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GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

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HARVARDS--OXFORDS

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE BACE

ITelegram from Moncure D. Conway to the N. Y. World.] LONDON, August 27.—The international boat race hus been won by the Oxfords by a clear

three lengths. The race is conceded universally to have been perfectly fair and honorable on both sides

days ago. The Harvards won the right to choose the shore, and of course chose the Middlesex side. The race started at quarter past live at the word "go," pronounced by Mr. Blaikie, the stroke of "66, and the coach of the Harvard four.

Oxford twice answered no, while Harvard seemed more anxious to start, as the tide was beginning to run out. The boat used by Harvard was the Ameri-

can boat built by Elliot. ---The distance rowed is a little less than four

miles and three furlongs.

The day was fair but the tide unfavorable. For the first mile of the race Harvard was. ahead, by more than a length, rowing forty-two strokes per minute to Oxford's thirty-

Harvard's rowing was most brilliant, and many believe that the race might have been gained had the coxswain made a better effort

a heat the corswant made a better enort to take Oxford's water. As Hammersmith Bridge was passed the ad-vantage was still with the Harvards; but it was perceived that the pace at which they started could not be sustained.

As Harvard sank from forty-two to forty, and lower, Oxford rose to forty strokes per minute, and maintained it without alteration

A little before Chiswick was reached (about half-way) Oxford, by a splendid maneuvre of the coxswain, took Harvard's water, and all of Mr. Burnham's efforts to escape Oxford's

wash were in vain. As Chiswick Church was passed Harvard was visibly distressed and Mr.Burnhan began throwing water over his stroke and Simmons, on whom the labor and the sultriness told heavily.

was now perceived that the race was lost arvard, f. Sone more herole effort was by Harvard, ti. made to gain Oxford's side

When the gun sounded the Harvard crew, after a moment's rest, drew up by the side of the Oxford boat, and applauded their victors by clapping their hands. The Oxonians acknowledged this by taking off their hats. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and from the Englishmen on the umpire's boat and the bar for the press.

the boat for the press-the only two accompa-nying the race-there were cheers given for Harvard.

Having paid their respects to their oppo-nents, the Harvard crew embarked on a steamer. The Oxford crew, which seemed but little fatigued, rowed back to Putney attended by the mass steamer sundower which an by the press steamer Sunflower, which announced their victory to the crowded shores by raising the Oxford above the Harvard olors.

The ovation they received was a prolonged cheer passing from Mortlake to London. It is believed that no crowd so immense ever

before gathered on the Thame Among the flags many were American, and two of the largest of these were waved by the victorious crew. On return the feeling between the adhe

they neared the bridge it appeared plain, from the statements of all who could see them that their coxswain muffed it, and steered so near the shore that the swell of Oxford near the shore that the swell of Oxford stopped their way. Nevertheless, the Har-vards put on steam, and even as they went wider, the race was not irretrievable. But from this point the Oxfords had every ad-vantage. The river takes a sudden bend to the south. The curve is short, and right in the jaws of it lies the Ait, now covered with the flood tide. The torturous nature of the stream was in itself unfavorable, and here the Ox-fords nut out all their strength. The Harvards fords put out all their strength. The Harvards seemed fully aware of the sudden disadvan sides. The time occupied by the Oxford was but in their case it did not tell. To these or the twenty-two minutes and forty-one seconds— more than they took over the course a few the boat; the strokes were heavier, but the vessel did not respond with alacrity. Once the twenty and so the right to choose the the vessel did not respond with alacrity. Once the the vessel did not respond with alacrity. Once the the vessel did not respond with alacrity. Once the the vessel did not respond with alacrity.

the vessel did not respond with alacrity. Once it broke away and came up to within a yard of the Oxfords, but it was a momentary speed. The English boat gradually increased her lead from one to two lengths, and the friends and backers of the Americans became de-spondingly silent. At Barnes Bridge the Ox-fords had gained another length. The music of the umpire's boat was heard. Another five minutes and the goal was reached by the Ox-fords—twenty-five yards ahead. The time by Benson's cronograph was 22.413.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

MATTERS IN GENERAL. Priestly Caste in Russia. The Czar has published an ukase, abolishing the hereditary character of the Russian priesthood, which is now a caste, comprising 700,000 families. The right to obtain ordina-tion is now extended to all, while a priest's son can betake himself to ordinary life. It is probable that the motive of this remarkable measure, which has almost escaped attention in Western Europe, was to break up a power-ful imperium in imperio, but its effect will probably be to dissolve the ice-like rigidity and coldness of the Russian ecclesiastical sys-tem. The new priests will be more like ordi-nary human beings,-a great gain. Queer 'History. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser declares that all that can be said of the battle of Gettys-burg is that General Lee failed to carry the position of the Federal army-that "it was a check of the invading force, and although the effect of this check was, remotely, of exceed-ing advantage to the Washington Govern-ment, still, in a purely physical sense, the bat-tle was really a drawn one." "Subsequently," it continues, "General Lee, after awaiting and apparently courting attack for three days, re-treated into Virginia without the disorganiza-tion of a single brigade." A company has been organized in San Fran-

California Iron.

