or whether they would sanction and give aid to any revolutionary movement on the part of Ismail Pacha under present circumstances. That they have the controlling voice in the matter there can be no doubt. They are not ignorant that the interests involved in the Suez Canal are really the material objects involved in the difficulty between the Porte and the Viceroy, and they will be guided accordingly in the course which they may pursue, should any serious trouble arise between the Sultan and the Khedive. What course these two nations may take would probably render the action of the Sultan very easy, unless Russia should come in as a third party in the controversy, in which event the whole phase of things would be changed, and the Eastern question would attain a new shape—perhaps that of a general European war. Such a result is not improbable; but as far as we can see now the Turkish question wears a very cloudy and embarrassing aspect.

Opera in the United States—Music for the People.

Some of the London and Paris journals which pay particular attention to the opera and musical art generally have been discussing the question of establishing opera for the people. It appears that such a project has been entertained in Paris. The price of admission, it is said, should range from half a franc upwards, or, in other words, the price should be so low that the cost to the mass of the people should not be higher than at the ordinary theatres. But considering the expense of operatic entertainments, including the high salaries to first class artists, it is suggested that such an undertaking would not pay unless the buildings be large enough to accommodate many thousands of spectators. Hence it is proposed to have much larger opera houses. A London journal argues that in a properly constructed theatre operas might be performed with good effect before audiences as large as those which were brought together at the Crystal Palace by the Handel festival performances. It says that excellent opportunities were afforded in the Crystal Palace of the range and effect of the singing voice over the voice of orators; for, while the speakers at the meeting in favor of the Irish Church could scarcely make themselves heard at thirty yards distance, the voices of the great singers at the Handel festival, especially the sopranos and tenors, were heard throughout the length and breadth of the vast enclosure. These projects, suggestions and arguments in favor of establishing opera for the people in the great capitals of Europe are worthy of consideration by the people and enterprising capitalists of New York and our other large cities.

Why cannot something be done to give the people here cheap music, and, above all, cheap opera, which combines with a high and an attractive style of music the most agreeable theatrical representations? In orchestral or instrumental music Mr. Theodore Thomas has solved the problem. At his Central Park Garden concerts the price of admission is only thirty-five cents, and there are large audiences nightly of three or four thousand people—of people, too, from the higher classes of society as well as from the poorer class. They are truly, in the broadest sense, the people's concerts. Many predicted that he would fail when he first commenced this social revolution, for such it may be called; but he has succeeded and is making money. Cannot the same be done with opera? We believe it could, if large opera houses were erected, with a proper regard to acoustics, that would hold many thousands of people. The price of admission could then be made low and the masses of the people could afford to enjoy the music, while at the same time the best artists could be well paid. And what artist is there who would not rather sing to thousands, with all the fire and impulse that would be inspired by their plaudits, than to slim houses of cold dilettanti and affected aristocracy? It has been shown that the kid-gloved class alone cannot support opera in this country. It is only successful when some extraordinary star brings out the people and causes them to squeeze out a portion of their limited incomes for the occasion. Of all countries in the world this is best suited for just such a people's opera as is spoken of in Paris and London, and where it has the best chance of success. We have an example on a small scale in the success of the operas given by Brignoli and his artists at Long Branch. There is no theatre at that place, and the performance was in the large dining room of the Continental Hotel; but the place was crowded, simply because there was no form or exclusiveness and because everybody could attend without much cost. That is as it should be in New York and everywhere else in this country.

But what are we to do for opera this winter? The *opéra bouffe* is dead, and did not die a day too soon. Apart from a few sparkling and popular airs it was the merest trash, and demoralizing. We are to have the English opera, with Parepa; but that is always heavy and unattractive. The fine voice of Parepa can hardly save it from the fate of all preceding experiments. Nature never intended that opera should be in English. We have some elements here for Italian opera, and others could be had by proper management. Why does not the "silver voiced" Brignoli make up a respectable company for New York the coming season? He is a host in himself, and has several good artists with him. It is said he is going to California this fall with a good company. The people of that State, with all their gold and lavish expenditure of money, cannot support such a company long. He should prepare the way for returning to New York early in the winter, and in addition to the artists he has should get others, either here or from Europe. This seems to be the only chance we have of Italian opera this winter. If he will go to work earnestly and show more regard for the opinion and caprices of the public he can succeed; or if Brignoli, Parepa, Kellogg and some other stars would unite and give a popular as well as fashionable turn to opera they would be well rewarded. But for the future, as we said before, the opera, to be a living, permanent institution in this republican country, must be brought within the reach of the people generally. Let us hope some enterprising capitalists and artists will take this view of the matter and supply what the public want.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

English Comments on the International Boat Race.

