rowers passed through this street, so that we never beheld them at all. It rained once or twice, and cleared the gardens and shores; and now all the company is stewing in Rane-lagh. A great deal of the show was spoilt by everybody being in black." Let us intercalate here that other accounts say that "the ladies were dressed in white, the gentlemen in un-dress frocks of all colours;" but Walpole's 'everybody" meant the "quality," as Chesterfield would have called them; and so everybody "being in black it looked like a general mourning for Amphitrite rather than for the Queen of Denmark. The Corps Diplomatique was in the Lord Mayor's barge. There are such tides of people in the streets that I could scarce pass home. I feel as glad to be re-turned as I did from the Coronation."

While Walpole was writing in Arlington street, a quarter of a million of people were circulating about the streets. Various matches had been rowed off Millbank, and the Various Temple of Neptune at Ranelagh was crowded with revellers. Dancing and supper followed. Long after the day had broken, daring per sons full of wine, and damsels full of pretty terror, went home by water. Tipsy rowers conveyed a tipsy freight; boats fouled each other, crushed in each other, one or two went down; and of the revellers who had gone joyously to Ranelagh the night before, seven lay that morning dead at the bottom of the

Just fifty-one years ago, after much temptation and desire and doubting ambition, the best rowers of Westminster School had the happy audacity to challenge the Templar students. Immense interest was excited by this match, in which the Westminsters won no inglorious victory over the Templars. A few years later it was thought that a trial of endurance was as worthy of thews and sinews as that of speed. Then came one of the most remarkable feats of rowing on the Thames—which was achieved about forty years ago. It was very much thought of at the time, and is talked of along-shore by old watermen still. It consisted in a boat's crew of gentlemen rowing from Oxford to London in one day. Considering the distance, trebled perhaps by the winding of the river, and that the tide was strong against them during a part of the day, and that little rest was taken, the feat was a rare one. The crew landed at Old Hungerford Stairs much exhausted. Some of them had to be carried ashore. The slightest young fellow of the party, Captain Douglas, is now the sole sur-vivor, we believe, of that crew. He is the present Lord Penrhyn. Since that time, Captain Nisbet performed the same feat, with

At that period there had not yet gone quite out an old river practice, when the proprie tors of Vauxhall and of Astley's frequently got up matches on the river. These were rowed for a prize wherry, which was delivered to the winner in the gardens or on the stage at the Amphitheatre. This ceremony drew many of the crowd who had witnessed the match: but if the race was honest, the trimbuilt wherry was a delusion. The winner seemed to be publicly put in possession of it, but he privately took a small sum in its place, and the same wherry was rowed for over and over again. It was, in some sort, like the diamond snuff-boxes which used to be presented by the sovereign to every new ambassador to our court. There was, in fact, only one. Rundell & Bridge, the royal goldsmiths, used to receive the order to send a box to the envoy, in the king's or prince regent's name. They of course obeyed: but they always bought the box back from the presentee, and then sent in their little account for a new box to the official at St. James', who received and paid it!

Till Thames regattas, and clubs, and university matches challenged public notice, few contests on the river attracted such notice as those between the Westminster boys and the Etonians. The honors of victory seem to have been impartially shed on both. The matches were rowed on various parts of the river between Windsor and London. Sometimes Eton won by seven, at others Westminster by eight beat's lengths. Much was said, in 1846, of Westminster rewing five miles in eight-andtwenty minutes, but as Eton was close in the wake of the victors there was no humiliation in the defeat. In 1843 Eton beat Westminster by seven boat's lengths, but in the year previous Westminster had gone ahead of the Etonians, on the same course, by ten lengths. Thus swung the pendulum of triumph; so was drawn the see-saw of victory.

An incident not wanting in dignity connects the old King William the Fourth with these lusty young fellows. Windsor was all astir one May afternoon in 1837, after the famous race from Datchet Bridge to a turning point a mile and a quarter down stream, and back again through the bridge. It was won by Westminster. Eton was eight lengths astern. The lads were in the town, and the sick old king sent down to invite them to come up and see the castle, He appeared among his young visitors, had much of his old cheery manner, and asked questions and made answers in his natural frank, hearty way. This must have been nearly the last of King William's graciously pleasant acts, for in the following month, half a dozen sailors turned his coffin towards the mouth of the vault in which he now sleeps

among his kinfolk. This last incident, connected with aquatic sports, of one of our kings, reminds us of a first incident of kindred quality, in the person of a king to be, with which we may finish our record. This incident connected with rowing attaches itself to the Prince of Wales. We believe that his first appearance among the general public was at one of the great banquets given by the Fishmongers' Com-pany, in their splendid Hall. When the company entertained such a guest, it was customary to have a military guard of honor for his due !

Seine and en other rivers of France, last week.

The Lordeners in Elizabeth's father's time liveried watermen, the procession in boats moved on Midsummer Eve, between were to be distributed, and a happy thought of the stewards effected a change in the old programme. In place of the armed soldiery, they collected all the winners of Doggett's Coat and Badge upon whom they could lay hands. There were about a score of them, of various ages, of course. They were their quaint old Orange coats, the skirts in full, close plaits, and the bright badge glittering on the right arm. Each man had been the best man on the river once in his life at least; and they formed a corps of aquatic champions. Thus, the Prince, in place of finding ushers to the feast in soldiers presenting muskets, was escorted to the banquet by a score of water heroes, who were clad in the livery of an old

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No. 1207 FILBERT Street, STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUT AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys will commence on September 6, 1889. Location unas passed in everything desirable for a school. The instru-tion will be thorough and practical, embracing a caref preparation for college. Circulars sent on request,
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal,
818 lm SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

Rufus A D A M ELOCUTIONIST.

No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh as Twelfth and Chesnut and Market.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING RE moved from No. 1334 to No. 1312 SPRUCE Street will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young La dies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulary may be obtained from Lee & Walker, Jame W. Queen & Co., and after Angust 25. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & W. Queen & Co., and after August 25.

AT THE SCHOOL.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known continues to furnish the best educational advantage in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. Callege opens September 16.

1273m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 2810 CHES NUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the borse cars.

P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869,
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,

RECTORYSCONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Recter, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Therough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their senson. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, \$750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

Hamden, July 15, 1889.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8283w

A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
Faom September 1, 18cs, the price of Tuition will be
NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable
half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are
taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

3 JAMES W. ROBINS,

8 16 mwf 6w

Head Master. WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY,"

S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the usper part the Third National Bank Building, will reopen he School on MONDAY, tember 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Janson, and is under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Janson, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary
Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music,
Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as
above. The rooms will be open for inspection after
August 21.

August 21.

THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Chassical, Mathematical, Scientific
and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M. Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlesberg, Stover, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Write, Sterret, Murphy, Ornikahanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Haudow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Henj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
FSQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc.

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