hour or so. During this brief space some of the Guantanamo troops, under Lieutenant Coionel Silverio Prado, joined us. The vigilant and breakfast ress Cubans soen resumed the line of march towards the Cauto, which we made by ten o'clock, about an hour and a half, perhaps, after the Span iards-whose tracks were fresh upon the readhad passed that point, they going eastward in the direction of Santiago, and the Cubans westward to resume their old positions, as if nothing had hap pened. We discovered various signs of

THE SPANIARDS HAVING SUFFERED in the actions of yesterday (Pedregaton) and of the 23d (Dos Bocas), such as stretchers abandoned along the road, bloody bandages, &c. On the roadside we found the dead body of a Cuban named Francisco Forres. He was lying on his face, with his head toward us. The arch of the skull was literally made chips of by a sword or machete, the brains lying exposed in a revolting mass in the cavity.

THE EYES WERE COMPLETELY AND CLEANLY TORN FROM THEIR SOCKETS

and gone. The right side was bloody, as though the dead man had received a thrust of a sword or machete. There was no visible sign of pain on the countenance of the dead. I have been particular in describing these circumstances, for it is alleged—and I am inclined to believe it—that this is only one example of the way in which the Spaniards mutilate the dead fallen in battle. It might be said that the eves of this body were picked out by the buzzards, as thousands of these ansightly birds were hovering everywhere about the camp; but this is not likely. Birds of prey fasten upon that part of the body easiest of access and softest to peck. They should, therefore, have attacked the brain in this case. To get at the eyes that were pretty close to the ground the bird must mount upon the head, which it could not do without leaving tracks, as it must have touched the blood or brains. There were no such tracks, nor any appearance of the body having been touched since, lifeless and eyeless, it fell to the ground. The Spaniards must, therefore, have committed this porrible deed of mutilation. The dead man's friends told me that he was a cripple through sickness and had not carried arms for more than a year; that he must have gone down to the river to drink, and could not get out of the way when the Spaniards were passing.

THE SPANISH FORCE. In the course of the day-still nothing to catthe camp where the Spanlards halted at last night was passed. I carefully noted its extent and appearance, and believe the troops must have been about 600 infantry, 100 cavairy and two pieces o artillery-very close on 800 men. Of this it is believed that only 500 men and the two guns were engaged with the Cubans on the 23d, while these could not have had more than 150 riflemen; but yesterday the whole 800 must have attacked Pedregalon, where there were less than in Dos Bocas, because of the escort sent on the night of the 24th with the foragers—say 120 men.

Thus the Spaniards had concentrated all their available forces from the districts of Holquin, Jiguani and Santiago, hoping to aunihitate the Cubans. The result was two Cubans killed and four wounded (two in yesterday's fight). Add to this that the Cubans at once marched back to occupy the positions they had before the actions, and an idea may be formed of how much the Span-

iards gained by their operations.
On the night of the 2sth I dined with General Garcia on a luxurious meal of sweet

POTATOES AND CALABASHES BOILED IN LEMON WATER, and nothing more. After this night there was no more hunger in camp. The foragers now began to do their duty without danger. We camped in the woods near Pedregalon. Colonel Masco with his troops, who as we have seen were operating on the south side of the Cauto, near Caridad, joined us next day on our march to Guavacan. From the 21st to the 26th Maséo had engaged the Spaniards six times with an aggregate of twelve men wounded, and had destroyed much of the tele-

On the 27th the camp was finally moved to La Vava where it remained -near the sweet potato beds-till I left on the 2d of April for the camp of Cespedes. The troops now concentrated in camp numbered, I was informed, about eight hundred men, including the command of Colonel Limbano Sanchez, who had just returned from destroying the great plantation of Santa Lucia, near Gibara. Its owners were paying a contribution of \$400 per month for Spenish protection. A courier from Mo desto Diaz arrived on the 30th, bringing news that

DEFEATED A LARGE ESCORT.

