NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Merchant Traders.

The War in Atcheen Likely To Be Renewed-Nativist Appeal for English Assistance-Foreign Commercial Interests in the Issue of the Conflict.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PENANG, Straits of Malacca, June 4, 1873. One of the Dutch men-of-war cruising off the Northern coast of Sumatra fired into three British merchant vessels as they were leaving the harbor

The Atcheenese have sent messengers to this blace asking for assistance.

The coolies here are already enlisting in their

If the Dutch persist in the war they will meet with a stronger resistance than ever.

GENERAL DRAFT FOR THE ATCHERNESS ARMY. The pepper plantations in the North of Sumatra are going to ruin in consequence of the drafting of

the laborers into the ranks of the Atcheenese army.

History of the Exciting Causes of the War-England's Territorial Relations to the Belligerents.

An English report of the exciting causes and probable consequences of the Hollanders' war against Atcheen says:—

Much sensation prevails at the Hague as well as in India since it has become known that the Dutch East Indian government has declared war against the Sultan of Atcheen. The news has been confirmed by Mr. Fransen van de Putte, the Minister of the Colonial Department. I think it of Interest to say something about Holland's relations with Atcheen, which have resulted in a war that may be of much importance in its bearings upon her authority in the East Indian Archipelago.

The Empire of Atcheen, situated in the most northern part of the Island of Sumatra, is conterning to the Island of Sumatra in the Island. The Erritory is almost totally unknown to outsiders, so that the military expedition will meet with great difficulties, it being almost impossible to land troops with the object of mastering the capital. The English, who in 1795 had taken possession of Sumatra (in the name of the Prince of Orange), concluded in 1819 a treaty with Atcheeu, by which all rights they wanted were given them—viz., to establish a factory in the Island, and likewise a Resident, while all the other European States were excluded. In consequence of a treaty concluded in 1849 between England and given them—viz., to establish a factory in the island, and likewise a Resident, while all the other European States were excluded. In consequence of a treaty concluded in 1824 between England and Holland it became necessary to alter the former contract between Great Britain and Atcheen. It was then settled that Holland's relations with this mative power should only aim to protect trade, without violating in the least the independency of Atcheen, which remained under the protectorate of England. In 1840 the Dutch conquered a small neighboring State, Singhel, and this caused much trouble and uneasiness among the English residents of Penang and Singapore. This, again, made it necessary to conclude another treaty with England, which was ratified last year, placing the relations with Atcheen on a new footing. The Atcheenees, however, repeatedly violated their engagements, and were guilty not only of robberies of goods but of men, whom they, sold as slaves. This meems to be the main cause of the declaration of war. The Dutch Minister answering an interpellation in Parliament, stated that he was not able to give complete information, because "he had only received some telegrams; but he stated that it was a fact that war was declared." Thereupon one of the members of the opposition said that this would be the last blow to the King's autherity in the East. The Minister protested against this speecn as both unparliamentary and unpatriotic, and said he was of the opinion that "the konor of the Dutch mag would be maintained."

British Anticipation of a "Speck o War."

The London Telegraph, writing on the situation of affairs in Netherlands, India, and of the possibility of England becoming involved therein,

We who have on our hands frequent "little wars," which are the inseparable incidents of extensive empire, may readily sympathize with the Datch, now engaged in settling a dispute with the Atcheenese. It cannot be doubted that the Malays, who have provoked this conflict, will in the end be worsted. Their bravery, however, ought to secure the respect of the assailant, and prudent policy will, probably, make the terms easy. Sumatra is so valuable to the traders that peace at the earliest moment will be considered desirable, but the resistance offered has been stout enough to make complete submission a necessity. It will be fortunate, however, should the context not spread beyond Atcheen, for anything like an extended war on the coast would seriously obstruct a very valuable trade, by which the Dutch themselves profit largely.

SHIPWRECK.

