The Steamship Great Eastern Arrived at Newfoundland.

The Cable Cut and Buoyed, with the Convoy Vessels Standing at Hand.

A Heavy Gale Blowing, but the Enterprise Complete.

The Work of the "Big Ship," Present and Past.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., June 27, 1873. The steamship Great Eastern having "payed out" all the deep sea cable to within eighty miles of Heart's Content, the wire was cut and buoyed at the hour of nine o'clock this

BOUGH WEATHER, BUT READY FOR A "RUN IN." A heavy west-southwesterly gale was blow-

This rendered it imprudent to attempt to pass the cable line to the steamship Hibernia for splicement to the shore end of

The men will splice it and run it in as soon as the weather moderates.

The Great Eastern arrived here at eight o'clock this evening, leaving the convoy vessels standing by the buoy.

The "big ship" lies broadside on to the village, presenting, with her hundreds of lights, a splendid appearance.

FAMILIARIZED WITH SCIENCE.

Few visitors are here to witness the event of the cable laying, now thrice repeated. The apathy which is displayed in this regard seems all the more marked when the amount of enthusiasm which prevailed with respect to a similar enterprise seven years since is remem-

Electric Bulletin from Newfoundland to

LONDON, June 27, 1873. A despatch from on board the Great Eastern says:-"The cable was buoved at a distance of eighty miles from Heart's Content."

Fourth Ocean Voyage of the Great Eastern in the Service of Ocean Tele-graphy-From Valentia to Heart's Content-A Description of the Squadron, Cable and Apparatus—The Cable of 1865 To Be Fished Up from the Vasty Deep.

[From the London Times, June 11.]
The Great Eastern steamship has once more started upon another of those missions for which she is so eminently adapted, and which she has mpany with the Edinburgh and Hibernia, she is now on her way to lay a fourth telegraph cable ing left the Portland Roads for Valentia at ten that has been laid on the same course—the first having been laid by the Agamemnon and the Niain 1858. This cable, however, worked only for a few weeks and then failed to transmit signals, since which time it has been left to itself on the bed of the ocean and its existence practically

In 1865 the first attempt was made by the Great Eastern to lay an Atlantic cable, which, however, was for the time unsuccessful, the cable parting in 2,000 lathoms of water, and, although grappled for and three times booked, it was not then recovered, owing to the grappling gear giving way under the severe strain. In the following year a second cable was successfully laid, and the broken cable of 1865 was recovered and completed. The year 1869 wit-messed the laying of the third, or the French Atlantic cable, from Brest to St. Pierre, the present forming, therefore,

THE FOURTH PRACTICAL CABLE. squadron to which the laying of it has been entrusted consists of the Great Rastern, Captain Halpin, who is in charge of the expedition; the Hibernia, 3,000 tons, Captain Cato; the Edinburgh, 2,300 tons, Captain Manning, and the Robert Lowe, 700 tons, Captain Tidmarsh. The last three vessels are all screw steamships, the Great Eastern having both paddles and screw. The Great Eastern having both paddles and screw. The electrical staff is in charge of Mr. Laws, Captain Halpin's chief assistant in the engineering department being Mr. Loudon, while Dr. W. H. Alichin is physician in charge of the expedition for a second time. The task of organizing and arranging the expedition has devolved upon. Admiral Sherrard Caborne, who has most successfully accomplished bits object.

Osborne, who has most successful the his object.

When the project of a fourth Atlantic cable was started it was proposed to lay it from Porthcurno, on the Cornish coast, direct to Hallfax, and thence to New York. In consequence, however, of the amalgamation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the Société du Cable Transatiantique Français, and it being desirable, moreover, to reduce the risk incident to submarine lines by laying the cable in shorter lengths, it was decided to lay it between the same points as the previous cables—namely, Valentia and Heart's Content, Wawioundland.

THE COURSE
will be to the north of the 1865 cable, which the will be to the north of the 1865 cable, which the new cable will not approach nearer than thirty miles, except at the shore ends. Heart's Content and Placentia are already connected by a land line, and a part of the work of the present expedition is to lay a double line of cable from the latter place to Svdney, Cape Breton. Three different types of cable are to be used, each of which embodies features distinct from the others, and which have been suggested by previous experience. These types, known as A. B and C, are the shore ends, the intermediate cables and the deep sea cable. The shore end is, of course, a very heavy cable, capable of meeting any contingency that might arise from coasting havigation, and extending from three to five miles out, according to circumstances. The intermediate cables are of tighter and slightly varying patterns, and are continued from the shore ends for distances of from 180 to 250 miles, when they are joined by the deep sea cable, which is of a still lighter design.

THE CONDUCTOR

sea cable, which is of a still lighter design.

THE CONDUCTOR

In each case is a strand of seven copper wires insulated with gutta percha, prepared according to Mr. Willoughby Smith's system, alternating with Chatterton's compound, the cores being covered with a serving of jute yarn steeped in a solution of preservative mixture. The outer covering of the shore ends consists of twelve strands, each formed of three galvanized iron wires, served with yarn, and passed through Clark's compound, which contains silica. This is whipped with a fine strand of jute and again passed through the compound. In another type of shore end the served core is closed with twelve wires and finished as in the previous case. The intermediate types are similarly constructed, the difference being in the size of the wire which forms the outer covering. The deep sea cable has its core closed with ten strands of wire and hemp, each strand being passed through Clark's compound. The cable has a whipping of jute yarn and has been passed through clark's compound. The metallic portions of the cable are thus efficiently protected, in proof of which it may be mentioned that portions of the cable are thus efficiently protected, in proof of which it may be mentioned that portions of cable thus made have been found to be as perfect as when they left the factory. The core of the pew cable having

been originally intended for a longer route than that now decided upon was made of a heavier section than it otherwise would have been, so that it possesses a very bigh speaking capacity.