and captured many valuable Spanish papers and documents; also that the volunteers of Calisto and Congo had passed over to the Cubans, bringing their arms and ammunition with them. The next day came a party from Las Tuñas with news that a captain of volunteers and eleven soldiers had passed over to the Cubans, bringing sixteen rifles, A messenger arrived from Holguin with news that the column encountered by the Cubans on the 23d had returned with twenty wounded. It was composed of troops from there and Jiguani. The same day there also arrived a detachment of troops that had been sent to the coast

TO RECEIVE ARMS AND AMMUNITION from General Jesus Perez. I saw the material myself when it came into camp. The same day a returning detachment that had been in commission near Bayamo brought in word that the Spaniards had abandoned the camps of Arenas and Savana la Mar, thus leaving undefended a line of fifty leagues. The General was in the midst of new combinations on what he termed a grand scale, and was desirous that I should stay to see them carried out. I had constantly kent in his view my ardent desire of not losing a day on my march to the residence of the government, and again re minded him of his repeated promises to send me by the first opportunity. He said that I might go in two or three days. I had learned in repeated conversations with

Generals Garcia, Calvar and many others of the principal officers what their views are upon the final decision of the question they defend and also upon that of annexation. Still I was desirous to get a formal declaration of sentiment on these points from the chief officers of the camp. The evening of the 30th of Marca presented a good chance to elicit several valuable opinions, and availed myself of the hour.

In the rancho of Colonel Masco were assembled General Garcia, Colonel Masée lex-Secretary of War), Mr. Ignacio Mora (ex-Secretary of State), line. It was admitted that in questions connected with the war all concurred in the General's ideas; but upon that of annexation each one reserved his individual opinion. I, therefore, proceeded to interview the General as follows :-

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GARCIA. CORRESPONDENT-Now that there is a republic in Spain, do you think, General, that there is a proba-

bility of this war coming soon to an end? General Garcia-I don't see how the change can much affect the continuance of the war. The republicans in Spain are Spanlards before everything; the most liberal of them, Castelar, says so, and it is likely that their policy towards Cuba

archists. CORRESPONDENT-But at least the new government are bound before the world on the question of slavery and they must give emancipation to the

will not be much better than that of the mon-

General GARCIA-After the revolution which dethroned Isabella a law of gradual emancipation was passed in the Cortes, but the slave owners have paid no attention to it, so that the decree is a dead letter. It is the Casino Español and to Sociedad de Haciendados, not the government in Madrid or the Captain General, that rule th Island. These pro-slavery capitalists use profusely the corrupting inquence of money, and by that means can do everything they please. But granting of emancipation—which is all that Span-lards could give us—would

IN NO WAY ALTER THE ASPECT OF THE STRUGGLE. The Cubans have already done that. The only thing that can satisfy us is the recognition of our

independence from the mother country. Cornespondent-Rut. General, this war has continued for years, and the Cubans have not been able to establish a government in any fixed point which leaves an impression of great weakness in the minds of other pations

General GARCIA-I know it: but the system of variare that we have adopted will not admit of us at present directing all our efforts to defend a useless capital, the possession of which would not bring us advantages commensurate with the sacrifices necessary to acquire it. At the outbreak of the revolution we were completely ignorant of military affairs, and had no arms or ammunition. Experience and arms we are getting from the enemy, but we are not yet in a position to meet his well-supplied armies in the field. Our organization, as you see, is yet in its infancy. We are DESTITUTE OF ARTILLERY.

or of troops that know how to use it, so that it would be madness for us yet to think of delivering formal batties. If the United States had treated us with any sort of fairness it might have been differ ent; but their pretended neutrality was all on the side of Spain, whom they allowed to build gunboats and ship large quantities of arms to kill re publicans and perpetuate slavery, while the Cu-bans would not be permitted to buy or ship a rifle. Since the death of General Rawlins the United States, that have always had so much of our sympathy and respect, are treating us with cruelty and injustice.