A company has been organized in San Fran-cisco to work a deposit of native iron ore. Heretofore, California, using a very large amount of iron and steel, has imported these products from this side of the Continent or from Europe, except a few tons that have lately been brought from Oregon. It is said that valuable deposits exist in localities along a hne of 300 miles in the Sierra Nevada, from near the centre to the extreme northern and near the centre to the extreme northern end of the chain.

J. Ross Browne's Opinions.

The New York Sun asks : Why in the world was Mr. J. Ross Browne yer made Minister to China? He is a cleverh writer of humorous books, and if he made the drawings to illustrate them, he also pos-sesses talents as a draughtsman; but he knows little or nothing of public affairs; has never given evidence of capacity for public business, and has not that calm, safe judgment which, on the rare occasions when a Minister of China has anything to do becomes cencially reavihas anything to do, becomes especially requit now appears that he has been onno ing in China a treaty which his own Govern-ment had negotiated in Washington, and which the Senate had ratified. Such a donkey ought to be brought home at the shortest no-tice, and kept home. It is not safe to let him go abroad

green morocco, and inscribed on the back with a devout recognition of that Providence, which deigned to throw over the illustrious Count Saudor the protection which, as we all know, it has for ages extended to drunken per-sons and to fools.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Independence Question-Unexpected Admission. The N. Y. Tribune has the following: MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—The cool manner in which the Government papers, and those which take their tone from Government papers, greeted the earliest announcements in the Tribune, and Tidiculed them, and indig-The Troume, and ridicaled the earliest announcements in the Troume, and ridicaled them, and indig-nantly denied that there was the slightest trace of feeling in the country in favor of independence, has ludicrously changed. We have seen how the ablest portion of the Canadian press has, if not openly em-braced the independence movement, at least fallen into a discussion of it, all within the very short space of five least fallen into a discussion of it, all within the very short space of five months; and how the discussion, from being confined to a few prints that might be counted by the finger of one hand has enlarged and to-day employs nearly the entire press of the country; both English and French. One of the most pronounced opponents of such a state of things as the Independents desire, the Toronto Daily Telegraph, now conces out with an article which the telegrams very justly say "is creating considerable comment in political circles." The writer not only foresees independence, but goes further and prophesies annexation to the United States! Here is the article: We get so much that is worthless through

We get so much that is worthless through the Atlantic Cable; in the shape of news, that we often hesitate in drawing attention to what secons important, politically, when it comes through that channel. This morning we have an item transcribed from the London Stand-ard. to which it is necessary that we have ard, to which it is necessary that we should draw our readers' attention. It evidently re-fers to the subject of Sir John Young's speech at Quebec, wherein the Governor referred to the question of a separation of the Dominion from the Mother Country. The London *Standard*, we ought to inform our readers here, is not the old "Mrs. Harris" journal it was a with as much vigor and ability as the Loudon' Times, and it speaks, by the card, for the most compact political organiza-tion in England. The sum of its utterances, if carefully translated, will be found to be this: 'We of the Dominion are to be cast adrift." It is not pleasant reading; but from the moment Bright, Gladstone & Co. resolved to remove the troops, we were morally convinced that the announcement now made by Lord Derby's organ (speaking from a perfect knowledge of the interior and secret, policy of the Empire) would be forthcoming. Sir John Young an nounced the fact prematurely at Quebec, and he has tried to modify his statements at Halifax. But there it is, a fact, nevertheless, and we are adrift, Dominion and all.