The standard of insulation for the completed cable before being submerged was, with either current, 250 megohns per nautical mile when reduced to a temperature of 15 degrees Fabrenheit after five minuted' electrification. The cable, when coiled in the tanks, was tested for insulation under water. The electrical arrangements have been made by Mr. Willoughby Smith, who as chief electrician to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, has arranged a programme to be observed by the electrical staff on board and ashore during the laying of the cable. As soon as the shore end has been laid it will be brought direct into the test room at Valencia and connected with instruments. A series of tests will be continuously made to determine the resistance, insulation, continuity and conductivity of the cable. A code of signals will be used, by which communication will constantly be maintained between the shore and the ship. The positive or negative currents from the shere will produce in the ship's insulation gaivanometer deflections either to the right or left, which will represent dots and dashes in the Morse Code, the left, or negative, being equivalent to a dot, and the right, or positive, to a dash. Continuity tests from the snore will be applied every five minutes during the time of laying. Once every day the ship will signal to the shore the distance run, the number of miles paid out, and the Insulation resistance per mile.

THE CABLE IS DISTRIBUTED

between the Great Eastern, the Hibernia and the Edinburgh, the Robert Lowe carrying the shore ends and the electrical stores. The Great Eastern has on board about 2,500 miles of cable for the Atlantic line, the Hibernia 400 miles and the Edinburgh, ther Robert Lowe candition resistance per mile.

THE CABLE, the shore end for Heart's Content. There is, of course, and verplus of

Each of the four ships is fitted up with laying machinery and picking up apparatus, similar in general character, but with slight variations in details in order to meet special points as regards the build and equipments of the vessels. The arrangements on board the Great Eastern, of course, serve as a type for the other ships and as they are generally known it is unnecessary to do more than indicate them here. One material alteration has been made on board the Great Eastern, and that is the addition of a cable tank, which is situated in the after part of the ship. There are now four tanks, two forward and two aft, the first forward tank being 51 feet 6 inches deep, the second 75 feet diameter and 16 feet deep, the third 58 feet diameter and 20 feet 6 inches deep, and the fourth or new tank 38 feet diameter and 20 feet 6 inches deep, and the fourth or new tank 38 feet diameter and 20 feet 6 inches deep, in each of these tanks the cable lies coiled in four lengths, immersed in water; and as each length is being laid it will pass along a trough, guided at intervals by horizontal and vertical friction pulleys, to the paying out apparatus in the stern of the vessel. This consists of a series of six wheels having V grooves and over which the cable passes, each wheel being connected with weighted levers attached to disc wheels working in the V grooves, and acting as brakes. Each of the V wheels is also connected through its shaft with a friction brake. The whole of the lever brakes can be operated simultaneously from one main shaft if necessary. The cable, after passing over this brake apparatus, takes four turns round a drum 6 feet in diameter, connected with a powerful strap brake, and is passed thence to the dynamometer.

in diameter, connected with a powerful strap brake, and is passed thence to the dynamometer by which the strain on the cable can be ascertained at any moment of its passage through THE APPRATUS.

From the dynamometer the cable passes over a grooved pulley of feet in diameter, which projects over the stern of the ship. The picking-up apparatus is placed in the bows of the vessel, and consists of grooved pulleys projecting over the stem, and a coiling apparatus having two drums, each of feet in diameter. The coiling apparatus is worked by a small engine which takes steam from one of the main boilers. A dynamometer placed between the bow nulleys and the coiling engine completes the picking-up apparatus, which, no less than the paying-out gear, is as perfect as engineering skill, guided by past experience, can render it. The grappling ropes are of various sizes and strengths, and are adapted for heavy or light work. They are made of wire, the heaviest rope being composed of six strands, each containing six wires, and the lightest having three strands of three wires; there being two intermediate sizes. The Great Eastern also carries eleven iron buoys of five different sizes, ranging from 11 feet diameter by 15 feet high. The other vessels also carry their complement of buoys, which are used for buoying the cable during the laying, if necessary, or the grapnels while picking up. The signalling arrangements are very complete, there being a system of pneumatic signals between each tank and both engine-rooms, so that if anything goes wrong in the uncolling of the cable the vessel can be stopped at once. complete, there being a system of pneumatic signals between each tank and both engine-rooms, so that if anything goes wrong in the uncolling of the cable the vessel can be stopped at once. From the paying-out machinery and the picking-up apparatus there are also signals communicating with the engines as well as with the steersman on the bridge, for by the aid of steam machinery one man with the greatest ease is able to steer the great ship from that point. Thus equipped, the Great Eastern and her two companions, the Edinburgh and the Hibernia, steamed quietly out of the Portland Roads at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the three vessels representing in the aggregate a moving mass worth something like

TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF OF MONEY.

