The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVIII. WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1869 NO. 4.

Medical.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF YEAR

IN WHICH ALMOST EVERY ONE

SHOULD USE A FEW BOTTLES OF

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

OR,

Hoofland's German Tonic,

They will purify the Blood.

They will give tone to the system.

They will give strength to the debilitated.

They will give energy.

They will give health and vigor.

THEY DO ALL THIS BY

PURIFYING THE BLOOD

AND STRENGTHENING THE

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany, all the medical virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a pleasant preparation of the Bitters for those who do not like extreme Bitters. It is composed of all the ingredients of the Bitters combined with pure Santa Cruz rum and agreeable flavoring extracts. Its use I recommended when some pure stimulant is required in connection with the tonic properties of the Bitters.

FOR:

Loss of Energy, Loss of Energy, Loss of Energy, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Loss of Strength, Loss of Strength, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Sleep,	Use Hoofland's German Bitters or Hoofland's German Tonic.
Loss of Nervous Action, Loss of Nervous Action, Loss of Nervous Action, Broken down Systems, Broken down Systems, Broken down Systems, Sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sufferers from Headache, Sufferers from Headache.	Use Hoofland's German Bitters or Hoofland's German Tonic.

USE

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

Hoofland's German Tonic

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Are the greatest and best

BLOOD PURIFIERS

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure, keep your Liver in order, keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION—Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from yellowish tinge and all other disfigurements, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

READ WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

READ WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Who could ask for more substantial testimony than is thus given.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes,
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

"I consider Hoofland's German Bitters, a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1859.

"I have found by experience that Hoofland's German Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD."

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle $1 00
" " " " half dozen 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 1y13

The Intelligencer.

THE NEWS.

George Peabody will reach Washington to day from the White Sulphur Springs, and will be the guest of W. W. Corcoran.

The New York *Commercial* says, on what purports to be reliable information, that Secretary Boutwell will continue his policy of purchasing bonds and selling gold.

Private letters received in San Francisco from the City of Mexico say that the Mexican Government is making preparations on a grand scale for the reception of Hon. W. H. Seward upon his arrival in that country. Juarez and his cabinet will meet him at Acapulco, and escort him to the City of Mexico, where a series of *fetes* will be given in his honor.

Rich copper mines have just been discovered a few miles from Warrensburg, Missouri.

The United States detectives at Indianapolis received orders some days since to arrest R. F. Sproule for conspiracy with Perry Fuller and others to defraud the Government at New Orleans last winter. They have been on his track for some time, and Thursday night arrested him at his residence in that city. He was started for New Orleans in charge of two United States officers. Sproule was formerly editor of the Evansville *Courier*, and during last winter was a writer upon the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

The dispatch announcing that China had rejected the treaty concluded by Mr. Burlingame with the United States is believed to be untrustworthy.

A company of Northern capitalists have purchased the Thornton estate, containing 7,500 acres, located at Thornton's Station, Fairfax county, Virginia, near Washington city, on the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, for the sum of $150,000, and the same will at an early day be divided up into small lots, and a town laid off, after the plan of Vineland, New Jersey. Arrangements have been made by many Northern families to purchase lots, and it is reported that quite a number of clerks in the departments in this city will also invest.

The weather throughout England continues fair, and favorable for gathering of the crops.

Colonels Ryan and Currier, leaders of the late Cuban expedition, have been held to bail in New York, having returned there from Canada.

The Government has not relaxed its surveillance of the Spanish gunboats building in New York city. Still the work upon them is progressing rapidly and one of them, named Ericsson, can be put in readiness for sea in a few days. Marshal Barlow has informed the builders that no attempt must be made to send these vessels to sea.

The Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, decided that the telegraph is a branch of commerce and therefore under the control of Congress in the same manner as other kinds of commercial intercourse among the several States.

Cincinnati reports a splendid rain Saturday, which lasted several hours.

The national capital was visited by a rain Saturday night—the first in several weeks. Dispatches from the South report refreshing showers.

A San Francisco despatch says, J. Ross Brown contradicts the statement via. London that the Chinese Government rejected the Burlingame treaty. He says its ratification was only deferred until the return of the Embassy.