Napoleon Reported Seriously Ill.

A Panic on the French Bourse and Eugenie to Return.

Fifty Bishops Decline to Attend in Rome.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

THE SITUATION IN PARAGUAY

Trouble Threatening in the Scranton Coal Regions.

J. Ross Browne and the Burlingame Mission.

FRANCE.

Panic on the Bourse—Alarming Reports of Napoleon's Health—Prince Napoleon's Position—Eugenie to Hasten Home.

PARIS, August 30, 1869.

The city is full of rumors to-day regarding the condition of the health of the Emperor Napoleon, and a perfect panic prevails on the Bourse in consequence of the statements which are made on the subject by different parties and individuals while these rumors, which are merely the work of stock-jobbers, are being circulated.

There is no doubt that the state of the health of the Emperor is really such as to create anxiety on the part of the public. He suffers from disease of the bladder. The different political parties, in and out of the Legislature, are busily engaged in speculating as to the issue of this physical affection. The imperial family is also alarmed. It is said that the Empress Eugénie will hasten back from Corsica immediately, in consequence of the receipt of news of such import from home, and that the idea of her trip to the East will be abandoned.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte intends, it is said, to make a democratic speech in the Senate some day during the next ensuing week, but his friends are opposed to its delivery just now. They allege that if the present empire should fall his pretended democracy will not save his position in the eyes of the French people.

The Empress condemns his conduct towards such a path and issue, as being both unwise and ungrateful.

The Official Bulletin.

PARIS, August 30, 1869.

The following news is official:—The condition of the Emperor grows more and more satisfactory.

ENGLAND.

News of Napoleon's Health—Opinion of the Bourse Panic and its Causes—The Byron Scandal Story.

LONDON, August 30, 1869.

The *Times* of to-day says—There is much anxiety with respect to French intelligence. Napoleon was certainly ill. None spoke of any imminent danger, yet there was the utmost uneasiness in Parisian society and on the Bourse. The panic was intense on Thursday, and has been so since, though the alarm is now subsiding. The news is still confused and contradictory, and public opinion refuses to be reassured. We have no wish to lay a great stress on the Emperor's indisposition, but we hardly believe the rumors are the result of stock strategems. We do not think any good end can be served by a stubborn denial of the fact of the Emperor's sickness. It is not without reason that physicians attend at St. Cloud daily. It is satisfactory to hear that he is able to transact business.

The article by Mrs. Stowe on Lord and Lady Byron creates considerable excitement. The *Telegraph* comments editorially:—Without further explanation this fearful story cannot be accepted as true. The *Post* says:—The question arises whether, in the absence of authority, this article can be read as Lady Byron's own statement.

Bulletins from the Continent.

LONDON, August 30—Evening.

The reports from Paris of the Emperor's health continue to be reassuring.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is confined to his bed by a chronic malady, but that the present attack is not of an alarming character.

The Cotton Market—The Weather.

LONDON, August 30, 1869.

The London *Times* to-day, in its Manchester cotton trade report, says it is admitted that the returns of sales of cotton at Liverpool were falsified every day last week. The figures really amounted to but little more than half those given to the public. As a result there is something like a panic at Manchester, and for the present all confidence is lost in the truth of the returns from Liverpool. There is no disposition to do business either on the part of the seller or the buyer.

The weather to-day is somewhat colder.

Irish Agitation in a New Shape.

LONDON, August 30, 1869.

Excursions were made yesterday by the Irish citizens of London to Hampton Court and Gravesend. At both places the excursionists organized meetings, at which appeals were made to the government for an amnesty to the Fenians now under conviction.

Assassination of a Farmer.

LONDON, August 30, 1869.

Mr. Mayo, a farmer of Newport, was yesterday shot and killed by an assassin. The act is regarded as an agrarian outrage. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

SPAIN.

General Prim and Napoleon.

MADRID, August 30, 1869.

General Prim has had no interview with the Emperor Napoleon, but has been promised an audience as soon as the latter recovers from his illness.

General Izquierdo has resigned his office as Captain General of New Castile.