All Hands saved from the Wreck of the Drum mond Castle.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 4, 1873. A despatch from Shanghae says :- "No lives were tost by the wreck of the steamship Drummond Castle on Chusan Island."

GERMANY.

Mational Delegates to the Evangelical Convention in New York.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, June 4, 1873. The following delegates have been appointed to represent Germany at the World's Convention of the Evangelical Alliance, to be held in the city of New York next October :-Messrs. Constantin Tischendorf, the distinguished

philologist. Kleinert, Christlieb, Pfleidarer, Kraft, Vonder-goitz, Grundmann, Hoffmann and Andreas von Bernstorff, sen of the late Count Bernstorff. Episcopal Election by the "Old" Cathe

COLOGNE, June 4, 1873. The Old Catholics have elected Professor Reinkins bishop.

FRANCE.

Death of a Distinguished Savan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, June 4, 1873. Philippe Edonard Poulletier, Count de Verneuil the eminent naturalist and member of the Institute, died to-day, aged sixty-eight years.

ENGLAND.

The Bate of Discount Seven Per Cent-Bullion on Balance to the Bank-Agriculturist Prospects.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 4, 1873. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced 1 per cent, and is now (noon) 7 per cent amount of bullion gone into the Bank et England on balance to-day is £70,000.

THE COMING HARVEST. The weather throughout England to-day is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

ROME.

. Corporate Monastic Protest Against the Convents Suppression Bill.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, June 4, 1873. nent protesting against the bill for the supression of religious corporations, and appealing

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Maval Assault by the Dutch on British His Majesty Said to Have Been Seized with Illness Suddenly.

> English Report of His Condition of Health-The Emperor of Austria and the Invalid Potentate.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 4, 1873. A special despatch from Vienna to the London Standard says:-The Czar of Russia, who left St. Petersburg several days since to visit the Exhibition, is detained at the Austrian imperial palace of Schonbrunn, one and a quarter miles southwest of Vienna, by sudden illness. He is confined to his bed, and the Emperor of Austria is constantly by his side.

The attack was wholly unexpected.

All arrangements for festivities in honor of the visit of the Czar have been abandoned.

The Bulletin of His Majesty's Illness Doubted in the English Metropolis.

LONDON, June 4, 1873. Despatches from Vienna contain no allusion whatever to the reported illness of the Czar near

that city. The statements in the special despatch from the Austrian capital to the London Standard are prob-

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER THE SECOND. His Imperial Majesty Alexander the Second, Czar of Russia, was born on the 29th of April, in

ably false.

the year 1818. He is, consequently, in the fiftysixth year of his age. He succeeded to the throne on the 2d of March, in the year 1855, on the death of his father, the Emperor Nicholas. Complete Contradiction of the State-

ment-The Russian Ruler at a Review and Banquet. VIENNA, June 4, 1873.

Reports of the illness of the Emperor of Russia are wholly unfounded.

His Majesty assisted at a review of troops to-day, and was present at a Court banquet to-night.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

His Majesty of Germany Invalided by Illness.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, June 4, 1873.

The Emperor William is slightly ill. He was unable to attend the banquet yesterday and the review to-day in honor of the Shah of

His Majesty Emperor William was born on the 22d of March, in the year 1797. He has, consequently, passed the seventy-sixth year of his age.

SPAIN.

French Reports of Severe Fighting Between the Carlists and the Spanish Soldiers-A Battle Said To Be in Progress.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAYONNE, June 4, 1873. The Carlists appeared before Irun to-day and began an attack on the place. At last accounts they had taken corty carabineers

prisoners. Dorregary's Army Engaged In Battle.

Paris, June 4, 1873. Despatches from the Spanish frontier report that a battle is in progress to-day between the Carlists, under Dorregary, and a force of 1,500 repub-

lican troops. The result is as vet unknown.

ITALY.

An Eminent Statesman Dangerously Ill.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, June 4, 1873. Urbano Ratazzi, the Italian statesman, is dangerously ill.