Carl Schurz arrived at San Francisco Friday night, and received an enthusiastic welcome. The German population turned out en masse.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Great Gathering of Educators at Trenton—Letter from Prof. White, of Fairmont.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., August 26.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer:

The conventions of educators held in Trenton, New Jersey, during the past week, are significant in some measure of the great work the public schools of our land are accomplishing. The three great departments of the common school interest were represented in the State and City Superintendents' Association, the Normal School Association, and the National Teachers' Association. A large attendance was had and kept from the beginning to the end, but especially on the last two days did the roll show the largest number. With the exception of a few papers that were either commonplace or Utopian, the essays and discussions were full of thought and eminently suggestive. The whole range of instruction from the most elementary to the highest grade of study was, during the sessions, entertained and discussed. One very practical part of school discipline, the subject of corporal punishment, was not discussed, however.

The sessions were held in the Normal School and Model School buildings. The first and the second story of the Model School buildings with their large recitation rooms were devoted to the school-book interest. The exhibition here was by no means the least attractive or instructive. The text-book agents were here in large numbers, and were decidedly a prominent feature of the occasion. Well fed, and insinuating, they showed more of the *bon homnie* than their brethren of the school room. In addition to the book bazaar, the apparatus and the school furniture were also very prominent. Harper's glass globe, showing the celestial and terrestrial phenomena; Queen's galvanic and electric batteries, exhibiting some new and beautiful experiments, and the various pattern of school desks contributed largely to the interest of these meetings. The Sunday School had also a room for the exhibition of books, periodicals, registers, &c., though this was not a fair show for this great and growing enterprise, as very few firms were represented. It would make a very lengthy article to give a synopsis of the literary productions called out by the three associations. Many of them were of the highest order of literary excellence, displaying in their diction and delivery scholarship and taste.

Dr. Alden, a veteran in normal school instruction, of thirty years' experience, called forth a discussion on the topic, 'How shall we teach our pupils to teach?'

Prof. Phelps gave a most entertaining and valuable address, illustrated by drawings, in regard to the State Normal School building of Minnesota. This large and well arranged structure, is a model of school house architecture. Its arrangments for heating and for ventilating, and its ample accommodations for the full and thorough development of first class teachers, are as eloquent exponent of the thrift, common sense and enterprise of that young State.

The Superintendent of public schools at Washington, introduced a valuable discussion by his address on "Elementary Schools." This discussion very distinctly foreshadowed a revolution in the practice as well as the theory of elementary instruction, and evinced a change in the rules that governs school officers in the selection of primary teachers. The day will come when the best teachers, instead of prentice hands, will be employed in teaching beginners.

A lecture by Prof. Monroe, of Boston, on "The voice and its training," illustrated by Auzoux's Papier Mache cast of the tongue, throat, larynx, and other vocal organs, and by diagrams showing the posture of the body in vocal exercises, together with simple instruments improvised for the occasion, was highly appreciated by the audience. The time allotted to this gentleman, a practical teacher and the author of "Vocal and Physical Training," was too short, as was also that given to Dr. McClintock, a very robust and hearty physiologist, who illustrated several important, if not new, ideas in Anatomy and Hygiene, by models, wax preparations and diagrams, costing over seven thousand dollars.

The exercises were diversified by drills in the mode of teaching, classes of young children being present and reciting, under the direction of Dr. Leigh, in orthography and reading, and by general vocal exercises under the superintendence of Miss Swayze, teacher of reading in the New Jersey State Normal School.

The readings by Prof. Monroe, who read with great effect "The Senator from Italy," from the papers called the Dodge Club, those of Miss Swagger, who rendered Poe's "Bells" with great power, though in a somewhat operatic style, those of Miss Potter, whose recitation of "Abou Ben Adhem" was very brilliant, and those of Mrs. Randall, of N. Y., whose lecture on "National Reading," and whose rendering of the "Bugle Song" in Tennyson's "Princess," was a most spirited execution, all were charming interludes in the feast of reason enjoyed at this great convocation of teachers.

The necessity of a National Bureau of Education which will ultimately become a department co-ordinate in consideration with the other departments of government, and the establishment of a great central university, are subjects which commanded the investigation of able educators, and it is hoped that the time has come when the general government will give these questions the attention due them. That the increasing interest education is arousing, will result in a broader, a more liberal, and a more national character is evident. Thirty States and one Territory were represented in these Conventions. The absence of all sectarian schemes, the desire for a higher spiritual culture, and the prevailing harmony in the deliberations of these assemblies of educators held from year to year, are most gratifying indications that a power is at work that will diffuse that intelligence, and culture so necessary to check the demoralizing tendencies of partisan politics, and give stability to our free institutions.

