VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 90.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS

# The Cuban Revolu-

tion.

ISLAND.

RECENT REPORTS FROM THE

DISCHARGE OF THE FILIBUSTERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Advices received in this city from the leaders of the Cuban army to the 15th, state that on the 13th and 14th the troops of General Quesada, stationed between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, were attacked by General Letona, and in both instances were repulsed, on the first day with a loss of 50 killed and wounded, and on the second with over 100. The Cubans retain their position of siege before Puerto Principe. The troops under Gen. Figu-Puerto Principe. The troops under Gen. Figuero, of Gen. Jordan's command, occupying a position some 40 miles from St. Jago de Cuba, we're attacked on the 12th by a Spanish force of over 1,200, and said to be commanded by Gen. Valmaseda in person. After three hours' fighting the Spaniards were compelled to give up the attack. The next day, having been re-enforced, the Spanish General renewed the attack with great vigor. Three assaults were made on the Cuban position, and in each the Spaniards were repulsed. In the last attack their loss was so great that they were compelled to precipitately retreat. Gen. Jordan participated in the second day's fight. The loss of the Cubans is set down at 62 killed and wounded. Among the killed were two officers. The Spanish loss is reported to have been over 300. They made good their retreat to St. Jago. The Cubans are in good spirits, and affected but little by the cholera and vomito, so prevalent among the Spanish troops. the Spanish troops.

A Conspiracy-The Capture of Holquin. HAVANA, July 17.—A great conspiracy has been discovered on the part of the Spaniards, which has for its object the refusal to obey the authorities sent out from Spain. The idea is to strike for the interests of Isabel II. The chiefs in the movement are said to be Valma-seda, Gutierrez de la Vega, some of the vete-rau officers, and the greater part of the chiefs of the Valuntees

It is said that Holquin has certainly fallen into the hands of General Jordan, and that Manuel Suarez, who went out with the former, has been named Governor of the town. The report circulates that Puello, with 4,000 men taken from the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railroad line, is expecting an attack from Quesada, and that in a few days we may hear of a big fight. Figueredo has 6,000 men near Cuba, all in fine order, and well equipped. They are ready for any Spanish column that may come along. In Baracoa a movement had been made, at the latest advices, by 150 patriots. They have taken possession of Las Cuchillas, which is an inaccessible point, and there they will be able to defy the Spaniards for a long time. It is said that Holquin has certainly fallen

## for a long time. More Atrocities.

MANZANILLA, June 29 .- Atrocities of an alarming character are being constantly committed here, and no one's life is safe. Don Felipe Canga Argüelles, a captainin the Spanish army, and belonging to the political school of Narvaez and Gonzalez Bravo, lately inquired of a foreigner here if, under the actual circumstances, it would not be well to send over to Spain and have sent out a few dozen bloodhounds, with which the unfortunate Creoles could be the better tracked through the swamps and morasses. Don Manuel La Rosa, an officer in the Cuban army, for many reasons was induced to demand the amnesty proficred by the Governor-General. He nesty proficred by the Governor-General. He consulted, to that end, Don Luis Royira, chief of the detachment stationed at Becana, and asked him if he thought he (La Rosa) would run any risk in going to see Ampudia. "None at all, I assure you," was the reply. Rovira gave his word of honor to La Rosa that he should be protected, and himself accompanied the Cuban officer to the camp of Ampudia. No sooner had the two arrived than Col. Ampudia handed over La Rosa to his executioner, Rios, who, without ceremony or pre-text of any kind, slew the confiding soldier with his own hand.

## Discharge of the Fort Lafayette Pri-[ From the New York Times of to-day.]

One hundred and twenty-three of the fili-busters, who belonged to Colonel Ryan's com-mand and were captured on Gardiner's Island by Marshal Barlow, were brought by that gentleman to Fort Lafayette on Saturday night last, where they have been held ever since. Yesterday District Attorney Pierrepont, having received instructions from the Secretary of State, with whom he had a long interview on Thursday went down to Fort interview on Thursday, went down to Fort Lafayette in the revenue steamer, Uno, Capt. Pierson. He was accompanied by Commissioners Shields and White. On arriving at its destination, the Uno signalled the fort, and destination, the Uno signalled the fort, and told the officer of the day, Major Maynadiere, of her business. After considerable delay a boat was despatched to her, and Mr. Pierrepont, with his attaches, were transported to the fort. When they landed they were received by Gen. Vogdes, who introduced the District-Attorney of H. H. Harrison, the commander of the Cuban liberators. Mr. Pierrepont proceeded to inspect them. They were formed into three companies. Some of them barefooted, others coatless and shirtless, literally in rags. Yet they were fine-looking, soldier-like rags. Yet they were fine-looking, soldier-like mon, despite the disadvantages of their surroundings. When General Vogdes called them to attention, Mr. Pierrepont, standing in front of the battalion, addressed it thus:

"Men, you have been arrested charged with violating the law of the United States, in preparing to join an expedition against the Government of Spain; with whom we are at peace. A statute passed in 1818 makes it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to engage in any expedition against a Govern-ment with which we are at peace. You have been arrested because information and affidavits have been filed stating that you were engaged in such an expedition against the Spanish Government. Some of against the Spanish Government. Some of you may perhaps be ignorant of the violation of the law you have committed. And I learn from the officer, who commands you or in whom you seem to trust, that Cuban expeditions are given up and that such is the order of the Junta. Under these circumstances, and that none of you may unjustly suffer by the of the Junta. Under these circumstances, and that none of you may unjustly suffer, by the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, I have determined to release you all upon giving your parole of honor and signing an agreement that you will not in the future, within the United States, engage in

any violation of its laws."
When this address had been delivered,
Commissioner Shields read the list of the 123 prisoners whose names were published yesterday morning. And as each was called up he signed his name to the bond. The list comprised 120 names, the same elegant though vague appellations published in yesterday morning's *Times*. Many of them failed to recognize these names when pronounced by Commissioner Shields. Indeed, one man ex-claimed, on being told that his name

was Rothschild, in great trepidation and hurry, "Is it? O! I forgot." This clearly proves that all were so much ashamed of their connection with the whole matter, that they preferred to give fictitions names, to avoid being identified with the movement hereafter. One hundred and twenty signed this bond, and three men.—Thomas O'Neil, Jas. C. Burns and Albert O. Erwin—refused to do so, and therefore were locked up fused to do so, and therefore were locked up in private cells. Their refusal must un-doubtedly have been caused by a fear of vio-

ating their oaths as Fenian brothren.

At the close of these proceedings the prisoners went to dinner, after which Captain Harison read the following farewell, which disbanded the filibusters, and contained the Junta's intentions with regard to future expeditions:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST N. Y. C. A. L., July RUMORED SUCCESS OF THE
PATRIOTS.

23, 1869.—Soldiers: We have called you together for the last time. Spanish gold, American duplicity, tyranny and treason in our midst have proved too much for us. The great Republic, forgetting the traditions of the past, has prostituted herself to the infamous task of strongling as strong has prostituted herself to the infamous task of strangling a struggling sister, and she to whom the world looked as its beacon light to freedom, is striving to continue the \*fade in flesh and to perpetuate oppression and human slavery. The standard which we had hoped to have borne in triumph over the hills of Cuba must be furled, and our swords returned unstained to their sheaths unstil other hands are ready to draw them. There the fills of Cuba must be furied, and our swords returned unstained to their sheatlis until other hands are ready to draw them. There is no alternative, and we must part. Acting under the orders of our superiors it becomes our sad duty to disband you, and to declare that the First New York Cavalry of the Army of Liberators ceases to exist. We thank you for your orderly and soldierly conduct in all the trials through which you have passed, and we shall ever remember the brave men whom we have commanded, and the hours of pleasure and of misfortune which we have spent with them, our only regret being that we could not lead them into battle for liberty. Return to your homes and remain law-abiding citizens. The cause will not fall with us. It must succeed, and we may yet meet under the blood-red flag that bears the star of Cuba. You have done what you could. The responsibility of failure does not lie with you. With our best wishes for your future, we bid you farewell."

This was the final address of H. H. Harrison, the Captain commanding the prisoners. He

the Captain commanding the prisoners. He is well beloved by many of them. A Virginian himself, he has thirty-nine men of his native State and county with him, all of whom served in the Confederate army during the late war. in the Confederate army during the late war.

Mr. Pierrepoint having assured the liberated liberators that he would send the Uno back for them, returned in her to the city. At 6 o'clock she reached the fort again, and received on board the prisoners, 115 in all, five having enlisted in the regiment stationed at the fort during her absence. When on board they presented a singular group, tattered and torn, and bearing unmistakable marks of the hardships of campaigning under difficulties. Nevertheless they were joyous, and with hearty cheers bid adieu to their former guardians—the military. On the trip to New York, filled with the pleasant sensations of liberty, their voices burst forth simultaneously in singing the old song "Home again." At length they reached their Eldorado, New York, and, landing at the Barge Office Dock, proceeded to the Castle Garden, where Capt. Harrison, who had gone to see the Junta early in the afternoon to obtain money to provide for his men, had appointed to meet them. He told them that his mission had been unsuccessful, inasmuch as he had obtained from Senor ful, inasmuch as he had obtained from Seno Mora only money sufficient to give each man a slight supper. He told them that they might sleep on the grass in the garden, where he had no doubt they might remain unmolested by the police. To-day he will have an interview with Gen. Alfaro, when he hopes to obtain money enough to meet their present wants.