Señor Ratazzi was born on the 10th of June, in the year 1810. He was called to the Presidency of the Italian Ministry In the months of March and December, 1862, and again, to the same office, in the months of April and October, 1867.

THE HERALD AMONG THE CARLISTS.

[From the New York Freeman's Journal, May 31.] THE HERALD CORRESPONDENTS IN SPAIN.

Our readers will recall with pleasure the letters we have given, written by NEW YORK HERALD correspondents among the Carlists. The following despatches to the HERALD-the latest to handgive occasion to appreciate what a vile rabble they are that now rule in Madrid.

What a redection? In Madrid, as in Cuba, the epresentatives of the principal newspaper of the United States have to invoke the officious favors of the Ministers of European Powers to protect them from barbarisms at the hands of the Spanish canaille. The United States government, absorbed in a war of extermination against some dozens of vagabond Indians, has no ears to hear, no eyes to see outrages of this kind against those that, in better days of those States, were held as protected

The correspondence of the Paris Univers gives the following anecdote regarding the NRW YORK HERALD's correspondent among the Carlists, which, heretofore, we have copied from with so much

pleasure:—
The correspondent of the New York Herald, M. Trieblic, has, for some days, been following the staff of the Carlist army (in Navarre). It was at Penacerrada, and the members of the staff were having a gay conversation on the public square of this old fortress. M. Trieblic seemed some little surprised at seeing among these reported robber bands thoroughbred gentlemen, armed and equipped most perfectly, even to the military riding boots. He asked of the orderly, "Who is that splendid looking officer?"
"That is Don Carlos Calderon; he is a son of a rich banker in Madrid. His own income is about 100,000 pesetas" (about \$20,000 in gold).
"And who is that talking to him?"
"The Marquis de las Hormaxas—he is at least as rich as the other."
"Why, are your leaders all millionnaires?"

"Why, are your leaders all millionnaires?"
"No, sir; not all. But each of them is paying the
way of eight or ten fine fellows that are not men
of means." of means."

And, adds the Uniters correspondent, this is the fact. These men, like their ancestors of other days, are offering their king their lives and their fortunes.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE IN CHICAGO.

UHICAGO, III., June 4, 1873. About nine o'clock last night Mrs. Catherine Gunger, a respectable German woman, while walk-ing home, in the northern part of the city, was accosted by a gentlemanly appearing man riding in a buggy, who offered to take her home. Instead of this the scoundres dreve her to Lincoln Park and in a loney spot attempted to outrage her. She resisted and attempted to run away, when he attacked her with a dirk knife, inflicting twelve severe wounds. Her recovery is considered doubtful. The assailant has been arrested and lodged in jail. He gives his name as E. S. Grimth.

CUBA.

Spanish Army Successes Against the Insurgents.

Republican Prisoners Beleased-Press Pronounce ment of Executive Independence in Administration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 4, 1873. Official telegrams have been received announcing the killing of thirty-two insurgents in the Guari-maro Mountains and seven in the Lazaro Moun-

Colonel Felix Aguirre, who was attached to the staff of the late Cuban General Agramonte, has

Modesto Diaz is moving from Sierra Bayamo towards Manzanillo, with a heavy Spanish column. REPUBLICAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

The republican prisoners at Remedios have been

THE PUBLIC PRESS AND PARTY POLITICAL The new republican journal, the Legalidad made its appearance to-day. In an editorial article it says that "Captain General Pieltain has not resigned," and that "neither he nor his successors, like former Captains General, will be the blind in struments for the furtherance of private inter-

The republicans are daily gaining accessions to their ranks, and the party begins to assume

The Vox de Cuba ceases publication on the 30th inst., when it will be merged into the Constant