W. R. WHITE.

Shocking Death of a West Virginia Lady in Missouri.

A correspondent writing from Fairfield, Benton county, Mo., August 20, furnishes the following particulars of a sad accident, by which a young married lady, just from West Virginia, was almost instantly killed:

'A sad accident occurred near here last evening. The southern-bound stage, containing four passengers—a young married couple named Moore, a lady with two small children, and a gentleman—had passed the postoffice about three-quarters of a mile, when the stage ran over a stump, throwing the driver from his seat, and frightening the horses so that they ran away, dragging the driver some two or three rods before could regain his feet. When he did so he endeavored to stop them by running around a tree with the lines; this gave a sudden jerk to the lines, which caused them to break, and the horses then sped on their way with the stage and its living freight of human beings. The two gentlemen jumped out safely, but one of the ladies (Mrs. Moore) in jumping from the stage caught her hoop-skirt in the brake, and was thrown to the ground and dragged some two hundred and fifty yards before being released. Every particle of clothing was stripped from her body except her shoes and stockings and a narrow strip of her under-dress around the shoulders.

'I reached the scene of the accident a few moments after its occurrence, and found the husband supporting the head of his young and golden-haired bride, his own clothing saturated with the warm blood that flowed from the many wounds upon her fair young head, and moaning as if his heart would break. She was still living when I reached the scene, but was past all human aid, and in a few moments afterwards breathed her last, just as the moon rose above the tree-tops, throwing a flood of soft, pitying light upon that inanimate form, and revealing the agony of the young husband.

'Mr. and Mrs. Moore were from Western Virginia, and were the vanguard of several families who are expecting to settle in this part of the country. Deceased was about eighteen years of age, and was within twelve miles of her destination when the accident occurred. The other lady remained in the stage, closely holding her two children in her arms, and was not hurt in the least.'

BOAT ROWING IN THE PAST.

From the Tribune.

RECORD OF OXFORD.

Although the row boat has been invented all most as long as history has been written, and rowing matches entered into the sports of the ancient nations, and formed subjects of praise for the oldest poets, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge did not cross oars with one another till late in the present century. Thus Oxford passed nearly eight hundred years and Cambridge nearly six hundred years before a trial of strength between the two was brought about. The following table shows the results of the races since 1860, when Cambridge won her last victory between Putney and Mortlake.

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Won by
1860	Cambridge	26m	A length
1861	Oxford	23m 27s	4lts.
1862	Oxford	24m 40s	3lts.
1863	Oxford	25m 5s	4lts.
1864	Oxford	21m 48s	2lts.
1865	Oxford	21m 23s	1½l.
1866	Oxford	25m 48s	1½l.
1867	Oxford	22m 19s	Hf. l'gth.
1868	Oxford	20m	3 lengths
1869	Oxford	20m 20s	5 lengths

These races attract an amount of attention in England which we can hardly imagine. The papers give the most minute details of the crews, boats, etc., for weeks before the race, describing even the precise 'forms' of the men, praising their merits, and criticising their faults with unsympathizing plainness. The shop windows are draped with the light blue of Oxford and the dark blue of Cambridge, and the coming race is thought no mean topic of discussion for every assemblage, from the chairs of the drawing-room down to the seats of Parliament, and the race is witnessed by myriads of people, among whom are England's greatest and her best.

As the above table shows, Oxford has for nine years been victorious. Of course, various reasons are offered for this by both sides. The Cambridge crew practices on the Cam, while Oxford has the clearer and more open Isle; and it is claimed that Cambridge is obliged to adopt one style in training, and another when she comes on the Thames. However this may be, Oxford holds the flag, stamped with victories enough to give them an undeniable right to the championship.

RECORD OF HARVARD.

