

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The Famous Race Between the America and the Titania.

An English Account of How the Yankee Yacht Won, and a Comparison of the Two Vessels.

(Mechanics' Magazine, London, Sept. 6, 1851.)

The victory achieved in this case by brother journalism has been represented in the Spectator and other respectable journals as furnishing a practical refutation of the wave-line principle of shipbuilding; but according to the statement of an intelligent eye witness, which appeared in the Times of the 2nd inst., it does nothing of the sort—both vessels being, in fact, built upon that principle. The merit of the theory of construction is ours; that of best carrying it out is alone what belongs to our transatlantic friends. We subjoin the greater part of the letter referred to.—Ed. M. M.)

The object proposed by the Yacht Club was understood to have been the determination of the English and American forms of yachts in strong winds and a rough sea. For this purpose it was stated the yachts were not to be started unless there should be a strong breeze.

There was not, however, so much wind as could have been desired on Thursday morning; nevertheless at half-past eight, the orders of the Earl of Wilton, the commodore, were sent along the Xarifa at ten, near Nab Light, and should start before the wind, to run twenty miles out to sea, rounding a steamer sent out for that purpose, and then return, heading up against the wind, to the Nab Light.

Both vessels had been put into dock previous to the race and many and curious were the examinations made of their bottoms. They resemble each other under water much more than would have been supposed from their both being built on the wave-line principle; they both have great depth of keel; they have the same difference of draught fore and aft, and they both have the gripe entirely rounded away, or, in other words, the keel rounds up in a quarter circle nearly into the stem at the water line. At the surface of the water, their water lines are similar, but the transverse sections are very different—the America having a wide bottom, like the vessels of Sir William Symonds, which project out above the water beyond the straight up and down side, such as is seen in the vessels of the School of Naval Architecture. Above water the vessels are entirely different. The Titania has the raking stern of English yachts; the America is cut off close to the sternpost. At the bow both show the hollow wave-line, but the America carries the hollow up into the harping, while the Titania presents the usual aspect on deck of a sharp-bowed yacht.

The main and essential differences, however, between the vessels are in the dimensions, tonnage and cut of the sails. The America has a keel over 90 feet long, and the Titania under 70; hence, the America is some 210 tons by our measurement and the Titania 100 tons. To estimate the value of such difference, we have only to refer to the scale of time for tonnage to see that in an English yacht race the time allowed for difference of tonnage would be 30 minutes.

It was, however, in the cut of the sails that the difference between the vessels was most striking to the eye as they got under weigh to start. The general arrangement of the sails is not very different, nor the rake of the masts. The Titania's sails, cut by Evershed and Sons, are of the English cut—beautifully gored and curved; the America's are simply "flat as a board," and during the race they remained so. The value of this fact however the object is attained, is most important, and will appear from the sequel of the match. Both yachts had arrived at the Nab Light by a quarter past eleven o'clock. At 11h. 19m. 15s., the signal gun was fired from the Xarifa, the Blue Peter was hoisted down and both vessels started, the America taking the lead. The course was S.E. and right before the wind, which was a fresh breeze. There was a rolling sea, but by no means heavy. As the wind freshened, the Titania gained upon the America, and as it fell the America gained upon her. For half an hour they alternately gained and lost upon each other, and the issue appeared very doubtful until the wind fell a good deal more, when the America gradually gained upon her rival and at last took her station permanently ahead. They rounded the steamer as follows:

- 1 America at 2h. 2m. 0s.
2 Titania at 2h. 7m.
Difference in favor of America 5m. 4m. 5s.

Thus the America gained the first half of the match, running free, by a very small difference; and this fact is very important in that it points of resistance to going through the water, or in adaptation of the forms of vessels to speed simply, the advantages were nearly equal. The second part of the match, in heading up against the wind, was a totally different character. It was evident to every qualified spectator that the America must win. The advantage obtained by the America out of the sails was at once evident to the eye. The America was able to steer one point of the compass nearer to the wind than the Titania without the least flutter of her canvas. Although, therefore, the Titania appeared to hold her own very fairly in point of distance run, and although when the wind freshened she appeared to be gaining in speed over her competitor, yet the distance the America would be able to make good to windward over her adversary on each tack by laying her course 11 1-4 degrees nearer the wind was such as to put competition beyond a doubt. During the race the wind freshened and the sea rose, but both yachts carried all their lower sails, and both proved themselves wholesome and easy sea

vessels. They passed the Nab to the S.E. at 4 o'clock.