MONOPOLY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ST. JOHNS. N. F., May 27, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :mean, selfish and greedy policy of the Atlantic Telegraph Company meets here a hearty approval, for we have long suffered silently in Newfoundland from the narrow, avaricious spirit of this company. In the charter originally granted to this company by our government they were secured in most important privileges, and the utmost liberality was exclusive right of landing cables on the island for a period of fifty years from the date of the charter, with one most fortunate reservation, however, to which I shall presently refer. Then we made them a concession of 100 square miles of unoccupied island, in blocks of not less than three miles, and without specifying any time for the selection. This latter grant is lakely to prove of immense value to the company. Already they have obtained possession of the valuable lead mine of La Manche; and, at the present moment, they have two clever mineralogists, from London, at work, searching over the mineral lands of the island, and they will probably find deposits of immense value, which will be the property of the company, What have they given us in return for these favors? Their treatment of this country has been characterized by the utmost meanness and ingratitude Telegrams have all along cost us much more proportionally than even you have been paying in New York. Our "press" telegrams arrives three or four times a week, and only three days after the intelligence it contains has been published in America and Canada, thus putting our commercial community at a great disadvantage. This is considered good enough for the ountry that first fostered the project of spanning the Atlantic, and supplied with such liberality facilities for carrying on the work.

It is quite time, in the interest of civilization that the monopoly of this company were ended. and the Herald is doing good service in de nouncing their illiberal policy. I wish to show, however, that the most effectual way of terminating propoly is by the government of Newfound land exercising the pre-emption right secured to them in the fifteenth section of the charter, which reads as follows:—"If at any time after twenty years from the passing of this act it shall be deemed advisable by the Governor in council that the lines of telegraph and other property of the said company shall be transferred to and vested in the government of this Island, It shall be lawful for the Governor to cause a written notice to be given to the said company, which shall be served upon the president or director or manager in this island, which notice shall state that the becoming the government has decided upon holder of the said lines and other pr thereupon the Governor and the company shall each choose an arbitrator, and the arbitrators so chosen shall appraise the telegraph lines, wires, cables, apparatus, vessels and all other property therewith; and if they cannot agree they shall choose a third as umpire, and if they do not make such choice the Supreme Court shall appoint an umpire, and the appraisement of any two of them shall be taken as the true and just value of

said property." It will be seen from the foregoing clause that our government have the option of purchasing the line, at the end of the first twenty years, at the cost of plant, paying nothing for good will or valuation of profits. The charter is dated April 15, 1854, so that after April 15, 1874, the valuation can be made. I may add that the most eminent counsel in London endorse the foregoing view as to the nature of the valuation. The discovery of this clause has greatly depressed the company's shares in the stock mar-

of this pre-emption right and quite determined to exercise it. Should they at once announce their the general opinion of the whole country. It is of great consequence, in order to encourage telegraphic enterprise in laying down new cables, that all doubt about the matter should be ended, and new companies could then take measures to have their cables landed here as soon as the charter permits. No other landing place for transatlantic cables would ever be selected were the shores of this island free to all. It is but 1.640 miles from the Irish coast and at the nearest point but fifty miles from the island of Cape Breton. A thousand miles of cable would be saved by coming via Newfoundland, and speed and safety in telegraphing secured. It is safe to predict that were we clear of the present monopoly half a dozen new cables would be landed here as speedily duced to a quarter of a dollar per word. Already the "Direct United States Cable Company" offer to ernment piedge themselves to exercise the right of pre-emption. A very moderate toll on each message for the use of the land line would be an important source of revenue to the colony. Yours truly, A NEWFOUNDLANDER. -Since the foregoing was written I have

learned that our government have agreed to notify the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company that if they will consent to abandon their monopoly next year the government will abandon their right of pre-emption, but in case of refusal government will maintain their pre-emptive right. Should the company abandon its monopoly it would be on the same footing as any other company in regard to the tariff which might be charged by the local government for land lines. It remains to be seen whether the company will accept this fair and reasonable offer. If they do all will go smoothly, and the Direct United States Cable Company will land two cables here next year, and telegraphy across the Atlantic will be reduced to a fifth of the present charges.