ROME.

Bishops Declining the Papal Summons.

LONDON, August 30, 1869.

It is now reported from Rome that fifty bishops only have declined to attend the Ecumenical Council.

HUNGARY.

The Servian Assassination Case.

PESTH, August 30, 1869.

The Supreme Court has approved the impeachment of Prince Alexander Karageorgewich for the assassination of the late Prince of Servia, but has permitted him, under heavy bail, to leave his prison in order to prepare his defence.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

English Opinion of the Harvard and Oxford Boat Contest—The Scene—The Struggle and Result in an Editorial Point of View—Pluck and Energy of the Harvards—Training, Science and a Common Lineage.

LONDON, August 30, 1869.
Via French Atlantic Cable.

The London *Times* of to-day has the following leader on the late international boat race:—

The gentle and joyous struggle of Oxford and Harvard on the Thames water on the 27th of August, 1869, will long be remembered on both sides of the Atlantic, and the story of the day will be one of the first things which the youngster still at school whose name has been only just put down for the next vacancy at the old Oxford house of his father or his tutor will appropriate to himself. It will be a radiation of the university; another page in that book of many stories in which Oxford appears as the flower of the nation, and the nation has the stock bearing that consummate flower. Nor will Harvard have less reason to commemorate the gallantry of her sons. Harvard too is an epitome of national history. The English traveller must be strangely compounded, especially if he acknowledges any obligation to a university in his own land, who is not interested in this Cambridge of the New World.

It is nearly 250 years since the settlers in New England founded the university on the banks of the Charles river in grateful imitation of that other on the banks of the Cam, where their spiritual leaders received their early training. It is 230 years since the pious Harvard, himself an old Cambridge man, gave it the endowment which has immortalized his name. Ever since Harvard has been the alma mater of New England; its brick pile of living rooms, its substantial granite library, its old halls, adorned with the portraits of successive Presidents and other distinguished members, its chapel oppressive with severe divinity, all encompassed about with umbrageous elms and spreading limes, are veritable refreshments to the European visitor, for they speak of a past wedded to the present in a country where all else seems to have been newly created by the men of to-day. They exercise, too, a corresponding influence over New Englanders themselves. Harvard has educated Boston, just as Boston has educated the United States. The best culture of the nation is there. Nor was it other than a natural impulse of the training of this school that it should challenge our own Oxford to an issue, which, though of merely physical training, had the crowning merit of admitting an exact comparison between the competitors. The Harvard men are of the best families of Massachusetts, although one of them nominally hails from the Sandwich Islands. It is understood that this is due to an accidental migration of his father but three or four years since, and, like his comrades, his birth, his education and his descent, connect him with Plymouth Rock.

Our men appeared in the ordinary Jerseys, with short sleeves reaching about a third of the way from the shoulder to the elbow, and wore the straw hats familiar to us all. The Harvard men had white scarfs around their foreheads, with no covering for the crown of their heads, and their Jerseys were cut away above the shoulder so as to allow the freest action of their arms. After a little delay a start is made, the Harvard crew have jumped away and are putting forth wonders of power. The superficial view is entirely in their favor. The Americans in the two steamers are wildly excited and give a peculiar cheer, ah! ah! ah! The Oxford boat looks torpid by comparison, but it compels admiration by the perfect evenness of its stroke, the iron and steel like and the almost superhuman regularity of its movement. The energy of the Harvard men was magnificent, but there was a sort of flutter even at the outset. Nevertheless they got ahead and they were doing five or six strokes more to the minute when they cleared their antagonists. If what is were a sure presage of what will be, their victory was certain, but time was the essence of the struggle. Take a young fellow of twenty-five, such as many of us have known and may know, his pulse knows no change, his thews are as of brass, he looks out upon the world with eyes that have no shadows, he might live to be a hundred, but it is a million to one that he does not. Time will beat him. It was so with Harvard at the moment of their greatest hopes. The experts shook their heads. It was still 10 to 1. Not a third of the course had been rowed when Oxford began to overhaul their antagonists, and going under Hammersmith bridge the Oxford bow was in a line with Harvard No. 3.

The Harvard stroke oar evidently knew as well as everybody else the conditions of the game, and seeing that everything depended upon keeping his crew in their position of advantage he made a desperate spurt, but the effort, though gallantly seconded, made the essential unsteadiness of his crew only more apparent. Once more, however, "Ah! ah! ah!" burst from American lips, but the dreaded enemy crept on, got fairly abreast, and forged ahead.