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If from this difference on the whole match we subtract the difference on the first half, we find the America to have gained 46m. 54s. in beating to windward—a most important advantage, and one which shows clearly how valuable an art the better cutting and management of the sails is for the purpose of giving windwardly qualities to ships.

METHODIST FINANCIAL MEETING.

The financial meeting of the St. John district was held in the Portland Methodist church on Tuesday, the 3rd inst, the chair being occupied by Rev. J. J. Teasdale, and the duties of secretary were discharged by Rev. Job Shenton. There were also present, Revs. H. Daniel, Dr. Wilson, W. Penna, F. W. Pickles, J. C. Berrie, F. A. Whitman, C. W. Hamilton, Thos. Pierce, A. D. McCully, E. W. Wass, J. C. Gregg, G. M. Young, R. Fulton, and R. J. Campbell, and Messrs. J. R. Marshall, W. H. Patterson, J. W. Smith (Hampton), F. Thomas, A. Theall, E. S. Shanklin, J. Rolston, Andrew Ruddick, C. Powers.

The following home missions reported their estimated incomes for the current year: Hampton, \$460; St. Martins, \$215; Welsford, \$500; Kingston, \$200; City Mission, \$100; Springfield, \$300; Upham, \$240; Jerusalem, \$470. Grants were recommended from the mission fund to cover deficiencies. The sums assessed on the several circuits were as follows: Queen square, \$22.50; Centenary, \$100; Exmouth, \$25; Carleton, \$10; Fairville, \$10; Carmarthen street, \$10; Courtenay Bay, \$6.50; City Mission, \$2; Sussex, \$12; Apohaqui, \$12; Springfield, \$5; Hampton, \$10; Upham, \$8; St. Martins, \$4; Jerusalem, \$10; Welsford, \$10; Kingston, \$5.

Arrangements were made as follows for missionary meetings: St. John circuit left to local arrangements. Sussex, Nov. 3, 4 and 5—L. Pierce, G. M. Young. Apohaqui local arrangements—C. W. Hamilton, D. B. Bailey. Hampton local arrangements—J. J. Teasdale, C. W. Hamilton. Upham, Oct. 23, 29, 30—J. C. Berrie, G. M. Young. St. Martins, local arrangements—D. B. Bailey. Jerusalem, local arrangements—T. Marshall, R. Fulton. Welsford, Sept. 16, 17, 18—J. C. Berrie, W. Wass. Kingston, local arrangements—J. C. Berrie, Campbell. Springfield, local arrangements—G. M. Young.

The educational meetings will be as follows: Queen square, St. John, Rev. S. H. Rice; Centenary, St. John, Rev. Dr. Potts; Exmouth street, St. John, Rev. Dr. Potts; Portland, St. John, Rev. S. H. Rice; Carleton, St. John, Dr. Allison; Carmarthen street, St. John, Dr. Allison; Courtenay Bay, J. J. Teasdale; Fairville, J. J. Teasdale—all on September 23. City Mission, local arrangement. Sussex, local arrangements—J. Shenton.

Apohaqui, local arrangement—T. Marshall. Springfield, local arrangement—C. W. Hamilton. Upham, local arrangements—J. C. Gregg. St. Martins, local arrangements. Jerusalem, local arrangements—A. D. McCully. Welsford, local arrangements. Kingston, local arrangements—Wm. Penna.

The sustentation fund meetings will be held as follows: St. John circuits, local arrangements. Sussex, local arrangements—Dr. Wilson. Apohaqui, local arrangements—Dr. Wilson, Wm. Penna. Springfield, local arrangements—T. Pierce. Hampton, local arrangements—J. C. Berrie, Wm. Penna. Upham, May—J. C. Gregg. St. Martins, local arrangements. Jerusalem, local arrangements—J. C. Berrie. Welsford—Local arrangements—F. A. Whitman. Kingston, local arrangements—Wm. Penna, F. A. Whitman. A committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of an Epworth League convention at an early day. Dr. Wilson called attention to the requirements of conference concerning collections on behalf of the sustentation fund to be taken in our Sabbath schools, and the soliciting of subscriptions for the same purpose in the congregations.

A very profitable conversation took place in reference to the best means of promoting the work of God, and the following plan of campaign for special services during the fall and winter: St. John circuits, local arrangements; Courtenay Bay, Rev. J. J. Teasdale; Sussex, local arrangements; Springfield, Rev. G. M. Young; Hampton, F. W. Pickles; Upham, local arrangements; St. Martins, Revs. Wass and Wightman; Jerusalem, Revs. McCully and Wightman; Welsford, Revs. Marshall and Berrie; Kingston, Revs. Penna and Campbell.