They spoke highly of the kind and gentlemanly treatment they received at the hands of Lieutenant Driscoll and Major Maynadiere, who both behaved to them, as far as lay in their power, in a manly and soldier-like man-

To-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, Captain Harrison has appointed to meet his company in the Castle Garden, when he will communi-cate to them the result of his mission—to—the

#### The Deluge in Texas. A letter from La Grange, Texas, to the New

Orleans Bulletin says: The Colorado commenced to rise about a week ago. Yesterday morning a rise of seven feet during the night was reported. Hundreds of people assembled to watch the rise. It continued to rise at about two feet an hour. About two o'clock P. M. it rose one foot in twenty-one minutes. As the town is a good half-mile from the bank of the river, but little fears were entertained. At three o'clock the river had covered the flat between the town and its banks, and commenced running in the first street. The water mark of 1852 was at the upper side of this street. As the public square is about ten feet higher than this street, still it was not thought that the water would go over it. The Colorado, like a giant, came steadily

on. Houses and fences were seen going by A report came that a negro at one of the plantations had been drowned. It seems that he had reached dry land and had gone back after a puppy, and in trying to save the dog was drowned. At six o'clock the water broke into the religious or the results of the results the public square. Then we sent you the des

We went to supper, and the boarding house was on the third street. We went down over dry land. By this time the water commenced ory land. By this time the water commenced to spread rapidly, and fill the lower places. While at supper the water broke into the yard. After eating, and starting back to the square we found the water over our boots. The merchants had carried their goods to the second stories, and families in the lower edge of town had commenced moving to the outer. of town had commenced moving to the outer of town had commenced moving to the other edge. At a little after seven consternation prevailed in La Grange. The water had run over the square and was covering the streets beyond. Wagons carrying women and children were hurrying through the streets. A little after nine we left the telegraph office and leaded the street in the water. In our drive little after nine we left the telegraph office and loaded the stage in the water. In our drive out we passed through water over three feet deep. On reaching the hills we camped. At this time the hills presented a picturesque sight—hundreds being camped on them. The Colorado was still advancing. Some who remained, thinking it would certainly subside, were willing to leave. At eleven it was swimming water on the square. Men on horseback were going in and bringing people out. They had to swim for it. A report started that Williams's family had remained in the Fred. Tate house, and the water was nearly up to the second story. There were several ladies in this house. In the excitement the skiff had been lost sight of. With the current that was then running through town, it was useless for then running through town, it was useless for a swimmer to go to their assistance. The water is from five to eight feet deep

The water is from five to eight feet deep over the square and business portion of the town, a rapid current going through the streets and river still rising slowly. All houses below the Fred Tato house are swept away. The houses of two streets on the west side of the town are swept away. The loss to Lagrange will reach near four hundred thousand specie dollars. Yesterday we placed the estimate at \$2,000,000, lost in the Colorado Valley. That is too low, for it will be remembered that the rich cotton lands of Trayis, Bastrop, Fayette, Colorado. for it will be remembered that the rich cotton lands of Travis, Bastrop, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton and Matagorda counties have been swept as by a besom of destruction. The crops, the finest ever seen, are gone. Fences are near Matagorda, and in many places not a vestige of plantations is seen. The old Colorado is forty-five feet above ordinary water

mark. The telegraph wires between here and Austin are twenty feet under water. The back water in some of the creeks here has backed twenty miles. People are yet dreading the rise from the Red Fork. To those who

the rise from the Red Fork. To those who live on this river it means further destruction, for with the corresponding rise in it the river will go ten feet higher. Old Texans will understand, when we add that the river is now from "post oak to post oak." It is ten feet higher than the famous rise of 1852, and old Texans will understand, when it is added, that it is four feet higher than the great rise of 1833. The water must be in the lower streets of Austin. Rumor has it that a large portion of the town of Bastrop is destroyed. As Bastrop is generally lower than Hagrange we fear it may be correct. People have hurried away in this place, leaving furniture and goods, and such must be the ease in other places.

Three millions of dollars in specie will be a light estimate of the loss in this valley. You can calculate by reiterating, the loss of three-fourths of the farming interests in this valley, adding nearly a million of town property, for Columbus is lower than this place. It is to be hoped that the rain has not extended to the

hoped that the rain has not extended to the Red Fork.

### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

## FRANCE.

Message of the Emperor to the Legislative Body.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body, on July 12, M. Rouher, Minister of State, read the following message from the Emperor:

By the declaration of the 28th ult., I announced that I should submit at the ordinary of the Chember the realitime and nounced that I should submit at the ordinary session of the Chamber the resolutions and plans which seemed most fitting to realize the wishes of the country. However, as the Legislative Body appears desirous to learn immediately what reforms have been decided upon, I think it right to anticipate its wishes. It is my firm' intention to give to the powers of the Legislative Body that extension which is compatible with the cardinal bases of the Constitution. patible with the cardinal bases of the Constitution. I now lay before you, by this message, the decisions which have been taken at the Council. The Senate will be convoked as soon as possible to examine the following questions, viz.:

1. The powers to be accorded to the Legislative Body, including the right of laying down the regulations relating to its proceedings and the right of electing its bureaux.