Something has been said of a mistake on the part of the Harvard coxswain, and had it happened nothing could be more pardonable, seeing that coxswains are absolute novelties in Harvard experience; but we are disposed to reject the suggestion as unfounded. Certain, at all events, it is that there was nothing to compensate any error of this kind, for the little Oxford coxswain was as faultless as his men.

Meanwhile the Oxford boat got two, three, apparently four lengths ahead. The Harvard crew stuck gallantly to their work, although they were "all abroad" as regards time, when an absolute novelty was seen, to the astonishment of those who were following. The Harvard coxswain was seen to drop his right hand into the water and splash it in the faces of his men. This manœuvre was repeated two or three times, and it is not too much to say that something like a spasm of horror thrilled the breasts of the orthodox at the sight. The predominating thought, it must be said, was not so much astonishment at the novelty as at the confession it applied that the race was hopeless. The winning post was in sight, Oxford was three lengths ahead, and, "barring accidents," nothing could save the event. A man rowing a lady in a gig did, indeed, at the last moment, pull across the Oxford boat, and this deprived Oxford of at least two lengths—but the victory remained unaffected in character and circumstances.

The match and its issue afford no inapt illustration of the difference between the two nations. The Englishmen were heavier and the English coxswain was lighter than the Harvard coxswain, but it must remain entirely doubtful on which side the mere balance of strength inclined. As for gallantry, energy and pluck, Harvard showed an example we may humbly hope to equal, but which we cannot exceed. The victory was a victory of education, and here the advantage was all on our side. We live, not in rowing only, a closer life. The competition is sharper; the lessons of the past are more searching and more exact. The margin of our lives is so narrow that every possible economy of strength has been utilized during successive generations. Rowing is with us a science. It has been developed bit by bit by men who have made it their business and knew that on the contests before them the smallest wrinkle told. Thus it happened on Friday that the Oxford crew knew precisely the limits of continuous effort. They knew where to abstain as well as where to abound. The advantage is, however, perhaps not without its drawbacks, for it may be that nations, like men, should have some reserve of natural endowment which should be, as it were, not brought into tillage so as to be better able to meet the days when the progress of others shall have equalized the benefits of training.

Dinner of the London Rowing Club to the Boat Crews of the Oxford and Harvard Universities.

LONDON, August 30—Evening.

The London Rowing Club this evening gave a grand dinner to the Oxford and Harvard Universities boat crews at the Crystal Palace. The Oxford crew was represented by Willan alone, while the Harvard crew was represented by Simmonds, Fay, Lyman, Bass, Rice, Burnham and Blackie. The party, though private, numbered more than 100 persons, including Charles Dickens and Thomas Hughes, ex-member of Parliament.

Charles Dickens, in proposing the principal toast of the evening, said:—That remarkable volume which was published within a short time of his visit to the United States contained biographies of ninety-five young men, well nurtured, well born, and trained in peaceful pursuits, who, when their country called them, sought distinction in the late war. Those great spirits displayed extraordinary aptitude and were distinguished by their deeds and great heroism. Every one of them had been educated in one school—that school the Harvard University. (Cheers.) They fought against odds—were remarkable for the invincible spirit in which they received defeat. Was not the contest of last Friday an evidence in point of the spirit such as was shown by their predecessors in the late war? (Cheers.) He then paid handsome compliments to the Oxford crew. In referring again to the Harvard crew, Mr. Dickens said that the manner in which they would be received on their return home would find a ready echo in every corner of England.

Mr. Simmonds, of the Harvard crew, briefly responding, said that he considered that it was no disgrace to have been defeated by such a crew as Oxford pitted against them.

Mr. Willan, of the Oxford crew, then rose, and replying to the compliments of Mr. Dickens and Mr. Simmonds, apologized for the absence of his colleagues. He then stated that of all the races in which he had rowed he had never been so hard pressed as in the race with the Harvards.

The whole entertainment wound up with a splendid display of fireworks in front of the Crystal Palace, which was given in honor of both crews and which was witnessed by vast numbers of people.

The entertainment altogether was a grand success.

AUSTRIA.

A Bank Failure.

PARIS, August 30, 1869.

The suspension of a bank in Vienna is announced. Its name has not yet been ascertained.