MEETING OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGIS-LATURE.

CONCORD, June 4, 1873. The New Hampshire Legislature convened to day and organized, the House by electing James W. Emery, of Portsmouth, Speaker, and Samuel C. Clark, of Gilford, Clerk; the Senate by electing David A. Ward, of Concord, President, and Luther Martill of Concord, Clark.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Fernande" at the Union Square Theatre The revival of "Fernande" at the Union Square

Pheatre last night was greeted by a large audi ence, and the reception of the piece promises a successful run till the close of the season. Miss Agnes Ethel played the title part with all of her ld power of mingled force and simplicity. If she has gained nothing since she played it before sh certainly has lost nothing, and she takes up the part with the ease we should expect if she had laid part with the ease we should expect if she had laid it aside only the night before. The only artist besides whom we have seen in the play is Mr. Harkins, whose Philip Pemerol was well played and well received. Mrs. E. L. Davenport, who made har first appearance in New York in a number of years, played the dimout part of Clothilde, but she failed to invest it rully with the subtle attributes of gentieness and cunning and revenge and trumph supposed to be characteristic of the disappointed woman of the day. Her impersonation was the attempt to embody the new school of comedy in the old school of art. Miss Kate Claxton's Georgette was interesting, and Mr. E. Lamb's Commander Jaroli characteristic. Mr. Claude Burroughs as the Marquis Andre was not strong but careful, and, in the main, acceptable. The periormance, as a whole, was good, and the piece has sufficient sweetness and light for this Summer weather.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. The Musical Standard publishes a piece of musiwhich, whether read forward or backward, is pre cisely the same. It was composed by Moscheles. The principal characters in "Mignon," at Drury Lane, will be played by Mme. Christine Nilsso Ilma di Murska, Signor Agnesi, and M

Capoul.

The Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association gives a performance this evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera House in aid of the Helping Hand

The late Mr. J. S. Mill added music to his other acquirements. Not only was he a keen critic, but is playing and improvisation were distinguished by refined taste and striking originality. It seems, after all, that Arditi is not coming to

this country, M. Emmanuel Muzzio, Verdi's only pupil, having signed an engagement with M. Strakosch to direct his opera performances in America. A correspondent informs the Choir that a letter from abroad has been addressed to Dr. Hans von

Bulow as follows:-" Au plus distingué musicien Monsteur Von Bulow, Société Philharmonique, Londres." This letter first went to Islington where the Post Office authorities inscribed the fel lowing on the envelope :- "Not known at the Phil harmonic Wall, Islington."

Mme. Patti narrowly escaped a serious accident at the Royal Italian Opera. The performance was "Dinorah," in which, at the close of the second act, the heroine is supposed to cross a bridge is "doubled," and the drop is made by a super disguised as "Dinorah." A good deal of changing occurs, and Mme. Patti, making room for others leaned against a screen, which gave way, and her right foet slipped through a small gap in the platform nearly up to the hip joint. Though some what severely bruised and shaken, Mme. Patti had sustained no serious injury, and, with characteristic courage, as soon as she came to herself she dressed for the next act and begged that the accident might pass unnoticed. She played her part to the close of the opera with her accustomed animation and effect.

EPISCOPATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Dr. Paddock's Acceptance of the Charge of the Episcopate of Massachusetts.

Boston, June 4, 1873. Rev. Dr. Paddock has sent the following letter to the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Massa chusetts, accepting the office of Bishop, to which he has been elected :-