2. The simplification of the mode of presenting and considering amendments.

3. To make it obligatory upon the Government to submit to the Legislative Body all prodifications of the tariffs in international

modifications of the tariffs in international

4. The voting of the Budget by chapter, in order to render the control of the Legislative Body more complete.

5. The suppression of the incompatibility hitherto existing between the position of Deputy and the assumption of certain public functions, particularly those of Ministers.

6. The extension of the right of interpellation. The Government will also deliberate tion. The Government will also deliberate upon questions relating to the position of the Senate and the more efficient "solidarity" which will be established between the Chamber and the Government, the faculty of Minister and Deputy, the presence of all the Ministers in the Chambers, the discussion of affairs of State in the Council, the establishment of a real understanding with the majority ment of a real understanding with the majority elected by the country, and the creation of all those guarantees which we seek in our common solicitude. I have already shown several times how much I am disposed to re-linquish in the public interest certain of my prerogatives. The modifications which I have decided to propose constitute the natural development of those which have successively been made in the institutions of the Empire They must, at the same time, leave intact the prerogatives which the people have most ex-plicitly confided to me, and which are the es-sential condition of power, and of the preser-

vation of order and society. The message was favorably received, and M. Rouher concluded the reading of it amid cries of "Long live the Emperor!" M.M. Martel, Bournat, Dolfus, Beauchamp, Terme and Pevresse, all members of the majority, were elected Secretaries of the Chamber by a large preponderance of votes. The Public mentions a rumor that all the Ministers intend to proceed this evening to St. Cloud to place their resignations in the hands of the Emperor.

#### Scenes at a Recent Imperial Recep-tion---Napoleon's Views Expressed in Gossip. (From the Figure.)

The Emperor conversed principally with M. Buffet, who was present with about two-thirds of the Left Centre; the rest, with M. Emile Ollivier at their head, having abstained. His Majesty is reported to have said to the honorable Deputy: "Well! and so you desire to force ma?" Thereuven, the conversation to force me?" Thereupon the conversation commenced, interrupted occasionally by the observations of some Deputies, who, assembling by degrees, formed a circle round the interlocutors. "Does sembling by degrees, formed a cir-cle round the interlocutors. "Does not Ministerial responsibility exist in fact," said the Emperor, "since the Chamber can manifest, by an act of its will, that it has no confidence in such or such a minister? In which case would not that functionary resign or be dismissed? I am reproached with what is called personal government, which accusa-tion means that I am blamed for acting with-out consulting the Chamber and the country. The war in Mexico is mentioned as an ex-The war in Mexico is mentioned as an example. I persist in saying that a great idea was involved in that expedition, which had only one fault—failure. Did not the Governments of England and Spain, which are constitutional countries, enter, like mine, upon the affair without consulting any one? Moreover, the Legislative body might have stopped it by refusing the supplies." At another moment His Majesty used the following language: "A wish exists

supplies." At another moment His Majesty used the following language: "A wish exists to recommence the fable of the old lion: first of all his claws were cut, then his teeth were drawn; and finally he had nothing left but his mane, which was insufficient for his defence." The Emperor several times intimated that he was decided to advance in accord with the was decided to advance in accord with the Chamber and the country, that he would not have a shock at any price; but in his view everything could be managed without introducing the principle of Ministerial responsibility into the Constitution. A Deputy, perhaps M. Buffet, expressed the opinion that, unhappily, the Chamber appeared to be specially determined on that point. "Not the majority," quickly retorted M. Achille Jubinal, who was present at this point of the interview. As present at this point of the interview. As some one asked the Emperor how he interpreted the results of the elections in May and June, he replied without hesitation: "They have proved that a choice—must—be—made—be-tween the Empire and revolution, because they have demonstrated that between these two systems no place exists, for anything or any person." His Majesty's last characteristic phrase was as follows: "I shall give satisfaction to the aspirations of the present Liberals; but I shall remain within the limits of the Consti-

tution." —After prolonged and careful consideration —After protonged and careful consideration of the question whether Yale College should leave its old site to gain a more spacious one in some other part of New Haven, most of the Faculty of the academical department agree in thinking, first, that the proposed change in location, if there were no financial difficulties in the way, would, on the whole, be advantageous to the Oblege; but second, that financial difficulties are so great and formidable as to make the undertaking all but located

## THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Landing at Duxbury, Mass.

Dennery, Mass., Friday, July 23.—The French Cable fleet has fully accomplished its mission. Unexpectedly it was announced off Highland Light, Beston, at two o'clock this morning, and many came to Duxbury to witness the landing. The citizens of this place descried the fleet by three o'clock this morning. The shore end was spliced to the deepsen cable at about sunrise, and the fleet, consisting of the Chiltern and Scanderea, came steadily and rapidly to Duxbury. From 12 to 1 o'clock the people poured in rapidly to the beach at this place, which is two miles in an air-line from Duxbury, but six miles by the highway. There were from 500 to 1,000 waiting and watching the approach of the fleet. The Scanderea, having finished her work, was a mile in advance, and anchored first, at 1.45, about half a mile from the shore. The Chiltern, which had been paying out the shore end, was soon up and anchored at 2 o'clock. A perfect swarm of small vossels hovered around the fleet, and when it anchored a large number of citizens boarded the Chiltern, all of whom were hospitably entertained. During the next two hours preparations were made to land the shore end. The cable was pulled out by hand and coiled on a barge, which was pulled ashore by the sailors in another boat. The end was landed at 5 o'clock amid the booming of artillery on the vessels, and the cheers of the multitude on the shore. The people caught hold of the cable and helped pull it up to the cable house, where it was spiced to the land cable, which is to run in a trench to Duxbury. About 6 o'clock all the arrangements were successfully carried out, and the best of feeling prevailed. The land line is incomplete, but it is expected to be in working order by Tuesday. The cable is in perfect working order, and messages have been sent and received up to 5 o'clock this evening. The Landing at Duxbury, Mass.

## THE YALE AND HARVARD REGATTA.

Victory of the Harvard Boys. Woncester, July 23.—The day was fine, and everything at Lake Quinsigamond had been prepared for a trial of skill. The first race started at 3.15, and resulted as follows: The F.F. Curran first, in 23m. 50s.; Water Witch second, in 28m. 15s.; Excelsior distanced. The second race started at 3.53, the Harvard crew taking vector first and gaining an advantage second race started at 3.53, the Harvard crew taking water first, and gaining an advantage of half a length at the beginning. This they had increased to a length before reaching the stake boat, which they turned first, and came in 10 lengths ahead in 19m. 30s., to Yale's 19m. 58s. This result created immense enthusiasm among the friends of Harvard, who took all the odds on the University race, although the betting ranged three Harvard, who took all the odds on the University race, although the betting ranged three to two in favor of Yale. The third race was called at 4.35, and a good start was effected. The boats came in in the following order: The Salisbury first, in 19m. 36s.; Union second, in 19m. 50s.; Quinsigamond third, in 20m. 43s.; Bay State fourth, in 21m. 25s.; Ida Lewis fifth, in 21m. 55s.

The crew of the winning boat was the same that was distanced in the first race, and they are accused of having thrown away their chance in that race, in order to get bets on this. They would have counted without their host, however, had not the Union crew caught a creb cheetly after the start thereby caught a crab shortly after the start, thereby causing her to lose ground, and preventing her from coming in first, as she would undoubtedly havedone otherwise. The winning crew, which was composed of Irishmen, were seized by their friends and carried off on their shoul-

ders, amid the most intense excitement.

The University race was called at 5.33, the enthusiasin being worked up to the highest pitch among the eight thousand persons present, who betted with perfect recklessness. on the probabilities of the result. The Yale crew put in an appearance first, wearing white shirts and blue handkerchiefs, and they white shirts and blue handstermers, and they were greeted with an outburst of enthusiastic cheering. Five minutes later the Harvard boys darted into position. They were stripped naked to the waist, and had Magenta handkerchiefs bound around their heads. Their skin was of a dark brown color, to represent sunburn, but it had evidently been colored artificially.

Their appearance was the signal of even a more frantic tribute of cheers than that of their predecessors. Both crews are composed of a fine muscular set of men. The aggregate weight of the Yale crew was 966 pounds, and weight of the Yale crew was 966 pounds, and of Harvard 501 pounds, as follows: Yale—R. Terry (bow), class of '70, 155 lbs.; E. D. Coonley, 271, 155 lbs.; W. H. Lee, '70, 164 lbs.; D. M. Bone, '70, 160 lbs.; W. A. Copp, '69, 164 lbs.; G. W. Drew (stroke), '70, 168 lbs. Harvard—N. G. Reed, class of '70, 133 lbs.; G. T. Jones, '71, 155 lbs.; G. Willis, '70, 152 lbs.; G. S. Fay, Jr., Law School, 155 lbs.; T. Parsons, '70, 153 lbs., F. O. Lyman, '71, 153 lbs. Harvard won the toss of position, and took the inside.

Both crews laid to, ready for the signal, but Harvard got the stroke first, and shot half a length ahead. In the first quarter of a mile

length ahead. In the first quarter of a mile she gained an additional length, pulling five strokes to Yale's four. At the turn both boats looked to be nearly even, and both presented their broadsides at the same moment in 8 min. 45 sec. Harvard having the inside, however, rounded first, and started home fully two lengths ahead. Both crews now laid down to their work with a vim and did their level best, amid the most frantic excitement, cheers now or Harvard, now for Yale, rending the air alternately without intermission. On the home stretch it was difficult for the spectators to determine which had the advantage, and even bets were eagerly offered and taken by the friends of both colleges. Harvard, however, passed the regatta point six lengths ahead, in 18 minutes 2 seconds. The Yale crew then slackened their gait, and abandoned the contest, coming in 8 econds behind, beating the champion time of 1868, the quickest time on record.