Honest error is to be pitied, not ridiculed.—Chesterfield.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. The best remedy for Worms in children & adults.

DICKINSON EXONERATED.

St. John Presbytery Investigates Charges Against a Catechist Recently at Fairville.

The Case Against Rev. Mr. Mullin Postponed Until Next May.

(Daily Sun 4th inst.)

The St. John Presbytery held three very interesting sessions yesterday. The first one opened at ten o'clock and lasted evening's meeting was not adjourned until after 11 o'clock. There was a large attendance of members and they all took part in the debates, which at times waxed warm.

Rev. Mr. Burgess of Carleton was in the chair and he had his hands full to preserve order. All of the forenoon's session was taken up hearing evidence and discussing the case of A. S. Dickinson, a young catechist. This young man was employed at Fairville and South Bay quite recently; a little later he entered Dalhousie college, Halifax, and it was there the alleged offences are said to have been committed.

The charges were substantially as follows: That young Dickinson while a student at Dalhousie frequented houses of ill-fame, under pretences of acting in the capacity of a missionary. It is stated also that he gave out a book on the dark side of Halifax, and a fellow student, it is said, charged Dickinson with obtaining money from him under false pretences.

There were several ministers present as witnesses, including Rev. Alfred Gault of Halifax. The witnesses were examined separately and with closed doors. The case was then given to the Presbytery and a pretty lively debate ensued. A number of the members were of the opinion that the charges were unfounded, while others thought the evidence adduced warranted the Presbytery taking action.

After a great deal of talk a motion to exonerate Dickinson was passed. A certificate was granted Archibald Macrae, son of Rev. Dr. Macrae, to study theology in Dalhousie college. A delegation was heard with respect to the erection of the Fairville mission field into an ordained missionaryship. The Presbytery agreed to make the change.

Rev. Mr. Mullin's case came up in the afternoon and proved about as interesting as the other case, but the latter seems to be far more difficult to deal with. Rev. Mr. Mullin and the members of his congregation at Stanley and Nashwaak are at variance with each other and have been for some time past.

Mr. Mullin has been given to understand that his usefulness as a pastor in that particular field is over, but in spite of these "hints" he refuses to resign. He has caused to be stricken from his communion roll the names of several prominent church members, and from this it is believed there is very general dissatisfaction among the members of Mr. Mullin's churches. At yesterday afternoon's meeting several members of this Rev. gentleman's congregation were heard. Some of them thought he had not acted consistently with the churches, while others were inclined to be more lenient with their pastor.

The debate which followed was animated. The Presbytery formally agreed to postpone the further hearing of the case until the May meeting. Mr. Mullin's resignation is being during the fall and winter. Four of the members protested strongly against this course. They pointed out that the case had been hanging fire long enough and that it was high time it was settled one way or the other. Rev. Mr. Mullin suggested that a committee be asked for an extension of time to consider augmentation matters.—Granted.

A committee was appointed to prepare a statement with reference to Rev. Mr. Fotheringham's qualifications for the professorship in Knox college. Waterford applied for the approval of a site on which to erect a church building.—Granted.

The action of Presbytery with reference to the publication of a denominational paper was deferred until next meeting.

Rev. Mr. Ross was heard with reference to his work as travelling missionary. His report showed that the work was being carried out satisfactorily.

NEW HARTLAND BRIDGE.

The Local Government Likely Getting Ready for an Election.

Hartland, N. B., Sept. 3.—J. T. O. Dibble, M. P. P., and Mr. Wetmore, government engineer, came up on the express today to examine once more the site for a bridge across the river here. Mr. Wetmore will remain for several days to make a thorough survey of the river preparatory to making an exact estimate of the cost of a bridge. The most of the people here consider this a bluff game in anticipation of an election, though the need of a bridge is not debatable.

ST. JOHN BOY IN COMMAND.

The British Yacht Valkyrie III will be in Charge of Ed. Young During the Races.

No doubt many readers of The Sun living in St. John will remember Ed. Young, notwithstanding the fact that he has been absent from the city for nearly thirty years. Those who can remember Mr. Young will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed commander of the English yacht Valkyrie III. Ed. Young is a brother of Wm. Young, the Main street boot maker. He was born in Portland in 1849. At an early age he entered Geo. Bayard's drug store on Market square. When about seventeen years old he went to New York, where he succeeded in obtaining employment in a drug store. But this employment was not sufficient excitement or romance about it for Young and he did not stick at it long. His next move was a greater surprise than his first

had been, even to those who knew him well. He got a chance to ship in a whaling vessel, and he gladly embraced the opportunity. For six years not one of his friends heard of him. At the expiration of that time his thirst for excitement and romance was pretty well satisfied, and on his return to New York he became captain of a pilot boat. Subsequently he became part owner of the Washington, one of the finest pilot boats in the harbor, built at a cost of \$15,000.