he has been elected:—

Brethren—I hereby signify to you, as the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, my conditional acceptance of the Episcopate of Massachusetts, to which I am officially certified I was duly elected by the diocese in its eighty-third annual Convention, the condition being that the expression of the mind and will of the Church at large, as indicated by the canonical assents of the several bishops and dioceses, shall be favorable. I am not unmindful of the great honor conferred upon me, nor ungrateful for the confidence reposed in me by this election. I have not sought, but I dare not decline it; and yet, as I recall the learning, wisdom, zeal and saintliness which have adorned the Episcopate of your historic diocese, I cannot help standing humbied and oppressed by a sense of incigned longing and purpose to consecrate all that is within me "to the editying of Christ's Church and to the honor, praise and glory of His name." But it cheers me to think that if loving thoughts and prayers and appreciation on the part of a chief pastor fer all who are striving together for and prayers and appreciation on the part of a chief pastor fer all who are striving together for the faith of the gospei in the Church's ways and works may only be met by generous love and condence and prayerful co-operation, then, even thus, without other and greater conditions of weekers, the block Chest the Lord and giver of life. success, the Holy Ghost, the Lord and giver of life, can mightily work through His ministry and people, and the Church can grow up unto Christ, who is the Head in all things, and can make glorious increase of the body unto the editying of itself in love.

rious increase of the body unto the editying of itself in love.

I humbly entreat the love and prayers of all those among whom, it God will, I shall live and labor in the Lord.

I remain, dear brethren, yours in Christ and the Church,
BENJAMIN H. PADDOCK.
GRACE CHURCH RECTORY, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
May 26, 1873.

The consecration of the Bishop elect will probably take place on the 17th of September.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1873 The General Assembly of United Presbyterians reconvened this morning. The following appointments as delegates to corresponding bodies were reported by the Committee on Correspondence:— To the Associate Reformed Church of the South, Rev. S. S. Ralston; Rev. J. C. Stull, Alternate. To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. A. Young, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Daig, Alternate. To the General Synod of the Reformed Church, Rev. G. D. Matthews; Rev. J. A. Williams, Alternate. To the General Synod of the Reformed Church, Rev. G. D. Matthews; Rev. J. A. Williams, Alternate. To the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Rev. William Davidson, D. D.; Rev. G. D. Scott, Alternate. To the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Cumin, D. D., Rev. J. H. Graham, Alternate. To the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. M. C. Jackson; Rev. W. J. Robinson, Alternate. To theljsynod of the Presbyterian Church Church of the lower provinces of Canada, Rev. E. D. Jeders, D. D.; Rev. John Hogy, Alternate. To the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Rev. Henry Gordon; Rev. John Service, alternate.

The Committee on Finance reported the total receipts of the Boards of the Church during the year, including the balance on hand May 1, 1872, at \$182,928 79; payments during the year, 161,88807; balance May 1, 1873, \$21,040 72; contributions to the China Hullding Fund, \$1,835 31; amount formerly contributed, \$9,942 12; tetal amount of fund, \$11,877 43; leaving \$602 67 yet to be raised to make up the amount autherized by the General Assembly.

The Committee on Publication reported the satisfactory financial condition of the Board.

The Committee on Publication reported the satisfactory financial condition of the Board.

The Committee on the Superannuated Ministers' Fund presented a series of resolutions that there shall be a Board created to administer the fund, that any one contributing \$1,000 to the fund shall become a life member of the Eoard, and that beneficial associations be organized, the members of which shall pay \$15 each upon the death of a member of any such association.

The report presented by the Committee on the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, which recommended that at least two male and one female missionary be sont to India Rev. S. S. Ralston; Rev. J. C. Stull, Alternate. To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church,

male missionary be sent to India, one of each sex to China, and one female to Syria during the ensuing year, was adopted.

At the afternoon session of the General Assembly of United Presbyterians the report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools was taken up and adopted. The subject of codifying the enactments of the various general assemblies and publishing them in a book was referred to the Board of Publication to report next year.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a special committee to examine the affairs of the Board of Publication.

Reports of the Committees on Superannuated Fund and Legacies were adopted, and also a report of the Committee on Statistics, showing the following:—Synods, 8; Presbyteries, 50; total ministers, 591; congregations organized during the year, 23; total cost of heuses of worship reported, \$133,050; members reported, 73,452; Sunday Schools, 15,507; total contributions, \$572,078.