Baron von Beust to-day closed the sessions of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations. In his speech he announced that he was authorized to give the Emperor's sanction to the resolutions which they had respectively adopted. He said their proceedings would fix attention upon foreign affairs and contribute to the maintenance of peace.

EGYPT.

Suez Canal Navigation Rules.

PARIS, August 30, 1869.

The regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal are published. They state that the canal will be open to vessels of all nationalities with a draft of less than seven and a half metres.

CHINA.

The Massacre of Christian Missionaries.

HONG KONG, August 5,
Via LONDON, August 30, 1869.

The reports of the massacre of Christian missionaries in the province of Szchuen have been confirmed. Twenty are known to have been killed by the populace. The Pekin government has instituted inquiries concerning the outrages.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

No Operations Attempted by the Allies Against Lopez—Favorable Position of the Paraguayan Forces.

LONDON, August 30, 1869.

Authentic details of the war in Paraguay have been received. No operations have been attempted by the allies against the forces of Lopez in the mountains, nor have the Paraguayans offered any opposition to General Partinho's march on Villa Rica. The chief position of Lopez in the Cordilleras commands such a view that no movements of the allies can pass unseen by him.

Condition of British Subjects Under Lopez

LONDON, August 30, 1869.

Mr. Stuart, British Minister to the Argentine Confederation, in a despatch dated Buenos Ayres, July 26, says General McMahon, late Minister of the United States to Paraguay, had arrived there. He reported that he left the British subjects who were in the service of Lopez in good health, well satisfied with their condition and treatment, and not at all anxious to leave the country. He brought with him a considerable sum of money from them for parties in England and the United States and states that in some cases President Lopez made them advances to enable them to provide for their friends at home. General McMahon was to leave soon for England, bearing the letters and messages which he had been commissioned to deliver.

CUBA.

Movements of the Patriots in the Jurisdiction of Colon—Spanish Reports of Spanish Victories.

HAVANA, August 30, 1869.

Letters from the jurisdiction of Colon state that the insurgents left that quarter, going eastward and taking with them all the slaves of the San Antonio estate.

Governor Trillo, of Sagua la Grande, surprised the insurgents at Encrucijala and killed twelve of them.

A *Te Deum* is ordered to be sung in the churches of Puerto Principe for the disappearance of the cholera.

Captain Ureola, with one hundred men, killed ten insurgents and took thirteen prisoners near Cubitas, in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

The *Diario's* editorial semi-monthly review of the situation for the Spanish steamer regrets its inability to send flattering notices regarding the suppression of the insurrection, but reiterates the statement that the Spaniards are completely in the ascendancy in seven jurisdictions of the Eastern and Central Departments.

Dismissal of a Member of the Vigilance Committee.

HAVANA, August 30, 1869.

Domingo Ferrera, a member of a vigilance committee who were appointed by the government to enforce the collection of the customs, has been dismissed for engaging in contraband traffic.

VIRGINIA.

Serious Conflagration in the Dismal Swamp—Heavy Destruction of Property—Wild Animals Driven Out by the Heat.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1869.

The following has been received from Richmond:—

A destructive conflagration is raging in the Dismal Swamp in this State, the origin being accidental. Miles of fencing, cord wood and other property are being destroyed. The area of the conflagration is confined to the territory between the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, about eight miles from Norfolk, and the passing trains are exposed to such an extent that the doors and windows are tightly secured to prevent injury to the passengers. Swamp cattle, black bears and all sorts of wild game are being driven from the Swamp, and the farmers are securing large quantities. The vicinity of new fibre factories on the verge of the Swamp is particularly endangered. The conflagrations occur frequently during severe dry spells, but on this occasion the fire is unprecedentedly destructive.

TENNESSEE.

Lawlessness in Rutherford and Sumner Counties—Negroes and Planters Driven from Their Homes.

NASHVILLE, August 30, 1869.

Nearly one hundred negroes have come to this place from the neighborhood of Rutherford county and report that they have been driven away from their homes by lawless white men. These negroes have been working on shares with the planters, and they as well as planters will lose heavily, if they are not protected in securing the crop. A well known planter from that neighborhood who makes about 300 bales of cotton has been threatened by the regulators, and came yesterday to see what can be done to protect himself and the negroes in his employ. Bands of lawless white men are operating also in Sumner county, vising negro cabins, taking the occupants out and whipping them. The men engaged in the business are wholly irresponsible. They will not work themselves and desire to prevent others from enjoying the fruits of their labor. Governor Senter's proclamation warning them may have some effect, but it is probable the planters will have to form a combination for self-protection.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY.