Boating in America has been the prerogative, so to speak, of Harvard and Yale. Although a number of races have been rowed between the two Colleges, we find no such interest excited as attends the English contests, nor can we compare our regattas to theirs any more than we can the Saratoga races with the Derby. The Colleges, of course, are interested in their crews, as every day the fragile boat is launched, and day by day the men grow strong of arm and dark of skin. One or two journals may give them a half a column of preliminary description, and that is all. Then the day of trial comes, and seen only by their classmates, the citizens of Worcester and neighborhood, and the delegates of the press, they win their laurels or suffer their defeat.

The following table shows the result of the races between the two Colleges:

Year.	Winner.	Place.
1852	Harvard	Lake Winnipisiogio.
1855	Harvard	Conn. River, Springfield.
1859	Yale	Worcester.
1860	Harvard	Worcester.
1861	Yale	Worcester.
1865	Yale	Worcester.
1866	Harvard	Worcester.
1867	Harvard	Worcester.
1868	Harvard	Worcester.
1869	Harvard	Worcester.

Such then is the status of each crew in its own land.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

—An American named Andrew White, who has been confined at Havana several months, has been released by request of Consul Plumb.

—A volunteer guard on duty in the suburbs of Havana shot two men Saturday for seditious language.

—The Fenian Congress continued its session in New York, Saturday. Delegates from Ireland were introduced and made favorable reports.

—The kindling wood establishment of Jones & Taylor, and the Cartridge manufactury of Powers, and several tenement houses, in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, were burnt Saturday. Loss $40,000, partly insured.

—A game of base ball between the Haymakers of Lansingburg, N. Y., and the Kentucky club of Louisville, was played at Louisville, Saturday afternoon. Score, Haymakers 31; Kentuckys 11.

—A prize fight for $200 a side, took place near Cincinnati Saturday, between David Sheehan and Mike Keating. On the 12th round Keating struck Sheehan when down, and the referee declared for the latter. Another fight took place during the forenoon, in Mill Creek Bottom, between Ed. Dennison and James Burns. In the twentieth round Burns knocked Dennison out of time. Both were badly beaten.

—Philadelphia reports rain Saturday night, the first for twenty-four days.

—The trot, Saturday, on Prospect Park course, New York, was won by Lady Thorn in three straight heats. The race was well contested most of the distance. Time, 2:20¾, 2:20½ and 2:20¼. Goldsmith made a bad second and American Girl a worse third.

—The right to use the fence surrounding the new post office site in New York was leased Saturday at $15,000 for two years, for advertising purposes.

—The plate printers' strike in New York has not yet ended.

—The room of Miss Senyat, the gymnast, at a hotel in Rochester, was robbed, Friday evening, of $4,000.

JUDGE THOMAS VAN SWEARINGEN, of Shepherdstown, was, on the 18th instant, appointed by Judge Chapline, Trustee of Berkeley Springs, *vice* Henry K. List, resigned.

CAPT. JOHN S. BURDETT has removed with his family from Parkersburg to Charleston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Remarkable Discovery in Alaska.

"Seward's Icebergs" of some Account at Last.

An Iron Mountain Range 2,000 Feet High.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.

Prof. Davidson of the coast survey, reports a discovery during his recent eclipse expedition in Alaska, of a mountain range of iron ore, extending from the mouth of Chalkahal river far beyond his astronomical calculations. The range has an elevation of 2,000 feet, and causes a local deviation of the compass of ten degrees.

The Professor also determined the geographical position of different points on the line of the exploration, and found Chalkahal Valley to possess soil, climate and production far more favorable than those of Alexander Archipelago.

Coal Mine on Fire Near Wilkesbarre.

Thirty Miners Rescued From Great Peril.

NEW YORK, August 29.

A special dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., dated at midnight last night, states that late in the afternoon a fire broke out in the Pine Ridge colliery, two miles and a half above that place. The fire caught at the entrance of the mine, and burned with fearful rapidity. The wildest excitement prevailed as thirty men were at the bottom of the mine. The fire originated from the explosion of a fire lamp. About a year and a half ago this mine took fire and burned furiously for several weeks, but was finally extinguished by being smothered out. The superintendent of the mine reached Wilkesbarre at 11 P. M., and reported that all the men were rescued alive. The mine is still burning in the vein, but the men having been rescued it will now be smothered out.

FEARFUL STORM IN IOWA.

Casualties and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, August 28.