we are adrift, Dominion and all. So much for the English gushers; now for the French. Here is what *UEvenilient* says: It cannot be concealed that a certain uneasi-ness reigns at this moment among our people, that a great uncertainty is manifested in pub-lic opinion. We know not exactly where we are going to what meeting and the tide of are going, to what precise goal the tide of events is bearing us. We find traces of this everywhere they have manifested themselves even in the speech pronounced here by Sir John Young in the language used on the same occasion by Sir Narcisse Belleau. The manner in which certain journals speak of the in-dependence of the country is not calculated to dissipate these doubts and allay this uneasiness. It seems, however, that this question of independence has arisen premaureh The work of federation is not concluded, while we are yet speaking of placing the top-stone. But in America, if not in Canada, events march rapidly. Profiting by this species of disorder, all systems are ha-zarded, all questions discussed. Political ecozarded, all questions uscussed. I once here of nomy has all at once become a science, where of the inmost secrets. Everyverybody knows the inmost secrets. body has his nostrum to cure the evils of the present situation. Everybody knows how to make manufactures flourish off-hand; where make manufactures notifism off-hand; where to find capital; the English are shipped home to Europe; more intimate com-mercial relations are knit up again with the United States, &c. No one better than ourselves can more promptly re cognize the difficulties of the situation, none nore fully sympathizes with the suffering laoring classes, with commerce so sorely tried. But we must take heed that we fall not into llusions which would entail deceptions more true than those under which we now habor. It will not suffice, if we obtain a change, to place us at once at the zenith of prosperity. We must prepare for it and discuss its con-ditions. Our destinics are in our own hands it has been told us. That is one reason the more not to sell them too cheaply; to guide them for ourselves in a safe route. The men whom public confidence has placed at the head of affairs feel, as well as we, the crisis through which we are passing better than we can see their issue. It is for them to prepare the end; they can have no interest in prolong-ing the crisis. With confidence we may de-pend upon their foresight and their political sense. It is not, however, any the less de-sirable that they should soon clear their policy from the shadows in which circumstances ruel than those under which we now labor from the shadows in which circumstances have involved it; let a declaration of a programme fix the too vacillating public opinion, and give to the efforts of earnest thinkers a common object.

best and best loved woman who had ever oc-cupied the English throne. He represented to us the England of our imaginations, which it would take many rude shocks to transform into an England which would tyrannize over us by coercing us to remain in an injurious al-liance into which we were forced, and which we have fairly tested and found worse even

we have fairly tested and found worse even than we had believed it. Such being the case, all classes of our citizens joined in giving him an enthusiastic greeting—a greeting which cannot be misrepresented into any sign of content with our present political condition. The Governor-General will now be able to answer inquiries from the British Govern-ment as to the result of the concliation policy of the Dominion Government. He will be able to feel that the anti-confederates are no: disloyal as they are represented to be; tha? able to feel that the anti-confederates are no; disloyal as they are represented to be; that they are in a vast majority in the province, and, more and more important still, that they decline even yet to identify British connection with the Union. Facts like these should no longer be concealed. It is the duty of Sir John Young; who is entrusted to a certain extent with the guardianship of British America, to bring them home to the imperial Ministry. Meanwhile we trust that neither political party will attempt to make political capital out of this reception of the Prince, and that he and his companions may not be bored with politics during their stay.

LOSS OF THE GERMANIA.

Accounts from Boston Passengers---Suf-ferings. The steamer Germania, Capt. Kier, from New York Aug. 3 for Hamburg, before re-ported wrecked, had on board several wellported wrecked, had on board several well-known Boston parties as passengers. Letters from them received in Boston on Thursday state that the steamer had a pleasant run from New York until Saturday, 54 A. M., August 7, when she ran ashore during a thick fog, in Fresh Water Cove, about 6 or 7 miles distant from Cape Race. She went on at the foot of a bluff of rocks, supposed to be from 150 to 200 feet high, and annarently (as seen from a bluff of rocks, supposed to be from 150 to 200 feet high, and apparently (as seen from the wrecked steamer) almost perpendi-cular. The rock-bound shore was seen a few seconds before the steamer. struck, and the engines were immediately reversed, but her headway could not be stopped in sea-son to prevent the disaster. She did not strike very heavily at first, however, which fact is proved by another viz. that many of fact is proved by another, viz. that many of the passengers (including ladies) were not aroused from their morning slumbers. Those who were up and dressed rushed below and spread the unpleasant intelligence, so that all on board weresoon on deck, quite a number in their night habiliments, but excellent order pre-vailed. The steamer backed off, but while this was being accomplished, she seemed to swing around to her port side, and upon a sharp rock, and when the sea lifted her, she came down with a heavy crash terrifying of course, all unaccustomed to such scenes. A large hold was stove in the steamer's bottom, when she commenced to sink quite rapidly. The officers remained perfectly cool, and, fully re-