J. Ross Browne Denies Having Denounced Burlingame or His Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 30, 1869.

J. Ross Browne denies that he denounced Burlingame's mission, and awards due credit to Burlingame for his honesty of purpose, but thinks the Chinese government will not move forward, except under the enforcing of treaty rights. He disavows all participation in the charge against Burlingame of showing fraudulent credentials or procuring the appointment of a new Minister to China.

The steamer Montana sailed for Panama to-day, with $430,000 in treasure, of which $8,000 are for New York, $413,000 for England, and $9,000 for Panama.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

A General Holiday at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—Reception by the Prince—The Great Corporation Ball.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., August 30, 1869.

A general holiday was observed here to-day in honor of the visit of Prince Arthur. He held a reception at noon at which 500 persons were present. He then drove around the city, with his suite, and was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds on the streets. He was afterwards photographed in his carriage under a triumphal arch. This evening he attended a dinner at the government house, and from there was escorted by a firemen's torchlight procession to the Colonial building, where he opened the ball with Mrs. Mayor Desbrisay. An immense crowd was present in the building, which was elegantly decorated, and a fine supper was served. He also attended the firemen's ball. The whole party are much pleased with the warmth and cordiality of the reception. The town is brilliant with bonfires and illuminations.

The Prince to Attend a Ball at St. John.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 30, 1869.

A despatch has been received here, which announces that Prince Arthur will not hold a levee in St. John, but will be pleased to attend the ball on the 7th of September. The ball will be held in the skating rink. A committee are at work making the necessary preparations.

Proposed Reception of the Prince at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Ont., August 30, 1869.

The government steamboat agent here has been instructed to have the steamship Napoleon III. ready at the River Du Loup on the 13th prox., to receive Prince Arthur.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Exportation of Silver—Removal of Troops Postponed—Business and Annexation.

QUEBEC, Ont., August 30, 1869.

The merchants have agreed to second Mr. Weir's scheme for the exportation of silver. The exportation is to commence on the 1st of October. Over $40,000 has already been subscribed.

The *Journal de Quebec* admits that business at Quebec is at a very low ebb, but cannot see how annexation will cure it.

The first sod of the Gosford Railway was turned at Lovell's on Saturday.

It is rumored that the intended removal of the troops this autumn has been postponed.

NEW YORK.

Fearful Scene in Buffalo—Ninety Cattle Stampeded in the Streets—A Man Smothered to Death in a Cargo of Wheat.

BUFFALO, August 30, 1869.

About seven o'clock this morning a drove of ninety head of Texan cattle that had been landed from the International ferryboat, stampeded and ran in every direction through the streets at a furious rate, goring and trampling everything that came in their way. One man was tossed by a mad bull into Niagara street Park. A woman was fatally gored at another point, and a number of persons were more or less injured. Five or six of the infuriated animals were shot by citizens. About forty head are missing. Some of the cattle swam the Niagara river and scattered on the Canada side, others are still running in the suburbs. Had the stampede occurred at any other hour of the day, when crowds of persons would have been in the streets, the casualties would have been fearful.

A shoveller named John Marshal, while engaged in loading a boat at the Niagara elevator, becoming exhausted by a day and night's continuous labor, laid down in one of the compartments of the boat and went to sleep about four o'clock, on Saturday, and was smothered by a deposit of wheat upon him. After the removal of 2,000 bushels of grain the body was recovered.

The Buffalo Century Plant Captured by Chicago—Catholic and Episcopalian Discussions—Masonic Excursionists from Canada.

ROCHESTER, August 30, 1869.

The famous century plant of this city was shipped for Chicago yesterday, after having been visited by over 20,000 strangers from the different States of the Union.

Right Rev. Bishop McQuade (Catholic) delivered an address last night at St. Patrick's Cathedral in reply to Right Rev. Bishop Coxe (Episcopal), on the question of nunneries and other Catholic schools.

A steamer, with 200 Canadian Masons on board, will arrive here at three o'clock this afternoon. The party will be entertained by the fraternity of Rochester.

Thunderstorm in Binghamton—Buildings Damaged by Lightning.

BINGHAMPTON, August 30, 1869.