The heaviest storm of the season occurred in Central Iowa last night, and has resulted in much damage. A freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad ran on a small bridge near Newton, Iowa, when the bridge gave way, precipitating the locomotive and two cars into the water. Barny Locks, engineer, and Horace Owen, brakeman, were killed, and Charles Murray, fireman, had his leg broken. The house of Gen. Wheeler was struck by lightning, near the same place, and Mr. Wheeler instantly killed. At Mitchellville, 18 miles east of Newton, three houses were struck by lightning killing one man and severely injuring two others.

Fire in St. Louis.

Man Burned to Death.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.

The National Hotel, a large frame building, a lumber and shingle yard adjoining, and another building, in east St. Louis, were burned Saturday morning, Thomas Quinleran, was burned to death, and several others badly injured by jumping from the windows of the Hotel. Loss not ascertained but not very heavy.

RUSSIA.

Preparing for War in Time of Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 28.

Limberg and Warsaw are to be made first-class fortresses. Gen. Todelben will execute the work.

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, August 29.

Weather cloudy in part; Thermometer 92°.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND.

Americans Satisfied with the Conduct of the Race.

Public Opinion Demanding a Return Match in American Waters.

LONDON, August 28.

The Americans here are perfectly satisfied with respect to the conduct of the race, and the general expression is that the Oxfords must now row the Harvards in their own water next year.

Later and Better Account—The Harvards Beaten only a Length and a Half.

A Friendly Dinner After the Race.

LONDON, August 28.

A corrected sketch of the race says the Oxfords passed Barnes' Bridge only two length ahead, the Harvards having made a brilliant spurt before reaching the bridge, by which they gained about three-quarters of a length. The Judge says the Harvards were only a half a length of clear water in the rear at the finish of the race. The two crews dined at Mortlake with Mr. Phillips, who invited a large party to meet them. During dinner the Oxford men, in speeches, said the race was, if not the hardest, at least as hard as any they had ever contested, and praised the pluck and work of the Harvards. The Harvards considered their steering was rather out, making a possible difference of from half a length to a length.

Comments of the English Press on the Defeat of the Harvards.

Generous Tributes to the Vanquished

LONDON, August 28.

The press generally comment at length on the race of yesterday. The *Times*, reviewing the contest, says:

"The inferiority of the Americans was in a most pardonable point. By the steering of their coxswain they undoubtedly lost ground, but not enough to account for the distance between the boats at the end of the race. Until the Americans retrieve their defeat, they must acknowledge that our style of rowing is the best. The Americans met with perfectly fair play, and if Englishmen go to America they will meet with similar treatment. May all our international struggles be conducted in the same spirit, and whatever side wins, may the vanquished have as little reason to feel regret for their defeat."

The *News* declares that if the Harvards did not command success they deserved it, and hopes the American yachtmen on the Atlantic may avenge the noble defeat of their countrymen.

The *Star* says: The Americans will long remember the chivalric bearing of their opponents, who though resolved to win, never forgot that the Harvards were foeman worthy of their oars. The strife between new and old England on the river from which the Pilgrim Fathers started, has a historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. If New England had won the older country would have shared in the triumph of its descendants. The fates decided otherwise, we are sure the Harvards would sooner be beaten by us than by any other nation on the globe.

LONDON, August 28.

The *Telegraph* says: 'The international boat race was as gallant and good a display of manhood as was ever witnessed in the history of rowing. The Americans have lost no honor. Good judges think more highly of the Americans than they did before the race. The Americans hoped for a good race and they had it fair and honest from the start to the finish.'

The *Post* says: 'The excitement in respect to the race exceeded all expectations. The enthusiastic cheering of the Oxford crew was natural, but before and after the race the Americans received as hearty, thorough and well deserved cheers; there could be no mistake in this. Englishmen are so devoted to manly sports that they truly honor the pluck and determination of sustaining such an ordeal as was witnessed yesterday. If the English row the Americans on their own water they will meet with a similar reception. The same blood animates both nations, and such a rivalry is only productive of friendly feelings, and tends to banish sentiments that never should be permitted between nations so nearly allied. In this light the race may be of more importance than a mere trial of individual skill, strength and endurance.'

The *Post* estimates the number of people who witnessed the race at all points, at fully one million.