alizing the situation, attempted to run her in shore again, but did not succeed in gotting in so near the bluffs as y hen she first struck. The boats were got out without delay-as the steamer struck about 5¹/₂ o'clock, and at about 6 some of the passengers were leaving in the boats, one of which, containing the Boston passengers and others, twenty-three in number, was steered for a time in a westerly direction, a compass having been saved, to-gether with a bottle or two of water and a small quantity of bread. It was proposed by one to "steer to New York." The absurdity of this idea was apparent to the majority, who ruled. The sufferings were great for hours, as they were exposed, half clad, to heavy fogs and rain from 6 A. M. until 2 P. M., when they succeeded in effecting a landing through the breakers, which were heard dis-tinctly roaring all the time, and found themselves in Biscay Bay, some nine-miles from where the steamer sunk. The lady passengers were very seasick on board the little life-boat, and were naturally very weak on getting ashore. A fire was built upon the beach, all expecting to remain there through the tedious hours of the coming night, but for tune smiled upon them, and two small houses were soon discovered, whose inmates kindly rendered what assistance they could in getting the sufferers food and dry clothing On Tuesday morning, the party walked over a very rough road or path, a distance of about four miles, to Trepassy Bay, where they were welcomed on board a French frig they were welcomed on board a French rig age, and arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland the same evening at 8 o'clock. They lost al their baggage. Steamer 'Cimbria has since taken all hands to Europe as before stated. The rescued passengers seem to think the ter-rors of a lee shore hard to describe, particu-larly when the for is dense and the rocky larly when the fog is dense and the rocky cliffs are almost directly overhead.-Boston

circus would come along we should teel quite circus would come away ... anguine. The continued drought which has so long been afflicting us is now being felt in canal operations, and unless we shall soon be visited by a good shower of rain there is every proha-bility that navigation will almost cease. The water in the river is quite low, and some of the levels on the canals are very shallow. The Frostburg reservoir has given out, and the citizens of that place are resorting to wells

for their supply of water. The Cambridge Herald says: From all sections of Dorchester county we liave sad news about the corn crop. In many places all hope of securing even half a crop is abandoned. Even were rain to come now it would better matters but little. The lower blades and, in many cases, the tops of the plants, we are told, are dried up. There will be few cabbages and scarcely any tur-

The Centreville Observer says : Crops in Queen Anne's county are now suf-Crops in Queen Anne's county are now sur-fering from quite a long drought. Corn is the chief sufferer, the blades being twisted up at such a rate that it is feared they will never straighten again. In consequence the crop of, corn this year will fall far short of an average wield Corn being our chief cron. much emyield. Corn being our chief crop, much em-barrassment, it is feared, will result from the drought. However, let us hope for the best.

Obituary.

By telegram of the 27th we learn the death of Henry, baron Leys, a Belgian painter of high distinction. This master of the German realistic school was born at Antwerp, in 1815, exposed for the first time in 1833, and has been since that date an industrious producer of pictures remarkable for an imitation, or affectation, of the mediæval character. The civic buildings of Antwerp are decorated with his strange and realistic illustrations of the national history, some of which were 'removed to the Paris Exposition of 1867, where Baron Leys was represented by a large group of striking and inimitable compositions. Most of the works of this artist would be taken at first sight for well-preserved paintings of the middle-ages. In 1845 M. Leys entered the Royal Academy of Belgium, and received his Commandry of the order of Leopold of Belgium in 1851. The marked individuality of Leys has had an effect upon the style of a number of modern artists, of whom his pupil Tissot most nearly reproduces the studious archaism of Leys, while Alma-Tadema has distinguished himself by carrying his master's fashion of archaeological study into the scenes of Egyptian and Roman history. The pride of Antwerp in her most conspicuous painter s intense, and the occasion of his death will e the signal of ceremonies as pronounced as those with which he was filed on returning from a visit to Paris in 1855, on which occasion he received a veritable triumph.

Street Preaching.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin-DEAR Sin: The report headed "Street Preacher Arrested," in Monday's BULLETIN, does me great injustice by producing upon the public mind an impression that I had disturbed the public peace and the worship of a congregation. The facts are as follows:

By permission of the Commissioner of Mar-ets, and under the promise of protection from the Mayor, I have for some time past been in the practice of addressing the wayfaring pub-lic, in the market-houses, on the subject of "Temperance." On Sunday last I was about o commence my remarks when a police offi-cer forbade me to proceed, on the ground that he had been instructed by his superior officer to prevent a temperance meeting from being held there, and declined giving any other reason for his action. Relying upon the assurances of support which I had received from the Mayor, I essayed to speak, and was arrested. Before the alderman, the officer pointedly

PRICE THREE CENTS.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-The Harvards were car-come. -Ernest Renan recently had a stroke of apoplexy.

There are 22 American students of the University of France.

-Gottschalk tickets command \$25 premium in Braziff.

-The beauty of the Empress of Austria is fading away. She now looks older than she really is

-The Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, is said to be the best looking young Princess but Europe

-Humboldt's faithful old servant is dead. Humboldt treated him more like a friend than a menial, and left him most of his property.

-The Harvard's colors were Magenta. Might not the result have been different, had Harvard changed its scullers ?