It may here be interesting to note the lengths of each of the Atlantic cables. That of 1865, which has recently broken, is 1,896½ miles long, and the cable of 1866 is 1,863½ miles. The French cable of 1869, from Brest to St. Pierre, is 2,557 miles in length; while the line about to be laid will be about the same length as that of 1865. Since the latter cable broke the French cable parted 28 miles from Brest in about 500 fathoms of water. The accident was repaired by the Hibernia, a length of 100 miles having been cut out and replaced by a similar length of new cable.

THE CARLE OF 1865 TO BE GRAPPLED POR.

It will thus be seen that the work of the expedition will consist in laying three sections of submarrine cable and in recovering and repairing several others. By lar the most interesting and important feature under the second head is the grappling for the cable of 1865, which broke a few months since. It will prove interesting, inasmuch as it will determine whether the physical condition of a cable

the cable of 1955, which broke a few months since. It will prove interesting, inasmuch as it will determine whether the physical condition of a caole which has been submerged for eight years is such as to allow of its being raised, or, in other words, whether the outer covering will have become so deteriorated that it will no longer possess the strength necessary to resist the great strain which will be brought upon it in raising it. Of its being found and grappied there is but little doubt, the same thing having been accomplished before under less favorable circumstances and with more limited experience than in the present instance. The matter derives its importance from the fact that if the results are successful it will prove a great commercial gain to the enterprising company to whom it belongs. The cable has parted in about mineteen hundred fathoms of water, and so far as has been ascertained the bottom is of a favorable nature for grapping operations. The Great Eastern and her consort will continue their efforts to recover the cable up to the middle of September, or even longer if necessary, for she is equipped for a four months' voyage. It is, however, to be hoped that her labors will have terminated successfully before that time, and that yet new honors will have been added to the science of submarine telegraphy.

AID FOR FREE CUBA.

The Movement of the Steamer Virginius-Latest News from the Spanish Main of General Quesada's Expedition-The Noble Gift Towards Cuban Emancipation by the United States of

By the steamer Claribel, Captain Bailey, from the Spanish Main, which arrived in this port late last night, bringing dates from Savanilla, in New Granada, to the 13th inst., we are placed in receipt of the following information respecting the move-ments of the American ateamer Virginius, com-manded by Captain Williams, and which is now under the supreme command of the celebrated patriot, General Quesada, the brother-in-law of Cespedes, the President of the Cuban Republic:—

Cespedes, the President of the Cuban Republic:—

HELP FOR STRUGGLING CUBA.

On or about the 3d of June the Virginius, which has for several months been lying in the Magdalena River, in New Granada, left for Carthagena to take 4n coal, and would then proceed to Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela, where she would receive a large quantity of arms, munitions of war and a goodly number of volunteers, the which being completed she would proceed under full steam to the island of Cuba to land her warlike cargo for the benefit of the Cuban patriots. General quesada appeared very sanguine of running with great case the blockade of the Spanish war vessels which so inefficiently patrol the coast of "Cuba Libre." It is possible that telegraphic news may soon be received in this

city of the safe landing of the arms and men of the expedition.

expedition.

A NOBLE GIFT TO STURGGLING CUBA.

The United States of Colombia is acting with great enthusiasm in the Cuban question, and General Quesada has already received, it is reported a Bogota, from the treasury of that country \$50,000 towards the emancipation of Cuba from Spanish

The Virginius is reported to be in excellent running condition, and her bottom is clean through having remained for some time past in the fresh water of the Magdalena River. Her engines are also said to be in first rate condition, so that there is apparently no obstacle to the successful termination of her enterprise.

Quesada's Promise Fulfilled-fhe Arms Landed-Attempt of the Cubans to Take Nucvitas.

HAVANA, June 27, 1873. It is rumored that the steamer Virginius left Colon on the 16th inst, and landed a cargo of arms and ammunition near Nuevitas.

The insurgents attempted to enter Nuevitas or the night of the 22d inst., but were repulsed by the Spaniards, aided by marines and a man-of-war in the harbor.

PLYMOUTH LRIDAY EVENING TALK

An Intensely Interesting Evening-Mr.

The usual large gathering marked the services last evening. The meeting was an interesting one. Mr. Beecher was very eloquent on his theme. After the usual exercises he said:—I made it a rule to make no mention of what is said about matters; but I will read a paragraphit is from some paper, I don't know what one. It is of the Conference of Methodist ministers, which meets weekly. It is a discussion of the causes of Methodist declension. It says :-

ministers, which meets weekly. It is a discussion of the causes of Methodist declension. It says:—
The discussion of the causes of Methodist declension in New York and Brooklyn lost nothing by standing over 2 couple of weeks. The preachers were out in goodly numbers and the debate was resumed. Dr. E. O. Harris, Dr. Curry, Rev. Mr. French, Rev. Mr. Vail, Dr. Holdich and Rev. John Parker participated in the discussion.

Prennctioned in the discussion.

Prennctioned in the discussion.

Prennctioned in the cause of the declension of Methodism in these cities was the ministering of emasculated theology. The ministers who are most popular in the two cities are those who preach Christianity without Christ, without the leading doctrines of the Bible. Too many of the Methodist ministers strive to immutate and follow Mr. Beecher, whose influence he considered excessively pernicious upon the moral and spiritual growth of the community. Bothin his pulpit and through his paper Mr. Beecher is doing the cause of religion great harm. The Doctor considered the influence of the Independent very damaging, but that of the Christian Union far more so. Dr. Haven admitted the fact of the declension, but did not think it was due to a lack of piety in the pulpit nor to the preaching of emasculated theology by ministers. There is power in the doctrine of the Gospel, as ever; but changes have come over the thoughts and studies of the people, and the mode of the past ages is not found so effectual now as formerly. The Dector thought new methods of preaching, clothing old truths in new forms, are needed; but he was not prepared to suggest what would be most beneficial and convincing.