In 1868 the Harvard crew won in 17 min 48) secs., which was beaten by the Ward brothers two days afterward, in 17 min. 401 secs., over the same course.

The Harvard boys are intensely jubilant over the result, not having anticipated a vic-

They carry all the stakes at heavy odds, tory. They carry all the stakes at heavy odds, and are spending money to-night like lords.

Yale is crestfallen, but seeks encouragement scored 17m. 53s.

The result takes everybody by surprise, but it is universally conceded to have been a per-fectly fair race. The lake was as smooth as a mirror, and everything was favorable. No questions are raised on the decision of the

judge.
The course rowed was from the judge's boat off Regatta Point, due north, up the lake one and a half miles to and around the stake-boat, and back to the place of starting.

—An English editor cites as a particularly fine specimen of American nowspaper art the following from a Western paper:

"Robert Dexter—King of the New York Ledger and editor of the turf. He has a circulation of 2.15, and can trot his mile inside of half a million subscribers on a ten cylinder track. All the distinguished writers in the country trot for his paper. He learned the art of printing when he was a colt, and by dint of perseverance linked with a native business tact, and a thorough knowledge of the value of advertising, under the saddle and to harness, he has in his maturity become a millionaire. He is a perfect gentleman, 17‡ hands high, of a rioh glossy color and faultless symmetry. He may be seen almost any day if the weather is fine, trotting around the Ledger office, or writing his editorials in the Central Park."

## For the Phila, Evening Bulletin, 1

Under the above heading you published, in your issue of the 20th, a notice of a paper read by Dr. Joseph Parrish before the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, at the meeting in June last, in which you say intoxication from alcohol is treated as a disease, and not a vice; that it is common all over the world, and that nature has in every country furnished some product by which intoxication may be produced, and that, therefore, "it is impossible to eradicate so evident a natural sense of want as the use of some intoxicant." Further, that the committee, in view of these facts, were induced to urge on the profession to encourage the moderate use of stimulants. Nor did the committee stop here. They cited Dr. Anstie as authority for the declaration that alcohol is good; that "some old soldier lived twenty years on a bottle of gin and a small crust of bread daily, and that the cocoa-chewers of Peru can sustain a hard amount of labor for a long period without food, if they can be allowed their accustomed quantity of cocoa." The talk about alcohol being food is not keard now for the first time, but is now so utterly disproved by science that we hope to hear no more of it. Of drunkenness being a disease and not a vice, we may be allowed to say that for more than people excuse men for getting, drunk daily by saying it is a disease with them; so that idea is not original with Dr. Parrish and his committee, nor any more true because they refer to it. We do not believe that their deprayed appealing for ethnullents is any more a disease appetite for stimulants is any more a disease than is their deprayed disposition to swear than is their deprayed disposition to swear and steal a disease. The Society gave no sanction to that opinion, nor to the idea that alcohol is food. At the same time that Dr. Parrish and his committee were appointed, another committee, of which Dr. Hiram Corson was chairman, was also appointed to report on a resolution "in relation to the terrible practice of of stimulation so common with the medical profession." In this report the highest medical authorities of this and foreign countries are adduced to show that it is the most fearful

are adduced to show that it is the most fearful producer of show that it is the most rearrant producer of disease in every country—that it is never necessary as a remedy, and is valueless as a preventive of disease. The opinion of Austic and others, that it is necessary food, it could be the control of the c of Anstie and others, that it is necessary food, is completely disproved by the authority of some of our most celebrated physicians and physiologists. But the intimation in your paper that the Society endorsed the views of Doctor Parrish is what I wish to correct. The Society, by accepting a report, does not endorse it. In the forepart of every volume of its "Transactions," you will find a resolution declaring that "the Society does not endorse or sanction by its authority the facts or opinions contained in any address or report made to it, or which is directed to be inserted in its published transactions." So the reports of those committees will go into the Transactions side by side, and we would gladly call attention to them both, believing that those who may read them cannot fail to see how fearful is the penalty for indulgence in intoxicating drinks.

penalty for indulgence in intoxicating drinks.

A Delegate to the Medical Society
at its late meeting at Erie.

## ANTISEMENTS.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—During the brief interval which the Walnut Street Theatre has been closed, workmen have been engaged in giving the establishment a com-plete renovation, and when the next season opens, the theatre will present an entire new appearance. Carpenters, painters, upholsters and paper-hangers are now all working energetically. The whole interior of the audito-rium and the lobbies are being newly papered and painted, and furnished with new matting and carpets, and the gilding is being renewed. The improvements in the house will add much to its attractiveness.