-The Harvard's principals were well enough. It was the sick-seconds that bothered them.

-The Harvards did wonderfully up to their fourth mile, but they could not keep is up quite fur-long enough.

-The Oxfords came in amid thunders of applause. The Harvards-well, just a littleafter.

-A San Francisco paper advertises that a picture gallery has on exhibition "Cherries" and "Strawberries," by Miss Cranberry.

-Le-po-tai, the celebrated Chinese physi-cian of California, has some 700 patients and an income of \$7,000 per week.

-Elizabeth, New Jersey, has a colored organization called "The Rising Sun Morris Association of the Lily of the West."

-The widow of Heinrich Heine, the celebrated Ferman poet, has recently married a French Captain of dragoons.

-James Buchanan has been fined \$5.for stoning a Democratic procession in San Fran-

-Bishop Simpson's health has been seri-ously impaired by his intense labors in midsummer.

-The Cincinnati Chronicle thinks Forrest of Fort Pillow notoriety would be the Sena-torial candidate of the Tennessee Democracy. if there were no disabilities in the way.

-The score of an unpublished oratorio by Felix Mendelssohn Barthelmy, the great com-poser, has been discovered at Leipzig. It is said to be equal to his best productions.

-When Garibaldi took Palermo, a young-girl fought by his side and killed several royal soldiers. She now keeps a boarding-house there and has grown exceedingly fat.

-Victor Hugo's next novel will be "Ninety-three." The scene will be laid in Paris dur-ing the reign of terror, and the book will i abound us scaffold scene, and the book will i bound in scaffold scenes.

-Henri Rochefort is said to have gambled away his whole fortune. The subscription list thirty thousand.

-Two of the members of the Turkish Cabi-iet, it is said, intend to become Christians. It is thought, in Constantinople, that the Sultan will not remove them in consequence.

-The ex-King of Spain, Don Francis de-Assisis, spends his time, in Paris, in making-toys for Isabella's children. He is a very stillful wood turner. skillful wood-turner.

-The French working-classes, and the tax-payers generally, in France will be delighted to hear that Eugenie will take with her to the East eight million francs, in cash, as pocketmoney.

-The Passaic river, in New Jersey, has not been so dry as now in twenty years. Children, are playing in the river-bed, above the falls, exploring the curious crevices of the rocky . hottom. -The Ledger has the following, this morning, in its description of a recent wedding: "Miss Mansell was married to Mr. Blum, and she wore a heavy low-necked white satin. Valenciennes veil and diamond ear-drops." -The noble offer made to the Turkish Go-vernment by Miss Burdett Couts to repair the works for the supply of water to Jeru-salen, at her own cost, has been declined. The Turkish government, however, have promised to undertake the work. -Montreal has a free bath, which a local t paper calls a "wretched, suicidal-looking place," so rocky that it is a miracle that any of I our Sign T) the bathers come out of the pool without at least a dislocated ankle, while, "as for diving, ten chances to one but you crack your skull." -A fire at Brienne, in France, recently, destroyed the famous house where Napoleon stopped previous to the battle that was fought near that city. The city of Brienne has re-solved to purchase the lot and erect a statue of the Great Emperor on it. -The Ledger, this morning, gives an ac-count of a most extraordinary accident. It says: "About six o'clock last evening, Lizzie Keser, 17 years of age, was seriously drowned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, at No. 1125 Jefferson street." -Ferdinand Freihgrath, the German.poet. whom the Neue Wiener, Freie Presse tried to, make its managing editor, has wisely declinited that offer. Mr. Freiligrath is a fat old gfutle-man, rather lazy, fond of a good glass of beer, and not possessed of any journalistic experience. -A Russian farmer recently applied to a St. Petersburg publisher for work as a translator, and was found to be thoroughly versed in English, Spanish, French auti German, and an elegant translator. He had become familiar with these by studying a little every day after his labors in the field. -A young man in Newburyport, Mass. prepared for his wedding, which was to have taken place on Sunday last, by purchasing a barrel of beer for his friends. The removebarren of beer for ins friends. The remore-less State Constable, however, seized the beer, and the young man actually refused to have the wedding performed unless he could have the liquor. The lady in the case is conse-quently experiencing the pair of hope deferred. -The Detroit Free Press (Democratic) deems it already settled that no party can suc-ceed in the next Presidential election without inscribing upon its banner universal amnesty, and probably universal suffrage, a tariff for purposes of revenue and not protection, a speedy return to specie payments, and a most rigidly honest, faithful and economical admin-interation of the flowerment to the order that 1 istration of the Government, to the end that taxes may be largely diminished. -Recently numbers of English immigrants have arrived at Montreal from Ontario and sought assistance from the St. George's So-ciety, with the view of making their way home to England again. Whereupon the Montreal Gazette remarks, that for three months past the resources of the society and the time of its officers have been severely taxed in assisting immigrants forward to Ontario, and it cannot be expected that the same operations will be performed for their returning. returning. —The Duke of Montpension is accused Jac the Correspondence Generate of Javing brom-guilty of a most contemptible act for the pur-pose of gratifying a multicious spirit of reverge toward his sister-in-law, ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain. The Duke, it says, bought at a year high price a number of letters written by the Omen to one of her former favorites at a time Queen to one of her former favorites at a time when their relations were of a most infimate mature. These letters he has caused to be re-produced in large numbers by means of a pho-tographic process, and to be distributed all over spain, where they have of course pro-duced a great scandal.