There, you have it, said Mr. Beecher. (Laugh-

There, you have it, said Mr. Beecher. (Laughter.) New, I want to say, in the first place, Though we are indebted much to reporters, we are misrepresented sometimes in reports taken Curry's remarks they would not sounded so harsh. I am per-

have sounded so harsh. I am persuaded that this remark is not at all what he really said; still, it must have been something. It means that I have been a mischlevous man. Mr. Curry, who is my personal friend—if not, why would he take such liberties with my name?—thinks I am not a perfect man, and he doesn't like the dritto the preaching issuing from Plymourh pulpit. I would like to please him; but I cannot please him and myself, nor him and my God. But when such a phrase as "EMASCULATED THEOLOGY" is used, which means Christianity without Christ—if the not preaching Christ means not preaching old theology, it is true; if it means that I do not preach Christ as Dr. Curry does it is true; but if it means that Christ is not preached in my pulpit I aver that he does not know. I own Christ as the starting point from which everything springs. I have preached, not only the divinity of Christ and the atonement of Christ, but have preached the manifestation of our saviour—a very God—and with so many variations, I am surprised when a man says I preach a Christianity without Christ. I appeal from Dr. Curry, badly informed, to Dr. Curry, well informed. I never set up for a PROFOUND THINEER

I never set up for a

PROFOUND THINKER

or a founde: of a system. I began to preach to save men. Sermons I have used as instruments. I treat theology as a physician treats medicine—
give what I think is most needed. I have endeavored to use the truth so that it shall produce loving epistics of God. I had no system that I was airaid I would get out of. It is a thousand times more important to rouse men, to fire them up, than to keep to a routine of system. My system is the Bible system. I have taken truths out of the Bible and used them. Now, the suggestion that the theology is weak may be true in a general sense—may be weak and erratic, different production and the programme, which will be found below, was well rendered. After prayer by Rev. Louis Francis, D. D., the exercises began. The speaking was very good, and no small amount of credit is due to Professor Lyman for the manner in which he has trained the boys. The following is Salutatory gradualing oration)..................L. P. Funkhouser

out of the Bible and used them. Now, the suggestion that the theology is weak may be true in a general sense—may be weak and erratic, different—but it is our liberty to differ, and I have held royally to that liberty and mean to. If Dr. Curry had said I differed from him and he did not like it it would have been another thing. Weil, as to the mischief that is done, I say I am

I feel the pulses, the wants, the yearnings of the time in which I live. Life may not be better, but it is different. If there has been a decline in Methodism it has not been from imitating me, but it has been from their not adapting themselves to the time. No minister has a right to set himself up and say, "Here I am to run this machine; if you can get converted you may," People are not fed; they go to church and hear something about Adam, or the Fall. All well enough, but it is not what is in men's minds. There must be living men to teach live men live truths. That is the trouble—want of adaptation. It is how to preach men out of animalism into truth and life. How many men would like to talk with me on many subjects, as, for instance, Balaam's ass speaking? Now, do you think that ass spoke? The Bible is a book to guide men; we use its influence to preduce better men and women. That's my theory; and although I don't object to what its more, it is not true. The Rev. John Parker entered a strong protest against the two brethren, Drs. Curry and Holdich, who occupy easy positions and are not in the ministry at all, coming here to lecture them on laziness in the puipit and to slander them by asserting that they preach emasculated theology. For himself, he would say that he never preached a sermon without having Christ in it. He knew that he had religion, and that the people needed it, and he had the boldness to tell them where they might get it.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. A meeting of the alumni of the College of the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon, at the college building, at five P. M., General Tremain

A resolution was adopted calling for a thorough nvestigation into the affairs of the College, consequent upon the allegations made by the Board of Supervisors for the county.

The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:—Henry E. Tremain, President; Edwin M. Cox, Vice President; Alfred G. Compton, Secretary; James Knox, Treasurer, and J. De Edwin M. Cox, Vice Fresident; Aired G. Compton, Secretary; James Knox, Treasurer, and J. De Perster, Historian.

At eight P. M. the unveiling of the Mural tablet took place. A number of the alumni were present. The tablet was a very handsome affair, consisting of two tablets bearing the names of the honored

of two tablets bearing the names of the honored dead as follows:—

NAMES OF THE HONORED DEAD.

Lieutenant Edward K. Wightman, Brigadler General James L. Van Buren, Lieutenant Franklin B. Crosby, Lieutenant William C. Bryant Gray, Lieutenant Charles C. T. Keith, Major Edward F. Young and Colonel Gilbert M. Elliott.

The tablet consists of several colored marbles, the spaces between the slabs showing some symbolic allusions.

After the yelquary proceedings were over the invited audience partook of a collation prepared for the alumni and their friends.

THE HUGHES LITERARY UNION. Farewell Exercises at Manhattan Col-

lege Last Night. The farewell exercises of the Hughes Literary Union took place at Manhattan College last night, The appended excellent programme was well carried out. The farewell address of Mr. Brown

Parewell Address. V. F. Browne
Professors Carroll and Alexander, under whose
charge the music was rendered, deserve much
credit for the excellent discipline they have introduced into the musical department of the college

"OUR LADY OF ANGELS."