The evening session was devoted to the transacting of unimportant business, after which an adjournment until the last Wednesday in May next took place.

The Assembly meets next year at Monmouth, Ill.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD ELECTIONS. ALBANY, N. Y. June 4, 1873.

At the election of directors of the New York Centrai and Hudson River Railroad Company to-day, the old officers were re-elected unanimously. There were about firty million dollars' worth of stock represented at the election.

WEST POINT.

A Weighty Subject Under Consideration by the Visiting Board.

CADETS AND PLEBES IN EXPECTATION.

Proposed Alteration of an Academy Rule.

Ben Butler, Jr., and the Colored Cadets-How "Smith" Fares-Light Artillery Drill-Evening at the Point.

WEST POINT, June 4, 1873. Garrick, between tragedy and comedy, was a fine acture, but hardly equal in interest, I suspect, to that of the Military Academy Board of Visitors hesitating between conventionalism and common sense. The Beard, reinforced to-day by General Colburn, of Indiana, have under consideration matter of some importance. Hitherto it has been the practice to have the Piebes, or newly arrived candidates for admission into the school, assigned to quarters and separated from the rest of the students until September. In that month the young men who, on account of sickness or from ined and assigned to their proper place in their class, with the entire body of Piebes idle for the interval and subject to "hazing." It is now proposed and earnestly discussed in the Board to put the "Piebes" in their class immediately, that they may learn something between this and the "Sep." ex amination and avoid the annoyance of the usual muscular criticism in their department. This sensible proposition is opposed by some, and so nothing has been accomplished. The Plebes are

THE "SETTING UP DRILL" daily, but do not know what the result of their examination is. Until the Board of Visitors decide what to recommend on the question at issue the list of the successful Plebes will not be announced. This matter was to have been settled to-day, but

This matter was to have been settled to-day, but was not, and I have little expectation that it will be to-morow. It is pleasant to have a disturbing question of that weight just now.

The weather is delightful, the mountain air is invigorating, the country gardeners have not tickled the earth in vain and Washington Market is within easy reach. Beside these considerations the President has not arrived (and who knows how the Executive ear may incline to the story of the visiting Congressman?) General Sherman has promised, or is expected, to come, and all the ladies are hoping for the advent of Robeson, lured from the sea-lashed shore of Jersey. It is not strange, therefore, that even

THE CADETS OF THE FIRST CLASS are yet preparing for the dread ordeal before them. They were to have been examined, or rather the examination was to have commenced, to-day, but for some reason it was postponed. Evidently the Board of Visitors to recommend to the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of War will recommend the Board of Visitors to recommend to him, something very new. It is to be hoped that, if they kappen to make sensible recommendations as to the government of this training school for the army, the Solons of the Forty-third Congress will give them attention.

ment of this training school for the army, the Solons of the Forty-third Congress will give them attention.

BEN BUTLER AND THE ACADEMY.

The matter of the government of the Military Academy is pretty likely to receive some attention from the "three cent" statesman of Massachusetts. He has here among the Plebes a young man of good presence, and, I am told, exceedingly smart—his son, Benjamin Israel Butler. Young Butler looks as if he could fight his own way through, but if he cannot we will probably hear from our bould Ben. It would be quite proper for Master Butler to demand back pay if plucked, and have the matter agitated in Congress. Two young men—Messers. Henry O. Flipper, of Tennessee, and John W. Williams, of Virginia, colored gentlemen—are in the ranks with Mr. Butler, and are proud of the distinction. The authorities here who have the arrangement of these little details have their own views of THE ETERNAL PITNESS OF THINGS.

Flipper is a dark, large, awkward man, but intelligent. Williams is butternut in color, quick on his feet, and, I am told, made the best showing of any of the "Plebes" in the mental examination yesterday. Both will, pass, in all probability, but they are not to be congratulated. Theirs will be a bitter experience for the next four years.