of the two sides was very triendly, on account of the extraordinary care taken by all that the Harvards should have nothing to complain of There are various theories of the cause of Harvard's failures. It is rumored that their Harvard's failures. It is rumored that their diet has been lately vegetarian, but it is not true. Loring is criticised for not having English coaching; Burnham for bad steering, but many good judges declare that the race was almost a repetition of the race between the English universities, and Harvard failed be-cause its style is that of Cambridge. Among the Americans who witnessed the race was different Buddey and Marse the

race were Consuls Dudley and Morse, the Hon. S. S. Cox, Messrs. Welker, Morgan, Sturgis, and Wilkes. The American press was largely represented, and a number of English literary men were present.

A good deal of money was lost by bets being taken when Oxford was belind. The largest loss I heard of by an American was four hundred pounds. An effort was made to foul Oxford. It will

be investigated. The individual was in dress like a member of a famous rowing club, and a lad was in his boat. No one supposes it other than an attempt to win a bet.

The relative crews are very kindly to-night; they dire together at Mr. Phillips' residence, at Mortlake. To morrow the Harvard crew willdine with Morgan Baker, and on Monday both crews will be at the London Rowing Club

Immediately after that the Harvard will disperse. Mr. Simmons goes to Heidelberg to pursue his studies. He has gained much admiration for his beautiful rowing, as has Lo-ring for his science. Thomas Hughes visited the crews just before the race. He has dined

with the Harvard crew. Hall, the Oxford coxswain, who looks like a boy of twelve years, receives much praise for his tact.

Wormall, editor of Bell's Life, attributes

wormain, enfor of *Deas Life*, attributes much to Willan's four years' experience of the course with the Cambridge races.' Kelly, the coach, declares that lack of scien-tific rowing and bad steering lost the race. On the press boat there were only fifty persons, to which the number was limited by the Thames Conservance. A near these on its remember which the humber was limited by the Thames Conservancy. Among those on it represent-ing American journals were Dicey, Chickson, Kirwan, Smalley, and one Wilks was on the unpire's boat. No question was raised before the unpires, who were Galston, Captain of the London Rowing Club, for the Harvard crew, and Chitty, for the Oxford crew, Hughes being the referee.

being the referee. Fay, of the Harvard crew, made desperate forts to alter the tide of atlairs, and although the coxswain threw water over his men and roused them to fresh exertions every minute, they gradually fell astern. Then they, put on another sputt, and rapidly drew up to their competitors, but it died out, and Oxford pre-served the lead, although their boat was nearly overturned by some parties whom the Thames police would have done well to look after. The Oxonians won by three boat-lengths, but with great effort. The American crew thus gave a better ac-count of themselves than was expected, and such a magnificent race it may never be my lot to witness. I omitted to state that the Harvard crew won the toss, and took the the coxswain threw water over his men and

Harvard crew won the toss, and took the Middlesex side, but bad steering rendered it worse than useless.

Another Account.

They sped away quietly and swiftly, and, though the Euglish experts clauned that Oxford had by far the better "form," the quick dash of Harvard was quite equal to it for mere grace, however it may have been for power. And the power did not seem lacking at first. In three lengths, however, Oxford drew slightly-very slightly-ahead, and away they went up the river, the Har-vard oars going a little faster than the Oxthey dwindled down the stretch towards they dwindled down the stretch towards Hammersmith Bridge—in plain sight from Putney Bridge. Up to that point Harvard had had a stretch analogous to her course a home, and the coxswain was an hieumbrance —so that it was still anybody's race. But as

Enterprising Brahmins.

Enterprising Brahmins. The occan is the Kala paramee of the Brah-min, for, sailing on that "black water" to places beyond the seas, he loses forever caste and social position. Some half a dozen years since, a Brahmin, reckless of the losses which his daring entailed, set sail for England, and returned to be sent to Coventry by his class. What cared he? He proposed to reverse the facts in the old story about Mahomet. To the Prophet the mountain would not come so Prophet the mountain would not come, so The Prophet the mountain would have come, so the Prophet prudently set out for the moun-tain. The mountain of caste looked frown ingly on the Brahmin, but its shadow fell on him only for half a dozen years, and, instead of his yielding and doing penance, numerous converts have imitated his prudent but unorhodox example.