Exhibition and Distribution of Pre miums at the Franciscan Academy at Peckskill-A Beautiful Day and Inter-Lady Pupils with Wreaths of Honor-Discourse by Rev. Father Flannelly. PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 26, 1873.

Last evening the fourth annual Commencement and distribution of premiums of the Academy of Our Lady of Angels, which is situated in a beautiful spot on the brow of a hill overlooking Peeks presence of a brilliant audience. The Academy is under the charge of a community of Franciscan the convent, in which about forty young ladies board and are instructed in the various branches and accomplishments. Attached to the conven and accomplishments. Attached to the convent are fourteen acres of land, splendidly cultivated, two acres being covered with elegant flower beds, on which the skill of the agriculturist has been exhausted. The community and young lady pupils occupy the old Townsend mansion on the hill, on the Hudson River; but it is the intention of Mine. Gertrude to erect in the future a building back from the present site which shall rival Mount St. Vincent for accommodation and elegance, the natural beauty of the spot being all that can be desired.

esired. The exhibition exercises were held in Dramatic The exhibition exercises were held in Dramatic Hall, in the main street of Peekskill. The friends of the young lady pupils had assembled in large numbers, and among the clergy present were Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, Rev. Dr. McSweeny, Rev. Fathers Charles McCready, Griffin, Murphy, Vassallo, Daniel, Karl, Doughery, Coyle, O'Farrell, O'Shen and Rev. Father Flannelly, the parish priest of Peekskill, who was formerly assistant pastor of the Church of the holy Cross in New York city. The musical exercises were excellently conducted by Professor Bard and two lady assistants, One of the most brilliant performers on the piano was young Miss Townsenc. The programme of the exhibition was as follows:—

PART PIEST.

Miss Julia Anno Mrs. Moniort... Mrs. Fitzfudge.

GENEVI EVE—OPERETTA.
In three acts. Solo—"I'm a Pedler". Miss M. Berg Duet—"Haunting Eyes Galop". Bugene Baylor Performers—Misses J. Noone, N. Townsend, M. Tresch, M. Pitzgerald, S. Whyard, and L. Scott, M. A. Fisher and A. Kohe.

Mrs. Browne. Miss N. Washing Tucker. Miss S. Whyard Mrs. Pickwick Miss Miss O. Sulivar Mrs. Wiggins. Miss M. Griffith. Miss M. Griffith. Wilbr Performers—Misses M. Fisher, M. Pitzgerald, J. Dimond J. Noone, N. Townsend, A. Rohe, L. Scott and A. Noone Valedletory. Miss A. Bridgett

.. Perkins

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTI-TUTE.

Commencement Exercises at Association Hall Yesterday-The Graduates and the

Reciptents of Prizes.

The anniversary exercises of the Mount Washing-

Do We Advancet (graduating oration) ...William C. Hands Only a Pebble (graduating oration) ...William L. Juhring Distinguished Americans (graduating oration) ... Heman L. White Foreign Travellers (graduating oration), Shubael E. Swain Music.

The Pocket Nerve (graduating oration)...Ralph H. Tiebout
Learning Better Than Gold (graduating oration).

Edward McGauran
Le Corbeau et le Benard (La Fontaine)...Robert E. Deane

After the speaking was concluded, prizes were distributed to the following young gentlemen in the Senior Department:— For Deportment—First honor to E. Smith, second to W. Bender, third to John M. Hoe.
For Attendance—First honor to H. D. Appieton, second to H. H. Spies, third to John M. Hoe. The Middle and Junior Department prizes were awarded as follows:-For Deportment.—Middle Department—First honor to W. S. Tillson; Junior Department—First honor to F. W. Woerz, second to S. A. Heacock; Primary Department—First honor to William Thompson, second to A. M. Pressenger.

Pressenger.

For Attendance.—Middle Department—First honor to
J. N. Henriques, second to S. C. Van Dusen; Junior De-partment—George H. Stege.

Below will be found the names of the graduates

John H. Drevenstedt, Charles M. Englis, Leonidas P. John H. Drevenstedt, Charles M. Englis, Leonidas P. Funkhouser, William C. Hands, Arthur W. Jones, William L. Juhring, John Edward McGauran, Harry A. Stoothoff, Snubaci E. Swain, Ralph H. Tiebout, Heman

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 28.

The closing exercises of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 28, situated in Fortieth street, near Eighth avenue, took place yesterday morning, at half-past nine. The number of pupils in this department is about one thousand, wi ages vary from ave to ten years. Miss Bammon is principal, and the great improvement in this department during the past six months reflects great credit on her and the teachers. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues, &c. A song and whisting chorus, led by Mrs. Seebach, was very novel. A duet, called "Humpty Dumpty," by two little children—Miss Grosskoff and Master Schnakenberg—met with applause from the audience, who numbered about one hundred. A solo by Miss Edith Guy, a bright little girl, was excelently sung. A song in French, by Miss Ella Weakly, a little girl of nine Summers, was one of the features; but the most interesting part of the entertainment was the calisthenic exercises to dusic by the children. After the distribution of certificates the exercises ended, with the singing of "Home, Sweet home." Among those present were Mr. Cushing, of the Board of Education; Messrs. Mason, Corning, Flammar and Morgan, trustees, and Mr. Williams, School Inspector. principal, and the great improvement in this de

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 53. Commencement at East Side Association

Hall Yesterday.