ANNEXATION. CORRESPONDENT-What do you think, General, of

the question of annexation? General GARCIA-At one time a vast majority of the Cubans were in favor of annexing the island to the United States, and even now the greater part of them would vote for such a measure; but our overtures have been treated with silent contempt in Washington, and that course by America has disappointed the expectations of the Cubans and chilled their enthusiasm for the measure. At one time I was a warmer supporter of the idea of annexation than I am now : still, as a measure of convenience by which my country would be likely to profit and prosper I would give my adhesion to it,

the island we can have NO RECONCILIATION WITH SPAIN.

CORRESPONDENT-Do you think, General, that the Cubans, having acquired their independence, could establish a stable form of government? Would there be no danger of intestine wars originating in personal ambitions?

and there are many others who feel the same way

on the subject. But whatever may be the fate of

General GARCIA-I think the Cubans would not fall into the misfortune of other countries formerly belonging to Spain. They would take warning by St. Domingo, Venezuela and the rest. The Cubans are a very doclle and easily governed people. A proof of this lies in the fact that although our government has no physical means to enforce its decrees or to check the ambitions of men at the head of troops, yet there has not occurred a single act of insubordination towards the Executive, nor an attempt to usurp the attributes of the President, since the beginning of our struggle.

NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY OF THE NEGROES. CORRESPONDENT-The negroes having a vote and being in the majority, is there no danger, General, of their getting the upper hand of the whites, usurping all the offices, ruling in their own ignorant way, and so bringing about a war of races? General GARCIA-There is not the remotest danger of such a thing happening. The blacks, being citizens, have just as much interest in the progress of the island as the whites. They are treated with perfect political equality, and all the offices are open to them, thus leaving no room for discontent. But, apart from other considerations, the superior intelligence of the whites would infallibly give them the preponderance of power. Then the numerical difference between the two races is insignificant, the whites being over 600,000 and the

CORRESPONDENT-What is the reason, General, that greater numbers of the slaves do not avail themselves of the Cuban proclemation of emancipation

by passing over to your lines?
General Garcia.—The greater portion of the slaveholding interests are in the Vuelto Abajo, the Western Department. There the revolution. for want of arms on our part, has not established itself. The slaves are well watched and kept in ignorance of what passes-just as in the South during the American rebellion-and cannot escape. In the Eastern Department and Camaguay, where the Cuban banner waves, slavery is practically abolished, the slaves coming over to us whenever they can get the chance. But we do not want them in great numbers just now, for, having no arms to place in their hands, and provisio being scarce, they would be rather a burden than

an assistance to us. THE INHUMAN WAR.

CORRESPONDENT .- This war has been conducted in a very inhuman manner, General; the outside world blames sometimes the Spaniards and sometimes the Cubans for treating prisoners, and even he dead, in the most barbarous way.

General GARCIA-The Cuban government has several times made overtures to the Spaniards to have the killing of prisoners stopped, but our good intentions they attributed to fear, continuing butcher our people whenever they fell into their hands, saying at the same time that

WE DARED NOT KILL A SPANIARD. This course on their part necessarily led to retaliation on ours, and so the matter has continued. But the Spaniards have habitually indulged in disgraceful mutilations of the dead, all through, since th beginning of the war, and in the murder of deenceless women and children. We would shrink with horror from committing such barbarities. True, we have killed Spaniards, but only in conormity with the laws of war. We have never made war against women and children and NEVER HAVE MUTILATED THE BODIES OF THE DEAD,

as is the practice of the Spaniards. CORRESPONDENT-What do you think, General, about the continuance of the war?