During a thunderstorm Saturday evening lightning struck a house a mile or two east of this city, setting it and an adjoining barn on fire, and totally destroying both buildings and contents. No person was injured. The lightning also struck the house of ex Mayor Bennett, severely shocking two ladies, one of whom was rendered insensible. No damage was done to the building. A mill in this city was also struck and slightly injured.

The Shaker Habeas Corpus Case at Hudson—Dedication of a New Church.

HUDSON, August 30, 1869.

Several days have been occupied in taking testimony before the referee in the Shaker habeas corpus case of Marion S. Barbour. This morning at ten o'clock, the time appointed in the order for the return of the writ, the parties, with their respective counsel, came before Judge Miller, bringing the child who is the subject of the writ with them. The referee reported the testimony closed and the Judge ordered that the argument of the counsel be made on Monday next, September 6, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Court House. In the meantime the mother of the child is to have the same privilege heretofore allowed of visiting the child for four hours each day.

The new Lutheran church in this city will be dedicated next Thursday, with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Pohlman, President of the New York Synod, will preach the dedication sermon. In the evening Rev. William Hall will be installed as pastor. Rev. George Neff, of Rhinebeck, will deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Peter Feits, of Ghent, the charge to the congregation.

Ross Jackson, the negro woman who was arrested on a charge of setting fire to the country residence of John G. Schumaker, at Claverack, was examined to-day before Justice Studley and fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury at the October term.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

Another Adjournment of the Receivership Case at Albany—Another Attempt to Confirm Pruyn.

ALBANY, August 30, 1869.

No witnesses were examined to-day in the Susquehanna Railroad Receivership question. The examination has now been adjourned until the 15th of September. Judge Hogeboom holds a special term of the Supreme Court to-morrow, when a motion will be made to confirm the order of Judge Peckham appointing Robert H. Pruyn receiver.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. PEABODY.

Departure from White Sulphur Springs—His Health Improved—General Lee Accompanying Him.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., August 30, 1869.

George Peabody left here this morning in a special car provided by the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His cough is almost entirely relieved and his health much improved. He will stop at Baltimore and Philadelphia a day or two and then proceed to Massachusetts. General Lee accompanied him as far as Goshen.

Arrival of Mr. Peabody in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1869.

George Peabody arrived here this evening, and, after stopping for about an hour with Mr. W. W. Corcoran, went to Baltimore, where he will spend a few days, and then go to Philadelphia and New York.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The autumn trade is quite brisk. Our importing and jobbing merchants are as happy under the blessed infliction as clams are said to be at high tide.

Tammany Hall and the Manhattan Club are at loggerheads about a question of Tweedle-dee and Tweed-leedom.

The City Mission proudly asserts that through its agents it has distributed 100,000 tracts to the very poor during the current month. Oh, if it were 100,000 loaves of bread!

A new play at Tammany Hall—The quarrel of the "Ring" over the plunder in the presence of their constituents. Can't the General Committee be satisfied with the loot without quarrelling over it?

Enduring monuments to public plunder—The Harlem bridge and the new Court House.

The government is inclined to make the most out of their City Hall Park fence. It has farmed the wooden wall to a bill-sticker as an art-typographic gallery. Does the money go into the Federal Treasury? or——. We pause for a reply.

The peach trade is unprecedented. The other day 171 carloads, of Delaware growth, were brought to this city. So plentiful is the fruit with us that dealers are content to accept 500 per cent profit on their sales. This fact alone proves their abundance.

When is Washington Market to be "improved?" It's about time "things were fixed."

The children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob have petitioned the city authorities for ground upon which to erect a home for indigent members. It will be granted, as it should be—that is, if the Israelites will call and "see" the city fathers about it.

The "season" is gradually getting into full blast. The sopranos, mezzos, altos, bassos, tenors and parsons are returning to the city, and, of course, muscular as well as *dilettante* Christianity will keep a stiff upper lip until July of next year.

HORSE NOTES.

Another race track has been heard from. The Fashion Course was accurately measured on Saturday last, and it was found to be a mile and twenty-seven inches three feet from the pole. This proves that all the Long Island tracks are of the full measurement, and are the only places for gentlemen owning fast horses to put them to the test. Whatever time they make on Long Island they will be sure to show when trotting anywhere else.