LONDON, August 28.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, this evening, has the following remarks on the race: 'To have beaten men whose pluck carried them three thousand miles to measure oars with an English University, whose patience surmounted innumerable difficulties and disappointments in boat building, whose endurance is almost unparalleled, is for Oxford one of those happy triumphs in which there is peculiar honor to the victor, without humiliation to the vanquished.'

English Amnesty for the Fenians.

Napoleon's Good Example to be Followed.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

It is rumored to-day, that one of the first questions which will be brought up in the next session of Parliament, will be the consideration of the unconditional release of the Fenians without exception. It is said, in the face of the French amnesty the government is not disposed to offer any strong opposition, if the subject is properly and influentially supported.

FRANCE.

Health of Napoleon.

PARIS, August 28.

The alarming rumors recently set afloat concerning the Emperor's health are officially denied this morning. The symptoms (he has a rheumatic affection) grow more favorable. An investigation has been ordered to discover the authority of the false reports.

Conspiracy to blow up an U. S. Frigate

Seven Sailors hanged to the Yards.

PARIS, August 29.

The *Journal Officiel* announces that the health of the Emperor continues to improve, and his attack of rheumatism is nearly over. The Empress has arrived at Ajaccio. Gen. Prim has gone to Vichy. The woolen manufactory of Villemunos, Hurd, Woglete & Co., at Rheims, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

A desperate conspiracy was discovered on board the United States frigate Sabine, now lying in the port of Cherbourg. Some of the crew to revenge themselves on their officers, attempted to set fire to the powder magazine and blow up the ship. They had proceeded so far as to light the fuse communicating with the magazine, when the plot was frustrated by the cabin boy, who discovered the burning fuse. It was found that 22 sailors were implicated in the plot, and they were put in irons. Seven have since been condemned to death and hanged at the yard arms.

PRUSSIA.

War on the Convents.

Action of a Large Meeting in Berlin.

BERLIN, August 29.

A meeting of 2,000 persons was held here last night to consider a series of resolutions favoring the suppression of the convents and expulsion of Jesuits. After a long debate the resolutions were finally adopted, but a protest was made by the minority. The resolutions are not directed particularly against any confession of faith.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

How the Harvards were Beaten.

Accounts from American and English Sources.

NEW YORK, August 28.

G. W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the *Tribune*, telegraphs that paper the following account of the boat race Friday:

The morning opened bright and clear, and the absence of the English drizzle increased the chances of the Harvards' success. The crew passed a good night. This morning Simmons showed weakness from a severe attack of diarrhoea, with which he has suffered for several days. Loring, too, has been troubled with a boil which is far from well, but most of the crew were in splendid condition and full of confidence. When the word was given the Harvards' noted stroke came into play, for their oars took the water first, making 43 strokes to the minute; the Oxfords made only 40. For a mile and a half the race was splendid. The Harvards soon drew away from the Oxfords, and kept the lead to Craven Cottage, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. The Oxfords drew up level just beyond Hammersmith Bridge, and when off Chiswick two mile and a half from the start, they gained the lead, and after that they won as they liked. The Oxford crew never changed their stroke during the race. The stroke of the Harvards was irregular; they lost form wholly above Hammersmith, and when off Chiswick were rowed to pieces, though they pulled to the end of the hopeless race with magnificent pluck, and that long after their strength and controll over their muscle had failed. For the last two miles they had pluck and that only, the coxswain steering wide and the stroke being fatally quick. The superiority of the Oxfords manifest throughthe race was never doubtful after the first half mile, though the Harvards retained the lead some time after that point. The Oxfords won by four lengths. Time 21 minutes, 20 5 8 seconds.

LONDON, August 28.

The race is conceded universally to have been perfectly fair and honorable on both sides. The time occupied by the Oxford was 22 minutes and 41 seconds, more than they took over the course a few days since. The distance rowed is a little less than four miles and three furlongs. The day was fair, but the tide was unfavorable. For the first mile of the race Harvard was ahead by more than three lengths, rowing 42 strokes per minute to Oxford's 39. The Harvard's rowing was most brilliant, and many believe that the race might have been gained had the coxswain made better effort to take the Oxford's water. As Hammersmith bridge was passed the advantage was still with Harvard, but it was perceived that the pace at which they started could not be sustained. As Harvard sank from 42 to 40 and lower, Oxford rose to 40 strokes per minute, and maintained it, without alteration, to the end. A little before Chiswick was reached, about half way, Oxford, by a splendid maneuver of their coxswain, took Harvard's water, and all of Burham's efforts to escape Oxford's wash were in vain. As Chiswick Church was passed, Harvard was visibly distressed and Burnham throwing water over his stroke, Simmons, on whom the labor and sultriness told heavily. It was now perceived that the race was lost by the Harvard, though one more brisk effort was made to gain. 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. There are various theories as to the cause of Harvard's failure. It is rumored that their diet has been lately vegetarian, but it is not true. Loring is criticised for not having English coaching, and Burnham for bad steering, but many good judges declare that the race was almost a repetition of the race between the English Universities, and the Harvard failed because its style is that of Cambridge.