WAR PROSPECTS. General GARCIA-Why, that it must go on until we are free or exterminated. But in the end we must triumph. We are getting stronger every day. In the time of Valmaseda we were hard pushed-we had few arms and hardly any ammuni tion-so that we could not return the fire of the soldiers, then so numerous that we could not get a moment's rest. We fled to the most inaccessible parts: many died of hunger, and others, to escape starvation, presented themselves to the Spaniards. But the troops, too, suffered greatly, and, their

some arms and again faced our enemies. We are very well satisfied with our present condition, though, of course, if we had plenty of arms and ammunition we could do all things. We can CARRY ON THE WAR AS LONG AS WE WISH. Spaniards, who are spending more than four millions of dollars a month to keep up this war, cannot always continue to do so, especially as the debt of the island is not allowed to be considered a part of that of Spain. Outside of the

lesses not being replaced, they were not able to cover the same ground as formerly. Then we got

and in it even their friends, the slaveholders, are getting tired and exhausted. Then the rapid DEPRECIATION OF CUBAN-SPANISH SECURITIES will bring about a crisis and a crash, when the penniless Spaniards will be obliged to evacuate the island. How long it will be I cannot tell but

island they cannot borrow on the credit of Cuba

this must soon come about. After the interview had ceased quite a number of the officers around expressed their adhesion to the doctrine of annexation, and those who did not say so looked as if they, too, would like to see it

consummated. OFF TO CESPEDES. Everything being ready for the march, I was delighted to know that this afternoon, the 2d of April, the escort would be on hand, and we could set out at once for the camp of Cespedes. The

escort consisted of a captain and six men. "THE SUM OF ALL VILLANIES."

Slavery in Cabs-Letter from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society on the Subject-The Inaction of the English Government Censured. The following is a copy of a letter received in this

Mr. Scottron, which tells its own story of sympathy for downtrodden Cuba:-

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANT. SLAVERY SOCIETY, 27 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, May 30, 1873. TO Mr. SAMUEL R. SCOTTHON, Chairman of the Cuba Anti-Slavery Committee, 62 Rowery, New York:—My DEAR SH.—Your letter of March 17, with the enclosures, reached this office and was laid before the committee in due course. With you and your conditions they realize that the lugiory of the past.

and all the signs of the present time compel them to believe that the success of the Spanish arms, under the inspiration of the slaveocracy, means perpetual slavery. They have viewed, with procound grief, the failure of the Spanish government in proclaiming immediate emancipation in Cuba when they brought forward the Porto Rico abolition bill; and they regard also with much grief the inaction of the British Cabinet in insisting on the fulfilment of British Treaty rights, under which they have a right to claim the liberty (immediate and unconditional) of nearly every slave now in the Island of Cuba. Many of our friends are convinced that if the British government had spoken out in a manly spirit, and demanded the emancipation of every slave now illegally held, slavery would have been swept away.

spirit, and demanded the emancipation of every slave now illegally held, slavery would have been swept away.

The committee mourn to behold the fearfully bloody contest now going on in Cuba. The acrocities committed by the Spanish soldiers and the retaliation on the part of the oppressed, cruelly wronged Cuban patriots, are heartrending. The four years' sanguinary, heartless course of the volunteers and Spanish soldiers has been a violation of all the laws of humanity, while the resistance and opposition of the patriots have been almost unexampled.

HONOR TO THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

The fact that the Cuban party has made the immediate liberation of every slave—the personal, inviolable liberty of every man, woman and child in Cuba one of the articles of their constitution, is of deep interest to the committee, but the constitution of the society forbids them to employ any means which are not "moral, religious and pacific in character," and hence they are unable to respond to your invitation to ask the British government to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots. The committee will be most happy to assist in any way which is in harmony with the fundamental article of the society to destroy a system which has been so truly described as "the sum of all villanies;" but they are unable to second your proposition. With Christian respects I am, yours truly,

BENJAMIN MILLARD, Secretary.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following document explains itself:-

The following document explains itself:—

NRW YORK, June 13, 1872.