Professional Secrets.

An exchange says : It might be well to determine with exactness the nature of a privileged communication made to professional men. Thus doctors, priests and lawyers are all made the professional depositaries of secrets. It seems neces-sary for the very existence of society that these classes should be not merely privileged but bound in law, as they are in professional honor, to preserve their secrets inviolate. Pownleyity they are helived to be privileged Popularity, they are believed to be privileged; but a recent discussion before the British Medical Association seems to establish the ex-Traordinary fact that, according to the Eng-lish law of evidence, a medical witness, is not merely not protected and privileged, but is bound to divulge secrets which have become known to him in a professional capacity. Why should such an invidious discrimination be made in his regard when the relationship of solicitor or barrister and client, and of priest and ponitent, are practically, if not theoreti-cally, guarded by the most stringent privilege and secrecy.

Rough on Aldermen.

. 1propos of the ducal munificence. of his. Highness of Edinburgh, who made shabby presents to the colonists of Victoria and New presents to the colonists of Victoria and New South Wales and then charged them to the imperial account, the New York World tells a story showing how these things are managed in Kiel. The King of Prussia, in his recent "progress" through his dominions, went to that city, and was breakfasted by the officers of the municipality, who generously placed the cost to the popular account. But the good people of the city, though acknowledging the honor, "could not see this," so they refused to pay, and required the magnificent Aldermen to settle the bill. The matter was finally referred to the Ministry of the Interior, which sided with the peasants. The precedent might be a useful one in the case of the young English prince.

The N. Y. World says: The eccentric and captivating Princess Metternich, who has invented more crazy toilets and done more charitable objects than any other woman of fashion in Europe comes naturally by her oddity if not by her be-nevolence: Her father, Count Nagy-Saudor, a Maygar magnate of fortune, was so addicted to strange and astounding freaks of athletic fun, that his name was made famous thereby from Bohemia to the Banat. He thought nothing of riding at full speed down the most rickety staticases and the steepest cliffs. He made his horse jump over a hollow-square of bayonets, trot along the top of a castle wall, and back off a dining-table. In short, he did both his "level" and his roll-ing best togbreak his neck, and, of. course, never succeded in doing so. In testimony whereof, his duiful daughter has just caused one of the best draughtsmen in Germany to make up an album, every page of which com-memorates one of her sire's most frantic per-formances. This album she has had bound in An Eccentric Nobleman. This album she has had bound in

PRINCE ARTHUR.

The Dominion Press on His Visit. From the Halifax Chronicle (anti-confederate) (August 24.]

The contrast between the splendid reception accorded to Prince Arthur, after scarce a day's preparation, joined in as it was by all classes of the community, and that given to the Governor-General by a small section of our people after weeks of labor, should convey to the mode after weeks of labor, should convey to the public men of the Dominion a lesso to the public men of the Dominion a lesson they have long needed as to the real feelings of the people of this province during our late political struggles. Wronged undoubtedly as no British colonists had been wronged before, and wronged in part through the careless indifference of Brit-ish statesmen to their interests and feelings, tempted by the salendid prospect of a future tempted by the splendid, prospect of a future of invigorated commerce and rapid develop-ment of the country's internal wealth, offered ment of the country's internal wealth, offered by an alliance with the United States, they yet preserved their loyalty; but only because they refused to identify it with love for the Dominion, or identify the permanence of our present institutions, with the permanence of British connection. Had they done so it is doubtful whether a single spark of loyalty would have remained in the breast of an anti-confederate. That this has not been the case the country may well rejoice, for it is thus proved that our people do not act hastily—that they, are not fickle. While, to those inclined to think them tame, the spirited refusal of the citizens of Halifax the spirited refusal of the etiters of Halfax to cooperate in welcoming the Dominion Governor will convey a truer impression to their, character. Personally Sir John Young would have been welcome. A veteran statesman, a man of singular ability; one who had wisely governed the coloability, one who had wisely governed the colo-nics committed to his care, were it not that he came here ropresenting a State for which, although we are members of it, we entertain the most profound detestation, he would have been welcomed as was no Governor before. As it was, that his reception was no utterly marred by the presentation of an anti-con-federate address or a riot, can but be attri-uted to the generation of the stributed to the good sense and hospitality of our citizens, who were unwilling to render un-

THE DRY TIME.

Post.

Suffering in Maryland.