The new season will commence on Saturday evening, August 14th, when the great London drama, in four acts, entitled Duty, will be presented. This play is by the author of The Orange Girl, Henry Leslie, Esq., from whom the sole right of its production has been pur-

chased.

The company at the Walnut during the Chased.

The company at the Walnut during the coming season will comprise Wm. A. Chapman, Stage Manager; Charles Walcot, Leading and Juvenile Business; Lewis Morrison, Heavy Business; William H. Bailey, First Old Man; Owen Fawcett, First Comedian; James Taylor, Walking Gentleman and Responsible Business; Willis H. Page, Walking Gent and Respectable Business; Frank Stull, Prompter; General Business—Messrs. W. L. Street, W. H. Jones, C. H. Bradshaw, Win. Lomas, R. T. Lanning and J. Wade. The ladies in the company will consist of Miss Annie Graham, Leading Lady; Mrs. Charles Walcot, First Chambermaid, Comedy and Juvenile Business; Mrs. W. A. Chapman, First Old Woman; Mrs. Lewis Morrison, First Walking Lady; Mrs. J. P. Brelsford, Second Old Woman; Miss J. Barton, Second Walking Lady; General Business, Misses Mary Barr, Julia Porter, Susie Price, Hattie Miller, Fannie Henry and Laura Reed.

Mr. T. J. Hemphill, the efficient and popular Business Manager, of course will remain in that position. Business Manager, of course will remain in

Arrangements have been made with the fol-Arrangements have been made with the following popular "Stars" to appear during the season: Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watkins, Mr. Edwin Forrest, Miss Lucille Western, Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Kate Bateman, Mr. John S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

With the degree of liberality thus shown by the management, the next, season at the Wal-

the management, the next season at the Wal-nut descrives to be one of great success. Bal Masque at Atlantic City.—The season at Atlantic City is to be enlivened by a grand carnival and bal masque. The arrangements are now actively progressing. The affair will take place at the new Excursion House

on the evening of August 5th. No better place could have been selected, as the dancing hall is more spacious than our Academy of Music, when prepared for similar festivities. This bal massue for similar festivities. This bal masque has been placed in charge of gentlemen who have had much experience in managing such affairs in this city, and, therefore, there can-not be the least doubt that it will be entirely successful in every particular. The different costumers in the city are already engaged in making preparations for the carnival. The price of the tickets for the ball have been fixed at \$5, which includes a passage from this city to Atlantic and return.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Bryant's Minstrel ARCHSTREET THEATRE.—Bryant's Almstret Troupe, direct from Bryant's Opera House, New York, will make their appearance at this theatre, commencing Monday evening next, July 20th. The company is one of the largest July 20th. The company is one of the largest and best in the business, numbering thirty-four performers, and comprises such artists as Danshryant, Unisworth, Eugene, Davo; Reed, besides others that are considered stars in minstrelsy. The leading feature of the Bryants is the capital manner in which they performance on Monis the capital manner in which they perform-burlesque opera. The performance on Mon-day will commence with the regular first-part olio entertainment, after which will be given the burlesque of Verdi's charming opera of Il Trovatore. It will be placed upon the stage in an elegant monner, with new scenery, splendid dresses and appointments, a large and well-trained orchestra and an efficient chorus. Every attention will be paid to all the minor details, and judging from the reputation this troupe has attained in other cities, there is no doubt but that it will be sustained here, and their but that it will be sustained here, and their treasury receive an abundance of cash

-Young ladies who play croquet are known as "maidens all for lawn.

### FACTS AND FANCISS.

-Except in point of fortune, Packer and Perishing are as like as two P's. The Argentine Confederation.—The league

of Wall street specie men.

-Song of a magistrate-Let us speak of a

—When lovers quarrel what presents made on either side are not returned? The kisses.

—"Let us have P's," said the Convention at Harrisburg, stealing Grant's thunder; and so they nominated Packer and Berishing.

—The "conservative" rural name applied to General Rosecrans during the war was "Bluebellied butcher."

—"I don't care a darn," said a down town politician, "about the nigger race or the white race; I'm for race o' Packer."

—Russia teaches England a lesson in dises-tablishment by dropping its hereditary priest-

houd at one sweep. -Change for a Sovereign-The Queen's transferring her residence from Balmoral to

—Our last advices inform us that the Lord Chamberlain has determined to have the outskirts of London lengthened.

-In the Chicago councils an ordinance is pending to raise a revenue from advertising, by offering to the highest bidder the privilege of placarding the backs of the city pelicement —A letter from India, in referring to the intense leat there, says life becomes a burden here after the thermometer gets above 88-

-It is suggested that the disaffected Democracy of Philadelphia, who cannot vote the Ahern-Stewart ticket, be called hereafter the Disinfected Democracy.

-Owing to the poisonous nature of the cosmetics in use among our belles, courtship has come to be like a game of billiards. In either many "kisses" are fatal.