The reception of Ward School No. 53 was held yesterday afternoon at East Side Association Hall, orner Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. The exercises were very interesting, and reflected much credit on both teachers and pupils. Beside the friends of teachers and pupils many of the most influential citizens of the Nineteenth ward were present. That the entertainment was a suc-cess was proven by the loud and hearty appliause of the audience. Diplomas and certificates were awarded to proficient pupils, both male and female, after which floral glits were distributed.

PRIMARY ECHOOL NO. 4.

The opening reception of Primary School No. 4 was held yesterday morning. at ten o'clock. This school is situated in Sixteenth street, near First school is situated in Sixteenth street, near First avenue, and has a large number of pupils, beys and girls. The building is a new one, bright, cheerful and pleasant, and was opened two or three weeks ago. M. Louise Waring is the principal, and may well be proud of the bright little children in her charge. Mr. John F. Trow, trustee, presided over the exercises which consisted of the usual songs, recitations, dialogues, catisthenics, &c. At the close of the entertainment remarks were made by the trustees and other gentlemen present, among whom were noticed Messrs. Kilbreth, Warner, O'Brien and Tesbell, trustees; Mr. Edward Bill, &

hale old gentleman of seventy, who takes a great interest in all school matters; Mr. Agnew, in-spector; Dr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Patterson and many others.

THE EPISCOPAL THEOLICAL SEMINARY.

The Commencement Exercises-Election of Professors and Standing Committees-The Plan of the Bishop of North Caro lina.

The fiftieth annual Commencement of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, situated on Twentieth street, was held yesterday at St. Peter's church. The church was well filled and After the reading of the merning service of the Episcopal Church the sacrament was administered. The address to the graduating class was then delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, D. D.,

LL. D., Oxon., of Illinois. The procession entered the church, headed by the officiating clergymen, Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois; Bishop Potter, of New York; Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the presiding Bishop of the American Church; Rev. Dr. Johnson, S. T. D.; Rev. Dr. Edson, Rev. Dr. Gallaudett, Rev. Dm. Spalding, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and Rev. Dr. Beach, the Rector of the church; following these were Oliver Buel Seabury and Elgenbroilt, of the Semi

nary, and the graduates, twenty-two in number. prayer and the reading of the lessons for the day.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Illinois delivered the Commencement Address, taking for his text the first verse of the fourth chapter of the General Epistle of Peter:

Forasmuch, then as Christ hath suffered for us in the flesh, arm yourselves likewise with the same mind; for he that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin.

The diplomas were then presented to the follow-

sin.

The diplomas were then presented to the following graduates:—
Brady Electus Backus, B. A., New York; Abraham H. Bates, B. A., Blinois; Charles F. Canedy, B. A., New York; Frederick B. Carter, Long Island; George A. Chambey, New York; John H. Fitzgerald, B. A., Albany; George H. Higgins, Illinois; George W. Hinkie, Pennsylvania; John R. Holst, Illinois; Joseph H. Johnson, B. A., New York; Alfred B. Leeson, B. A., New York; Hong Island; Theodore N. Morrison, B. A., Illinois; Henry Mottet, B. A., New York; Gaines Nock, New Jersey; Charles Pelletreau, Long Island; Charles H. Smith, B. A., Western New York; Frank H. Stricker, New York; Ethelbert Talbot, B. A., Missouri: Henry M. Torbert, B. A., New York.

The charge was then delivered to the class by the Bishop, after which the holy sacrament was administered to the professors, graduates and others. After the services the graduating class were formally inducted into the membership of the Alumni Association.

ELECTION OF PROFESSORS.

At the afternoon session of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, held yesterday in the hall of the seminary, the Rev. Andrew Oliver, D. D., was elected Professor of Biblical Learning and Interpretation of Scripture. The Rev. William J. Seabury was elected the Charles and Elizabeth Ludlow Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Law.

The election of the Standing Committee resulted

Charles and Elizabeth Ludiow Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Law.

The election of the Standing Committee resulted in the following choice:—Rev. Morgan Dix. D. D., Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., Rev. R. S. Howiand, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tutite, D. D., Rev. Alired B. Beach, D. D., Rev. K. M. Abercromble, D. D., Rev. Edward N. Mead, D. D., Rev. C. E. Swope, D. D.; Mr. James P. De Peyster, Floyd Smith, Cambridge Livingston, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, George M. Miller, Samuel V. Hoffman, A. B. McDonaid, Edward Haight and Francis Many. Rev. D. Seymour was continued Dean ad interim, until the election of a permanent Dean.

The Bishop of North Carolina presented a report of a Committee of Seven upon a plan for the development and improvement of the seminary. The report will be considered at a special meeting of the Board, to be held next June.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY RECEPTION.