Loring was quite unwell, owing to over training. The Harvards are satisfied with their work and pleased with the arrangements which prevented any difficulty during the race. The general opinion is that the race throughout was well contested. Great praise resounds on all sides for each crew.

Horrible Murder and Suicide in St. Louis.

A Drunken Brute Butchers his Wife and Attempts to Kill his Step-son.

He then Throws Himself Under a Railway Train and is Decapitated.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.

A most horrible murder and suicide were committed in East St. Louis this morning. A man named Casper Maltz, who came from Baltimore about a year ago, attempted to kill his step-son, Nicholas Lutz, by striking him on the head with a hatchet, but the weapon glanced and Nicholas escaped and ran for a policeman. When they returned they found Mrs. Maltz lying on the floor with her head litterally chopped to pieces. After this, Maltz went to the crossing of several railroad tracks near by, on one of which a coal train was approaching; when the locomotive and one car of the train had passed him he flung himself across the rail between two cars and the remainder of the train passed over his neck, completely cutting his head off. Maltz was a hard drinker; he drank a pint of whisky this morning before breakfast, and procured another, when his step-son remonstrated with him, which doubtless led to the assault, although it was not made until some hours later.

Arctic Exploring Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The British brig Helen, from Ivigtut, Greenland, reports that the steamer Panther with the Hays Arctic exploring expedition on board, sailed from Ivigtut July 25th, for Disco Island, North Greenland, whence the Panther was going to Melville Bay, Smith Sound. Previous to her arrival at Ivigtut the Panther had been at Julian, Shook and Kassmurt, where the expeditionists had been in the interior and taken photographs, &c. All well on board. Henry W. Dodge arrived in the Helen, having left the expedition at Ivigtut.

Heavy Robbery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The office of the Receiver of the city taxes was robbed Friday night of $30,000; $10,000 in greenbacks and the rest in bonds.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The amount stolen from the office of the Receiver of taxes last night, is reported at $40,000, of which $25,000 were in checks and bonds, and as the law required the tax receiver to make daily deposits, it is supposed the securities of the receiver will have to pay for the loss.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, August 26.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scales during the past week amounted to 2631 head, against 2159 last week. Of the number offered 774 head came from Ohio, and 641 from West Virginia, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Of the receipts 891 head were taken by Baltimore butchers, 736 sold to speculators for other markets, 159 to farmers for grazing, about 475 head were reshipped to the East without being offered here, and the balance left over unsold. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old cows and scalawags at 3 12½@3½; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows at 4@4 50; common to fair stock cattle, 4@5; fair quality beeves, 5 50@6 50; and the very best beeves at 6 50@7 50 per 100 lbs, the average price being about $5 50 per gross. The market was dull to-day at a decline of 25 to 50 cents per 100 lbs from the rates of last week.

SHEEP.—The arrivals during the past week have not been large, but, together with those unsold at the close of last week's market, were in excess of the demand, and we notice a decline of ½c per lb on the rates of last week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Fair to good fat sheep at 3½@4¼ cents per lb gross; stock sheep at 1 50@2 50 per head; lambs, 75@$3 50 per head.

HOGS.—The supply during the past week, though not large, was about sufficient for the demand, and the market is without material change. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Fair to good fat hogs at 13¾@14 25 per 100 lbs net.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 28.

COTTON—A shade firmer; sales 9.0 bales at 24@35c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Closed dull and 4@10c lower.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Quiet and steady and in buyers' favor; No. 2 spring $1 37@1 43; winter red and amber western $1 50@1 54. Rye—Dull, heavy and nominal. Oats—Quiet at 69@65½c for new western. Corn—Quiet and scarcely so firm at $1@1 14 for unsound, and $1 15@1 18 for sound mixed western.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Nominal. Beef—Quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Firm with fair demand. Cut Meats—Dull and heavy.