Dexter has made another wonderful trot. On Friday Mr. Bonner took him over to the Fashion Course, where, meeting John Murphy, the latter expressed a wish to put a saddle on Dexter to see how he was moving this summer. The track, however, had been ploughed up to prepare it for the running meeting, and it was not in order for high speed. Mr. Bonner, notwithstanding, told Murphy to put the saddle on and mount. After a little warming up Murphy started the horse for a mile trial, and the gallant Dexter trotted a mile in 2:17¼, to the surprise of all present. Taking the condition of the track into consideration, this may be considered Dexter's greatest performance.

The great four mile race to take place on Monday next at the Fashion Course is now the great topic of speculation. There will be five starters, viz.:—Fiora McIvor (who is the favorite), Aldebaran, Biddy Malone, Privateer and Climax. Each horse carries 100 pounds, and it is generally believed that they can all go the journey with that weight up. A good race, no doubt, will take place.

It is said that Mr. Wallace paid $20,000 for the bay gelding Henry. That is a good price to pay for 2:26¾ on a short track.

Commodore Vanderbilt has purchased Myron Ferry, to drive with Daisy Burns. They will make a fine team and trot together close to 2:30.

Mr. Turnbull's stallion Willie Schepper and his bay gelding Joe make a beautiful road team. They work splendidly together and are very showy. They were at the trot at Prospect Park Fair Grounds on Saturday last and much admired.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Mr. Bonner Would Not Have Published It for a Million of Dollars.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your paper of this morning I find the following statement, copied from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in regard to Mrs. Stowe's recent article on Lord Byron:—

Dana and Bonner fairly burst with spleen—Dana because he didn't invent the Byron scandal, and Bonner because he didn't get it for the *Ledger*. "Damnation!" cried Bonner when he first got an inkling of it; "why, didn't she fetch it to me? Why, I'd have paid her a cool $5,000 for it."

This is not only a falsehood, but it is a falsehood which no one at all acquainted with me could ever have invented. Whatever I might have thought about Mrs. Stowe's article, it would have been quite contrary to my habit of speech to characterize it by the word "Damnation;" but this I must say, that a million of dollars could not have induced me to print that gross and indecent article in the *Ledger*, no matter what the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* were willing to do. Few women have evinced so much talent as Mrs. Stowe. I have myself purchased articles from her for which I have cheerfully paid her a high price; but they were very different articles from the one under consideration. And I do not believe that any true friend who was himself in his right mind could have advised her to sell for any sum that morbid, terrible and unnatural hallucination about Lord Byron. For her sake I sincerely and deeply regret that she has done it. I know of no article published in my lifetime calculated to exert a more injurious and demoralizing influence on the rising generation, and for this reason I wish everybody to know that nothing would have tempted me to publish it.

ROBERT BONNER.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander J. C. P. De Kraft has been detached from duty as Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

Benedict and Frederic Lillingston have respectively been appointed keeper and assistant keeper of the Stratford Point lighthouse, Connecticut, vice R. W. and E. W. Buddington, removed.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Cuba will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Arizona will sail from this port on Wednesday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Ladies' Faces Enamelled; also the Preparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 740 Broadway.

A.—A.—U. S. Fire Extinguisher, Same as supplied to the N. Y. Fire Department. Always ready for instant use. No building safe without it. Beware of worthless inventions. U. S. Fire Extinguisher Company, No. 6 Dey street, New York.

A.—A.—Fragrant as the Lily of the Valley is the aroma of BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS. Mrs. Alexander Kirkland, 71 West 130th street, New York, has tried a great many preparations for the hair, but has found none equal to Barry's Tricopherous. For pleasantness, for efficacy in cleansing the scalp and for giving the hair a natural softness, it is unequalled.

Beware of the Eggs which Vermin Lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with Lyon's Insect Powder, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park row, New York.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

For First Class Printing of Every Description go to the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Gournud's Oriental Cream, $1 50 Per Bottle. 48 Bond street, late of 473 Broadway, and druggists.

Ladies' Hair Examined Carefully, by Dr. GRANDJEAN, the only man who can give truthful and useful advice (30 years' practice), Astor place.

Pretty Women.—A Comparatively Few ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be, while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for compliments. This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful. Depot 21 Park row, New York.

A splendid hairdressing is LYONS' KATHAIRON.

Words of Cheer for Young Men, Who, Having fallen victims to social evils, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, box 1, Philadelphia, Pa.