Mr. Young at present retains his interest in this boat. He is a very unassuming man, and is seldom heard to speak about himself, but he stands high in the business in which he has long been engaged; that this is a fact is shown by his recent appointment.

Speaking of his brother's good fortune, Wm. Young of Main street said to a Sun man yesterday: "Ned is, of course an American, but I think, however, he would have liked to see the American yacht win ordinarily, but, of course, under the present circumstances it will not be his fault if the Valkyrie III. does not win the race."

PIETZEL'S BODY EXHUMED.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—The decapitated body of R. F. Pietzel, one of the supposed victims of the government, was again exhumed from the American Machinists' cemetery today by the coroner's physician. The coffin with its ghastly burden was carried into the tool shed of the cemetery, but the utmost vigilance was maintained to keep the object of the exhumation a secret. It was subsequently learned that one of the legs had been removed before the body was interred. The dead man's skull was severed from the decomposed body last Saturday.

IN THE SAME BOAT.

Prompted by the feeling that it was his duty, the bishop remonstrated with one of his clergy for attending a local hunt.

"Well, your lordship," replied the offender, "I really do not see that there is any more harm in hunting than in going to a ball." "I presume," answered his lordship, "that you refer to having seen my name down among those who attended Lady Somerville's ball, but I assure you throughout the whole evening I was never once in the same room as the dancers." "That, my lord, is exactly how I stand—I was never in the same field as the hounds." Then the bishop sat down, and silence reigned.—London Tit-Bits.

WEDDED IN DARTMOUTH.

Harry Shirreff of Chatham, N. B., to Miss Lena Parker Troop.

Saturday's Atlantic Weekly (Dartmouth, N. S.) says: "One of the most beautiful residences in the town is that of Mr. Shirreff, known as Maplehurst. The grand trees from which it takes its name, form striking little groves on this estate. On Thursday afternoon amidst these delightful surroundings, Harry Shirreff of Chatham, N. B., was married to Miss Lena Parker Troop, youngest daughter of Mr. Troop. The groom is a son of Sheriff Shirreff of Chatham, N. B. He has been a partner in the firm of E. B. Eddy & Co. of Hull, Ont., for some time past and is secretary treasurer of this immense manufacturing concern. He was formerly in Halifax on the staff of the Bank of Montreal and held a similar position in St. John, London, Ont., and Peterboro on subsequent occasions. The bride was attired in an exquisite costume of white satin. It was made in England. The trimmings were of white French lace, with pearl ornaments. She carried a large bouquet of sweet peas. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Troop, sister of the bride, and Miss Margaret Nicholson, niece of the bride. Miss Troop was attended by Miss Margaret Nicholson, who carried a basket of sweet peas. She attracted nearly as much attention as the bride, in the dainty spotted muslin dress, in which she was attired. Hugh Hartshorne of Toronto, son of Richard Hartshorne, formerly of H. M. Dockyard, and Master Eric Stairs, son of J. F. Stairs, M. P., and a cousin of the bride, were best men. Rev. Thomas Stewart, pastor of St. James Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony. The drawing room, the scene of the ceremony, was a perfect mass of bloom. The bridal party stood beneath a floral canopy, suspended by silken cords. It was a most artistic arrangement of nature's beauties. Everything was in harmony, making it one of the most interesting events in the history of the town. The presents formed a varied and valuable collection. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold watch and to Miss Bessie Troop a topaz and pearl safety pin, and to Miss Nicholson a pearl pin. Mr. and Mrs. Shirreff will reside in Hull. Before taking up their residence at that place, they will make an extended tour of the upper provinces."

NOT A CITY OF CHURCHES.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., on the "Failure of Protestantism" in New York.