LARD—Dull at 19¼@19⅝c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Dull at 21@22c.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Business among the dry goods trade is decidedly better and in some branches very active, occasioned partly by the low freights recently prevalent. The firmness of cotton and stoppage of the Philadelphia and other mills for want of water, &c, have an important bearing on the market also. Prices are generally steady and there is a disposition manifested to put up the prices of low priced prints ½c per yard, but it will be strenuously opposed by jobbers. Heavy sheetings are firm at 16½@17c for the best brands, such as Appleton A and Atlantic A. Graniteville A A is selling at 16c and Graniteville E E at 15½c.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

MONEY—Easy and abundant at 5@7 per cent. The bank statement shows that the banks are still contracting and the legal reserve is down a million and a half.

STERLING—Nominal at 109¼@109½.

GOLD—Unsettled; opened at 134¾, fell to 133¾, and closed firm at 134¼. Carrying rates 6 per cent. to flat.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Strong. Coupons of '81, 123@123¼; do '62, 125@125¼; do '64, 122@122¼; do '65, 122@122¼; do new 105½@105¾; do '67, 121@121¼; do '68, 120¾@121¼; 10-40's, 115@115¼, currency sixes, 110⅝@110¾.

STOCKS—Western Union Telegraph, 87; Pacific Mail, 80¼; New York Central, 201@201¼; Harlem, 160½; Hudson, 154; Reading, 95¾; Erie, 88; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 106¼; Illinois Central, 137¼; Pittsburgh, 106½; Northwestern, 54; do preferred, 90¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 77; Rock Island, 114¾; St. Paul, 79¾; do preferred, 87¾; Wabash, 62¾; do preferred, 84, Fort Wayne, 89¾; Terre Haute, 33 do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 135¾; do preferred, 155; Ohio & Mississippi, 32¾.

EXPRESS SHARES—Adams 56; Wells, Fargo & Co. 19; American 38; United States, 63½; Merchants' Union 10¼.

Cincinnati.

AUGUST 28.—FLOUR—Dull; family $5 75@6 00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and nominal, red $1 15@1 20. Corn—Scarce and sold this afternoon at $1 10; demand from distillers is pressing. Oats—Steady at 70@55c. Rye—Dull at $1 00.

TOBACCO—In good demand at full rates.

WHISKY—Unsettled and nominal; offered at $1 18; no demand.

PROVISIONS—Dull and drooping. Mess Pork—Offered at $33 25@33 50. Bulk Meats—13¾c for shoulders, and 15¾c for sides. Bacon—15⅞@15¾c for shoulders, and 18¾c for clear rib or clear sides.

LARD—Held at 19¾c, but could have been bought at 19½c.

BUTTER—Steady at 25@30c.

EGGS—18c, selected, and dull.

OILS—Linseed Oil—Dull at 96@98c. Lard Oil—$1 43@1 45 for best. Petroleum—Unchanged at 28@30c for refined.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Steady at 13½@15c for raw, and 1 ¾@18¾ for refined. Coffee—In moderate demand at 19¾@25¾c.

GOLD—135¾ buying, and 136 selling.

EXCHANGE—1-10 discount buying and par selling.

MONEY—Market unchanged.

Chicago.

AUGUST 28.—FLOUR—Dull at $5 85¾@37 00 for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull; No 1 very quiet and 1c lower; sales at $1 30¾; No. 2 declined 2¾c, opening at $1 27½ and closing at $1 27. This afternoon the market was easier at $1 25 cash seller August; $1 28½ seller September. Corn—Dull, and ¼c higher; No 2 opened at 19c and declined to 87c, and closed at 87¼@88c; rejected moderately active at 82¾@85c; no grade at 75@80c; this afternoon the market dull at 83½c seller September for No. 1. Oats—Firmer and ½c higher; No. 2 opened at 45½c, advanced to 46 and closed at 45¾@46. Rye—Firm, and ½c higher; sale of No. 1 at 94@95c, closing at 94½@95c; rejected at 81@82c. Barley—More active and firm; sales at $1 23@1 23 cash, and 1 25