Interesting Programme of Exercises

The thirteenth annual reception of the Friends seminary, Rutherford place and Sixteenth street. was held yesterday. A large number of the friends and relatives of the students were present. The following order of exercises was rendered in a highly creditable manner :-

"Good Night and Good Morning"..... Oood Night and Good Morning" A. Lulu Weeks
Dialogue, "The Baby", Fannie C. Barnum
"Butter By Blue and Grashopper Yellow" Frankie Pratt
"The Evening Story". Sadie L. Jacobus
"Little Bell" Gussie A. Bell
Concert Piece, Keep". Ten pupils
"Topsy Turvy World". Willie Magovern
"Robbic's Sold the Baby". Emma Lyons "Robbie's Sold the Baby". Rinma Ly
Dialogue, "Boy's and Girl's Play," | Florence M. Tyi
Dialogue, "Boy's and Girl's Play," | Leander H. Sa.
"Playing School". L. Eugenia Hs
"A Ballad of Sir John Pranklin". Samuel E, Cee
"The Fairles of Caldon Low". Lizzie J. We
George H. A. Dialogue, "The Two Disconte servmen". "How He Saved St. Michael". "Little Heart's Ease".
"The Charcoal Man," J. F. Trowbridge.
"An Order for a Picture," Alice Cary...
"The Well of St. Keyne," Robert Southey. "The Well of St. Keyne," Robert Soulbey. W. Seaman, Jr. O'Brien L. Brien L. Greenwood L. Brien L. Greenwood L. Brien L. Briens L. M. Greenwood E. J. Lobdell H. R. Haviland F. M. Tyng I. L. O. Douglas J. L. O. Douglas J. Briens L. Greenwood L. Greenwood E. J. Nathan Dialogue, "The Ignorant Confounded" F. W. Bowne "Gn Roard the Cumberland." Dialogue, "The Ignorant Confounded" (F. W. Bowne
"On Board the Cumberland,"
"European Guides, "Mark Twain. W. L. Wardweil
"Mortuner, allein zurueckbieibend," Schiljer. G. Bouglas
"Leicester im Selbst-gestpræch, Schiller. H. E. Griffen
"Langley Lane," Robert Buchanan. E. S. Haviland
"Herve Siel," Robert Browning. W. L. Ward
The Future of America. R. Roger Haydock
Muitam in Parvo. William L. Wardweil
Valedictory Addréss. J. Sinclair Armstrong
Valedictory Addréss. J. Sinclair Armstrong

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 25, BROOKLYN.

The annual reception and exercises of the Primary Department of Public School No. 25, Walworth street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon There was a large assemblage present upon the in-teresting occasion, and the "old school," which is one of the most venerable educational piles in the City of Churches, never echoed with more joyous choruses than were rendered by the happy chit-

choruses than were rendered by the happy chidren, whose visions are resplendent with pictures of the coming holidays. The following programme was performed in a manner which reflected the hignest degree of credit upon the management and discipline which has characterized the department, of which Miss Kaneabel is principal, during the past year:—

1. Song, "God is Love".—School 2. Piano duet, "Normandie Schottisch" Addie Ketcham, Nellie Holly.

3. Recitation, "Famile's Mud Pies".—Clara Walkley 4. Song, "To Enjoy Life's Beauty".—School 5. Dialogue, "The Arithmeticala". Ella Bowers, Minnie Cornell.

6. Semi-Chorus, "The Young Rider". T. Wilson, A. Wilson, E. Hemming, C. Sullivan, J. Carman.

7. Dialogue, "The Young Rider". T. Wilson, A. Wilson, E. Hemming, C. Sullivan, J. Carman.

8. Calisthenics. (Clara Berger, Kate Carothers.

8. School 9. Solo, "Come, Darling, Rest Your Little Head."

8. Calisthenics.
9. Solo, "Come, Darling, Rest Your Little Head."
10. Recitation, "Teaching Public School". A. Johnston
11. Song, "Far from Our Mountains".
12. Dialogue, "The Would-be School Teacher". T. Lunt.
13. Solo, "Little Emily".
14. Kurten.
15. Recitation, "Five Minutes Late". Mary E. Thompson
16. Recitation, "Five Minutes Late". School
17. Plano solo. "Peri Waltzes". Mary E. Thompson
18. Recitation, "The Oracked Heart". Alice Johnston
19. Song, "April".
19. Dialogue, "Playing School".
19. Dialogue, "Playing School".
19. Song, "Agril". School
10. Song, "Agril". School
10. Song, "Agril". School
10. Song, "Star Spangled Banner". School
10. Song, "America". School
10. Addresses were made by Messrs. Phelps, Foreman and Coles, of the "Local Committee," and by Mr. Carter, of the New York Board of Education, and the pupils and teachers were alike complimented and urged to continue in their noble work. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of a fine plece of statuary, entitled "School Examination," to Mr. Phelps, The testimonial, which is a tribute of the teachers and pupils, was handed to the gentleman named by Mr. Coles, who delivered a few appropriate remarks upon the faithful services of Mr. Phelps, who is about retiring from the Board of Education, with which has been connected for upward of twenty years. The greater portion of this long period he has devoted to the educational interests of school 25. The grammar department, Mr. Tutill principal, will boid their reception on Monday next.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

Despatch of Rear Admiral Jenkins, of the Asiatic Squadron.

THE REAL CAUSES OF THE WAR.

Dutch Greed and Dutch Oppression of the Natives of Sumatra.

HATEFUL SYSTEM OF MONOPOLY.

Pretext of the Dutch to Seize the Whole Island of Sumatra.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. The Navy Department has referred to the Secretary of State the last despatch of Rear Admiral Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic squadron, in reference to the Acheen war. Admiral Jenkins writes

at Hong Kong, and says:—

Recent events in the island of Sumatra would seem to require that I should advert to them. Soom after my arrival at Singapore, near the end of November last, I heard many rumors of approaching difficulties between the Netherlands' Batavian government and the Sultan of Acheen, whose territories lie at the nortwestern end of the island of Sumatra. I learned that the President of Javas had been appointed by his home government are envoy or commissioner to the reigning dovereign at Acheen, of the small remaining part of the island of Sumatra not already owned by or under the protection of the Netherlands government, for the purpose of settling some unnamed-and probably unknown to other nations-ALLEGED GRIEVANCES.