New York, Sept. 1.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., began in the Academy of Music today the first of a series of sermons on "The Failure of Protestantism in This City and Its Causes." In the opening sermon he dealt with the facts of the failure. "I state them with a sad heart," said he. "For the last six years these facts have forced themselves upon me. New York city is the metropolis of the nation; in addition to this, the ground of Protestantism, New York is, without exception, the most godless city on the American continent. In 1840 there was one church for every 2,000 inhabitants. Today it has one church for every 4,500 of its inhabitants. There are vast districts in this city in which there are 50,000 people and no church. New York city has 500,000 human beings who, as far as regards Christian knowledge, are heathens, and heathen not in name and form, but in heart and spirit. The number of men who attend church is not equal to one-half of those who register daily at the hotels in our city. "In the Methodist church, which is the most aggressive church of our time, there was a membership last year of 17,300, divided among eighty-six churches. The members subscribed last year \$550,000, and there was \$4,100,000 invested money besides. All this resulted in a gain of 241 members during the year. In the Baptist church the average gain is 216 members a year, with a membership of 18,000, an income of \$500,000 and an invested capital of \$4,000,000. The same state of affairs prevail in the Presbyterian church, notwithstanding its immense wealth and power. The men have destroyed the churches of New York. There are 1,000 secret societies in New York and they have not a single member, and 300 churches, the membership of which is three-fourths women. The pews dominate the pulpit so much in many churches, and the collar is so tightly fastened on the pulpit that when you pass by the churches you can only hear a wheeze. For self-complacency, down-right incapacity and stupidity, the snug, half-well-to-do middle-class New Yorker stands over and above anything I know of."

In conclusion Mr. Dixon said that the Protestant church was moving uptown and flying away from the people and losing its grip on the masses.

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AN HERILOOM OF DISEASE GERMS.

Feather Beds Are Laden With the Microbes of Disease.

Infected beds are a menace to the health, but an exchange says the most unsanitary of all household articles is the feather bed. Quite too frequently it is an heriloom which has come down through many generations in which it has done service for all sorts of people under all sorts of conditions. In the larger cities, convenient renovating establishments afford facilities for the purification of feather beds, pillows, etc., which to some degree removes the evils of which we complain, but

QUEEN'S PORTRAIT.

Sitting for the Canadian Artist, Bell-Smith.

The Great Picture for the Canadian National Gallery at Ottawa.

London, Sept. 2.—A Canadian artist, Frederick Bell-Smith of Toronto, has had the especial honor of having Queen Victoria pose for him for a portrait.

Mr. Bell-Smith of Toronto walked into Windsor castle on the morning of July 5th last lugging an easel and paint box, and with two expert photographers engaged by him trailing their traps after him, set up his easel in the beautiful white drawing room and held the attention of the queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India for fully an hour.

Then he had dinner at the castle and made sketches and paintings from personal sittings given him by the Princess Beatrice, the Dowager Lady Southampton, Miss McNeill, Hon. Frances Drummond, Hon. Judith Harford, Col. Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lt. Col. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Sir John McNeill, Lt. Col. the Hon. Wm. Carrington, and others.

Southampton, Miss McNeill, wished to place in the national gallery at Ottawa a large picture reproducing the scene at Windsor castle when the queen placed a wreath upon the coffin of Sir John Thompson. It was of the utmost importance that the portraits of the royal witnesses be secured, and the ceremony should be made from life.

Red tape miles in length had to be unwound at first, but Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise, who founded the Royal Canadian academy in 1880, and had Mr. Bell-Smith and the other members on many occasions, interested themselves in procuring the permission for a sitting from the queen. It was the princess who made all the arrangements and told Mr. Bell-Smith that the queen was particularly pleased to give this sitting to a Canadian artist, and was most anxious that he should have the opportunity, as she desired to show a further mark of esteem for the Canadians. An so one Toronto artist succeeded in gaining that which every eminent European painter has been striving for a lifetime to obtain, a personal sitting of her majesty.

When the artist and the photographers were waiting for the queen to come to the Princess Louise said that the queen wished to know "Shall I wear my bonnet?" Mr. Bell-Smith was satisfied with the plain bonnet. Directly afterwards the queen walked in, supporting herself with a heavy cane, and with her left hand resting lightly on the arm of her Indian secretary. Mr. Bell-Smith will never forget the scene. The magnificent East Indian, tall, dignified, with embroidered robe turban, jewels, and high caste to the tips of his fingers, leaning in an aged, almost helpless woman, his queen.

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by no means altogether, for the feather bed, as best, contains a considerable amount of organic matter clinging to the quills, and feathers, which, absorbing the waste of the body, is always undergoing decomposition, throwing off poisonous gases into the air and affording food for myriads of pestilential microbes which are ever in readiness to seize a favorable opportunity of infecting a weakened body, setting up suppurating process and intensifying the effects of specific germs of various sorts which may become active in the body through contagion. Sometimes also a feather bed becomes infected by the contagious elements of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, smallpox or other maladies, and constitutes thereby a most efficient vehicle for these dangerous disorders.—Troy Times.

ANSY PILLS!

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