The Maryland papers have the following tems in relation to the drought. The Hagers-

town Herald says: In the vicinity of Sharpsburg, in this county, there has been a protracted, drought, whilst here and in other parts of the county the weather has been quite seasonable until within the last two weeks. But now the drought has reached us, accompanied with a heat which is almost unbearable, and corn, potatoes, grass and vegetables are suffering severely from its effects. If it continues another week the corn rop must fall below a half an average, and the other crops be reduced accordingly. The Frederick *Examiner* of Wednesday

evening says: The drought still continues, although at the time of penning this the prospect for a rain was good. The supply of water in the reser-voir is rapidly diminishing. The hydrants are now shut at one o'clock in the afternoon, and on bottomer function of a clock in the turned on between five and six o'clock in the turned on between five and six o'clock in the morning. A feeling of uneasiness is manifest-ing itself along our citizens, in consequence of the continued dry weather. Should the water in the reservoir give out a great deal of inconvenience will be experienced. Many of the wells were filled up when the water-works were built, and the springs, but few in num-ber, would be very inconvenient to a great majority of our citizens should they have to majority of our citizens should they have to be resorted to. The water in Carroll creek is also very low, and would hardly be fit for use

As an indication of the severity of the drought, we will mention the fact that the well of Mr. Henry Fraley, living in West Patrick street, has gone entirely dry, the first time it has been known to go dry for thirty years. We also understand that a number of springs and wells in the country have gone dry, and some of them have never been known to fail before. There were several fine showers last week in different parts of the country, but it still remains very dry in this locality, and tears are entertained of a failure of the corn and potato crops. The Annapolis Gazette says:

The drought in Anne Arundel county is still protracted, much to the dismay of our farmers and the destruction of their crops. The roads are still very dusty, in consequence of which the traveling is very unpleasant. From what has already been experienced the prospect for the corn crop is very gloomy. The Cumberland Civilian says:

Everybody now wants rain. What is to be done? Generally, camp meetings are quite successful in opening up "the windows of hearen," but this time it don't work. If a

denied that any breach of the peace had been committed, and again pleaded his "instruc-tions" as the only reason for making the arrest. I was finally held for a further hearing upon the charge of "obstructing a public highway." Not one word was said alsut "interrupting a congregation during worship," nor of a complaint to that effect having ever been made! I have every reason to believe that no such

St. Peter's Church, and can only infer that it is the after-thought of an officer who obedience to the behests of the whisky influ-ence of the neighborhood, has been betrayed to raise a prejudice against me, behind which he hopes to shelter himself from the consequences his misconduct.

Very respectfully yours, &c., CENO. R. WENTZ. Phila., Aug. 26, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

-At the Walnut Street Theatre, this evening, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will ap-pear in a romantic drama entitled The Pioncer Patriot. The performance will commence Patriot. The performance will commence with the farce An Unprotected Female. The Walnut has in rehearsal the dramas Kathleen Marourneen, Norah O'Neil, and Colleen Baun. -On Monday evening next the Arch Street Theatre will introduce to the public the Lydia Thompson Burlesque troupe in Stabad the Sailor. This burlesque will be produced in a

-Carneross & Dixey's Opera House is now open for the season, with a tull company, con-taining all the old favorites. A first-rate bill will be produced this and every evening.

-A correspondent writes to us as follows of the Mendelssohn Society: "As the musical season approaches the various societies are marshalling their forces, and preparing for an active campaign. Among these, the Men-delssohn Society, which has been in active and vigorous operation for a number of years, has been entirely re-organized; new laws have been adopted, and an entire new board of directors of active nusicians 'elected. The active list comprises a large number of firstactive list complexes a large number of list rate practical singers. The Society is really an advanced school of instruction, with sufficient available talent to pro-duce, the best compositions. In this Society persons of limited means, but already possessing some musical knowledge, can have the advantage of first-class practice. This and all Societies of the kind, deserve the sup port of the public. The reflex influence upon church and school music is not easily estimated, and now that we are to have a system of musical training in the public schools, let the public see that these props of the system

are strengthened. Mr. Jean Louis has been reclected musical director of the Mendelssohn, and as director of nusic in the public schools. A thorough and liberal support of this Society cannot fail to render it a splendid auxiliary in the most im-portant work of laying the foundation for a good public school musical training:

Pharmaecutical Conundrum.

Editor of the Bulletin.-Sin: Out of three hundred and sixty-three retail drug stores in the city of Philadelphia, one hundred and forty-four of them are situated on the corners of the streets.) Can you tell me why it is so? J. H. C.

J. H.-C. [We really don't know. But it strikes us that one hundred and forty-four druggists are only equal to one gross-sir.]