Cadet Smith has had a hard row to hoe at West Point. Put down and put back, snubbed and slighted, he set himself bravely to work for the prize of recognition. He is now in the Third class. He has grown tired of complaining, and seems to recognize the fact that he was no more roughly "deviled" while a "plebe" than other youths. The cadets, the best of them, confess that his conduct has won their respect, as most white lads would have incontinently fled from the Academy rather than submit for a week to the treatment he has suffered for three years. He has shown dogged courage and a quiet determination to succeed that is duly appreciated by the cadets. It is admitted on all sides that

HE WILL GRADUATE AT LEAST WITH HONOR.

The poor fellow suffers fo

The poor fellow sufers for color, though, and in this favored school of our free Republic, among a mixed assemblage of young men, buttoned into stiffness of deportment and drilled into arrogance, he represents the ambitious and pretentious of his race. With his high mission it is a pity that he was not named in his bulbous days Montmorency, rather than Smith. Even De Smytherson might have saved him many a sneer. But Smith he is, and on that broad line be will fight it out all this Summer and part of the next.

If Williams passes the preliminary examination he will room with Smith.

Flipper will have to struggle alone in a separate room and in perpetusi Coventry, like Smith of that ilk. I hardly think be can stand it.

STRANGE THINGS IN A REPUBLICAN INSTITUTION.

For the present the colored gentlemen are left severely alone, although their isolation is their greatest misjortune. They are not spoken to except officially. A cadet with whom I conversed today said that these colored lads would be treated respectfully. "None of the fellows would hurt them, but every fellow would let them alone." To be sentenced to be "let alone" is a terrible doom. Another cadet thought that strong measures might be taken with them but for Smith. Smith has inspired respect of a certain kind, and the cadets think that it will no longer pay to knock their heads against the fifteenth amendment and the Civil Rights bill.

The feature of this evening's excitement at the "Point" was the light artillery drill by the cadets, it was a good representation of skill and agility, and I suppose Secretary Beiknap and the Board of Visitors were pleased. Later a more enjoyable entertainment was afforded the guests of the hotel. The Mendelssohn Giec Club, of New York, came down, according to promise, and, after supping at Cozzene, in the company of their friends, a table Deimonico, sung a number of glees and songs, which were heartily applauded by a distinguished party of invited guests of the hotel.

BOSA CONCHA AGAIN. What the Dear Old Ladies Can Do If They Don't Like It. NEW YORK, May 29, 1873.

Since smoking at the Central Park Garden is so odious to Dolly Varden, Juventus and several other old ladies I would suggest to the management that matinee concerts be given every Saturday for the accommodation of the dear old creatures, and let smoking be strictly prohibited. Then these delicate elderly females can go there and eat the cream and take snud, and by their incessant talking worry the life out of Mr. Thomas, who has very often, to my own knowledge, been compelled to stop the music on account of the ladies too vigorously indulging in their most pleasing characteristic. I solemnly promise not to intrude upon these delightful title-a-titles with my horrid management that matinée concerts be given every

WAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer St. Marys, Commander Harris, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday evening from the Pacific coast. She was at St. Thomas twelve days ago. All well.

> ARMY AND NAVAL ORDERS. WASHINGTON, June 4, 1873.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Tryon is ordered to duty at the Marine Rendezvous at New York; to duty at the Marine Rendezvous at New York;
Assistant Surgeon J. C. Boyd to the steamer Fortaine on the 14th inst.
Medical Director Thomas M. Potter is detached from the Marine Rendezvous at New York and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Derr from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the practice ship Constellation
On recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance First Lieutenant John G. Butler is relieved from his present duties and ordered to report for duty at the Ordnance Agency in New York city.
Captain E. R. Calhoun, who has been executive officer of the Carlestown yard, was to-day ordered to the command of the Hartford, the flagship of the Asiatic squadron.

To Trifle With a Cough is to Invite consumption, bronchitts or shacess of the lungs. To acrest a cough with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is to avert all danger.

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