—A man at Hurricane Heights, Ark., says that all the air about the earth will shortly blow away, and he is busily engaged in collecting all the empty bottles in his vicinity and sealing up the precious fluid for his personal use when the trying time shall arrive.

There has not been a single case of fever and ague in the lower part of Chester since the establishment of the Chester Chemical Works, by McIntyre & Gibson. The gases which by McIntyre & Gibson. The gases which evolve from these works have been a death-

blow to fever and ague. —"Here's your money, boy, and now tell me why your rascally master wrote eighteen let-ters about that contemptible sum?" "I'msure, sir, I can't say; but if you'll excuse me, sir, I sort o' reckon 'twas because seventeen didn't fetch it."

—The great needle manufactory of Carl Schleicher in Schonthal, near Duren, on the Rhine, exported in the year 1868 no less than 340,000,000 of sewing needles, which were disposed of in various parts of the continent of Europe, in North and South America, and in

—A smock-frock philosopher in the rural part of England compared wife-beating to threshing a sack of flour. "You may knock all the fine out of it," he said, "but 'pend 'pon it the coorse will stop behind." The more we think of this saying the profounder it becomes.

—Prince Arthur, of England, after three whole days' study of artillery, fortification and engineering, has received the recommendation of the British Council of Military Education as being "well qualified for a commission in either of the scientific corps of Her Majesty's army."

army."

—Besides the people who eat with their knives, Olive Logan has found at Long Branch. "the gentlemen and ladies who continue the "the gentlemen and rest are madially the wholes masticating process post-prandially the whole-length of the dining-room, and there are the-gentlemen—few ladies—who drink too muchi champagne and walk out unsteadily with red.

The New York correspondent of the New Orleans Picapine writes: "I know of one-bank here—about the largest in the city—the President of which has allowed his son, who has no account whatever in the bank, or is in no way connected with it, to draw therefrom all the greenbacks he may see fit, for the pur-pose of loaning them at enormous rates of in-

The Northwestern Indianian says of its town.

of Warsaw: "We have a youth in this place by the name of John Tusing, who is in the one hundred and sixth year of his age. We also have the largest number of beautiful lakes, the handsomest women, two men with tapeworms, more representatives in the peniantiany and are menared to excel anybody in tentiary, and are prepared to excel anybody in anything that can be scared up."

—At the celebration of the national anniversary at Algona, Iowa, on the 5th instant, a gentleman present—d Mr. Ingham, banker—took from his wife's arms her babe, and Mrs. Ingham mounted the platform and delivered a speech on woman's rights to an attentive audience; after which the banker returned the babe to his wife with apparent satisfaction and pride at her success. -Short hair, which has been comparatively

of little value, is now as expensive as any other, and this has brought into market an article called the "Japan Switch," reminding one of a fly-brush by name. It is made from the fibres of a tree, and comes in all lengths and all colors natural to the human, hair, is soft and light, and can be braided, twisted dressed as a chignon in any style desired. -Utica is afflicted with highway robbers

One of them dragged a young man, ont of his carriage the other night, and demanded his money or his life. But the young man was plucky, and he first thrashed the robber and then coolly got backinto his carriage and drove away. The highway robber who would submit to such an outrage is a fraud whom it were a compliment to laugh at and call a vil-

were a compliment to laugh at and call a villain.

—A geutleman residing several miles from — has been in the habit of sending his waiting boy with the buggy back home, with the following message: "Tell my wife I'm caught on that d—d jury again." His wife, to be sure, little suspected that the jury was a set of boon companions bent on "a high old time" and the determination not "to go home till morning." A few days since he sent said waiter-bay to town after some necessary articles. The boy fell in with friends, got elerated and top-heavy, and pitched out of the buggy. The horse and buggy arrived home all right, but the boy did not make his appearance until next, day. With a stern countenance our juryman, called the boy up and demanded why he did not come up in the proper time. "Fore God, massa, I was cotched on de d—d jury."

—The following aneddote is told of the Vice—

massa, I was cotched on de d—d jury."

—The following anecdote is told of the Viceroy of. Egypt's tendency to extravagance;
When he was in Paris, some years agg, he remarked that the French officer who was appointed to accompany him wors a paleto, of a
new fashion. He begged the officer to cause
the tailor who had made the paletos to be
brought to him; he would like one of exactly
the same kind. The tuilor came, and took themeasure of Ismail Pasha, who then said,
"Now, make me twelve dozen paletoss of this
cut." The tailor turned in amazement to the
officer and said, "His Highness does not cut." The tailor turned in amazement to the officer and, said, "His Highness does not understand French very well; there must be a mistake. Who would wish one hundred and forty-four paletots?" The officer was himself at a loss to understand what was meant, and begged the Viceroy to explain His Highness answered coolly, "Twelve dozen will scarcely suffice for a winter, for I cannot put on the same paletot more than once." The put on the same paletot more than once." The failor went away satisfied, engaged a number of Parisian workmen, and in eight days cent Ismail Pasha his one hundred and forty-four