C. A. Minton, Esq., Secretary N. Y.Y.C.:—

Dear Sir.—Mr. Waller, the owner of the sloop yacht Gracie, notified a member of the Regatta Committee on Sunday (that having been the earliest opportunity he had of doing so), that there was no member of the club on board his yacht on Friday last when the regatta was sailed. The committee consequently awards the time allowance sloop prize to the sloop yacht Vixen. Yours respectfully,

FLETCHER WESTRAY, WILLIAM KREBS, EDWARD E. CHASE,

The members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club have

The members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club have decided to start on their annual cruise on July 19. The cruise will embrace a sail up the Sound, through Fisher's Channel as far as Newport, call-

ing at several ports on the way. The annual regatta of the Long Island Yacht Club will be sailed on June 18, at Gowanus Bay, Commodore Frank Bates is making extensive preparations for their annual celebration

The schooner yacht Cho, N.Y.Y.C., Messrs. Asten and Bradhurst, will soon be affoat. Mr. Asten and Bradhurst, will soon be afloat. Mr. Carll has completed his work in a scientific and masterly style.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will commence about August 10. The fact will muster well this year, with such schooners as the Alarm, Palmer, Madgie, Resolute, Foam, Enchantress, Dreadnaught, Tarolinta, Rambler, Columbia, Eva, Magie, Idler, Peerless, Haicyon, Restless, Madeleime, Tidal Wave, &c., and the sloops Vision, Gracie, West Wind, Kate, Alert, Joste and others.

The June regarta of the New York Canoe Club will be sailed on Saturday, June 21. The officers of the club are:—Commodore, M. Roosevelt Schuyler; Vice Commodore, G. Livingston Morse: Secretary, W. L. Aiden; Treasurer, J. S. Mosher; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Kidder, and Measurer, W. T. Burwell. The Regatta Committee are Messrs, J. S. Mosher, W. L. Aiden and Montgomery Schuyler. Thirteen canoes are entered for the regatta.

The annual cruise of the Atlantic Yeacht Club will commence on August 2. Commodore J. P. Maxwell will command the squadron in person, and with such an enthusiastic yachtsman in the lead there will certainly be a large facet to follow.

The annual regarta of the Jersey City Yacht Club will be sailed on June 23.

There is considerable anxiety in yachting circles to witness a match between the Vision and Meta. These two flyers will probably sail together for a cup early next month.

The steam yacht B. E. Mallory, fifteen tons measurement, was launched early this week from the yard of James S. Dean, of 56 South street. She belongs to the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club hold their annual excursion to-morrow. The members anticipate a good time.

The Masic and Dreadnaught match is still on the tasks but no day has yet been named.

good time.

The Masic and Dreadnaught match is still on the tapis, but no day has yet been named.

The following passed Whitestone yesterday after-Steam yacht Julia, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Smith, from

New York for Stamford.
Yacht Fleur de Lis, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. J. S. Dickerson, from New York, cruising eastward.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Duverner's "Cyclopedia of American Literature" is to be brought down to date by M. Laird Simons and reissued in fifty monthly numbers, at fifty cents each, by T. Elwood Zell, Philadelphia. The new matter (which makes three or four hunwork-not supplemented.

THE QUESTION in the Osgood copyright case vs. Luyster was whether an author loses all right to his own literary compositions by publishing them in a periodical without copyright, so as to preclude him from claiming them in collected form afterward, under the Copyright law. Judge Blatchlord. of the United States Court, for the New York district, decided that no such "dedication" to the public existed as would create a bar to Bret Tartels maintaining an action for the recovery of profits on all English editions of his copyright works sold in this country.

AMONG THE ATTRACTIVE new books in press by Osgood & Co., for almost immediate publication, is "South Sea Idyls," by Charles Warren Stoudard, being a volume of stories of California life.

MR. GEORGE P. PHILES, of New York, is engaged on an extensive "Biographical History of American Literature," to form about three large octavo volumes, and to embrace critical notices of many rare early works not hitherto noticed in our his tories of literature.