I found, however, that for some unexplained reason the President, soon after his arrival at Singapore from Bangkok, whither he had been one diplomatic service for his government, proceed to Batavia, instead of going to Acheen, as it had been said it was his purpose to do. Prior, to hearing these rumors of threatened difficulties between the Netherlands government and the Sultan of Acheen I had thought of visiting Point de Galle, and thence going over to Sumatra, knowing. that in former years, if not recently, our merchant vessels were in the habit of trading on that coast. receiving from the natives in exchange for their goods the various products of the island, such as pepper, tumeric, camphor, &c. I found upon dillgent inquiry among the merchants at Singapore and Penang that the products of the dominion of the Sultan of Acheen are now sent chiefly by Malay and Chinese small vessels to those ports for transshipment to Europe and America, and that it rarely happens of late that a foreign vessel goes there. Furthermore, it was commonly reported

A DECLARATION OF WAR
by the Netherlands government against the Sulbe made. Revolving these matters over in my mind and feeling that we had no treaty, commercial or other, with the Sultan of Acheen, my presence at that time near his capital in a vessel of war might be misunderstood, not only by the two parties directly involved, but by European nations generally, and that it probably might induce false hopes on the part of the one. and create ill-with on the part of the other, without the possibility of its resulting in any real good to either party, I determined not to visits the coast of Sumatra while the troubles remained unsettled. The Department is aware that it rarely occurs that a United States vessel-of-war visits the ports of Sumatra, and my first impulse to go there arose from the desire to make our flag better known than it could be by the appearance at long intervals of small brigs or schooners laden with notions for barter with the natives for pepper and other articles produced in the island. I was not surprised to find a very strong feeling on the part of the citizens and mer-ants of other nationalities than the Netherlands at the Straits settlements against what they

THE OPPRESSION OF THE NATIVES OF SUMATRA BY "Keeping His Word" ... M. C. Woolley Revolutionary Rising," T. B. Read ... H. G. Angeli and this feeling seems to have greatly increased since the alleged ratification of a treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, in which the former agrees not to interfere with the latter's conquests in the islands of the Sumatra side of the Straits of Malveen, and the latter withdraws all prior claim against the islands on the Singapore, Malacca, Penang and Wellesley side of Straits. It is complained generally by the mer-chants with whem I have conversed that

THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY adopted in the Netherlands colonies in those islands is both detrimental and unjust to the citiexcitement in the Straits settlements growing out of the threatened, and by the latest accounts native ruler in the island of Sumatra. It appears there has been a fleet despatched from Batavia to Acheen, consisting of six ships-of-war and five steam launches, carrying forty-seven guns and 1.050 seamen, together with a force of 8.200 infantry, cavalry and artiller, men, with eighteen pieces of heavy cannon and 1,000 coolies and convicts as laborers, and ten transports conveying horses, men, ammunition, stores, &c. I do not see how I or the Navy Department could properly have taken part heretofore, or can hereafter, in this quarrel. I think it my duty to invite the attention of the government to the fact, which seems from all I hear to be undeniable, that the colonial governments of the Netherlands in these seas

in regard to trade, which, if found upon a careful examination to be as alleged, needs attention, with the view to its amelioration by a treaty. The special products of Sumatra-viz., sago, capsicum, pepper, tumeric, ginger, coriander, cumin seed, camphor, benzoin, hemp, &c., are such as in my judgment all nations have a right to trade in onterms of that equality accorded by ourselves and by the commercial nations of Europe. Very respectfully.

Rear Admiral Commanding. To Hon, GRORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.

There will be music by the Central Park Band, on the Mall, this afternoon, commencing at four o'clock. The following is the programme:—

1. March, "Introductory."
2. Overture, "Festival"
3. Waitz, "My Happlest Day in Berlin"
4. March, "Fountain" March, "Fountain" Dodworth
 Grand Selection, "Pidelio" Beethoven
 Mazourka Brilliante, for cornet Zikon
 War March of Priests from Athalie Mendelsohn
 Aria, from "La Paupee de Nuremberg" Adam
 Waltz, "German Hearts" L. E. Strauss
 Medley of Scotch Airs—"The Highlands" McPherson
 Amaryllis, "Air par Le Roi" Louis XIII.
 Galop, "Pauline" National Airs.

National Airs.

LONG BRANCH BOWING ASSOCIATION. A party of gentlemen connected with different rowing associations, including John C. Babcock, W. B. Curtis, Commodore B. F. Brady and others,

on invitation of the Long Branch Rowing Associa-tion, made a visit yesterday to the Riverside Hotel, in order to examine the waters of Pleasure Bay, apon which the Pleasure Bay Company purpose giving a regatta next year. They have quite a nice piece of water, affording a course for a mile straight away; but the water in general will be too lumpy for shells, on account of the sea breeze, which, an old resident stated, "was fresh all the year round." After inspecting the water and taking a sail in a catboat, the party returned to New York.

VACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Restiess, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Hagen, from Nov. York, arrived on Whitestone yesterday.