ONE OF THE PLEASANT volumes of the season will be "Life in Danbury," "being a brief but com-prehensive record of the doings of a remarkable people under remarkable circumstances, and chronicled in a most remarkable manner, by James Montgomery Bailey, and carefully compiled with a pair of \$8 shears by the compiler." be published by Shepard & Gill.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following were among the inscriptions upon the banners in a procession of 5,000 farmers in

awrence, Kan., a few days since:
"Bown with Banks and Up with Corn!"
"No Quarters to Monopoly!"
"Equal Taxation!"
"God Speed the Plough!"
"United We Stand, Divided We Fall!"
"Live and Let Live!"
"Money Rings, Beware!"
"The Ides of November, '73!"
"Farmers Will Be Free!"
"Harmony!"
"No More Parasites!"
"Less Offices, Less Laws, Less Tayes a

s, Less Laws, Less Taxes and More Industry Will Be Rewarded!"

"Pearmers to the Frout-Politicians to the Rear?"
"Peaceably it We Can—Forcibly if We Must?"
"Reform or Revolution."
"Yox Populi."

"Vox Populi!"
"Passes Up Sait River Free:"
"Fraternity, Equality, and Fair Exchange!"
Says the Chicago Times in connection with the above :- "Pig iron pirates are requested to note particularly the inscriptions standing in the order of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12 and 19."

The Chicago Tribune says the republican farmers of Poweshick county, lowa, came up to the county seat. May 31, by invitation, to "onrify the party. and, finding that the purification was only to be a whitewash of the old leaders, the republican farmers held an indignation meeting on the spot, and purified themselves of all such party name and leadership. Poweshiek county voted last year: Grant, 1,956; Greeley, 559.

CAPTURE OF A JAIL BREAKER.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 13, 1873. Albert Eugene Perry, who escaped from jail in this city on the 14th of January last, where he was confined for their, and who killed the jailer Fields in making his escape, and for whose capture \$1,000 reward had been offered by Sheriff Hosmer, was arrested at Nichol's Corners, eight miles from owego, last night, at one o'clock, by Deputy Sheriff C. v. Hoskins, of this county, assisted by the Chief of Police of Owego. Perry was found asieep in bed at a hotel. He had a stolen norse and carriage in his possession, which he obtained from a livery-man of this city when he passed through here on Wednesday night. Perry was brought to this city this morning in irong and lodged in jail.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lord Dundreary as Cadet Josh.

Thoughts on West Point as It Was and as It Is.

What the Board of Visitors Will Recommend.

Larger Facilities for Training Officers and More Cadets.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

Reflections on the Present Condition of the Troops and a Word for Enlisted Men.

WEST POINT, June 12, 1873. The majority of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy have been, I imagine, somewhat by the daily examinations of the light waisted young gentlemen who expect to be officers and gentlemen. So slow, dull and uninteresting are the sessions of the Board that but few of the guests of the hotels care to attend, except, of course, those having relatives in the graduating class. The first impression made on the mind of the visitor who listens to the recitals of the cadets is that he has made a mistake in entering the class room; that it is not an American, but an English company assembled, and the next is that the eadets secretly worship a Josh set up somewhere in the Academy, and that Josh Lord Dundreary. Wait and watch while a candidate admission into the American Army as an officer rises, and let your ear drink in the words that flow from his drilled and regulated lips as he recites. He steps forward to the black board as if treading upon eggs, with the jerky, twisty gait that only scions of the first families have, and which is seen in perfection in the walk of English officers of the nobility as known to the readers of servant "gal" literature. With a wand daintly held in his hand he begins in a "haw, ah" almost indistinct drawl, very fashionable, and, considering the circumstances, very funny; continues

A STRAIN OF SLURRED ENGLISH. and ends his piece of explanatory answer in broken words. This is the model cadet, the cadet "in form," the cadet most admired, who ehelts from the ladies the conclusive judgment. "How nice!" obtains approving nods from the "grave and reverend seignors" of the Faculty, and on whom, in a vacant, helpless way, the Congressmen of the Board of Visitors smile. Of course the cadets are not so favored. There are some who prefer to be American in everything, but I greatly fear they are in the minority. The cadet whe acts as adjutant at the evening parades is always a high priest of Josh Dundreary. He is very impressive when he reads out the orders, inasmuch as nobody comprehends him. The ladies delight in him, though, and think him most engaging when least understood. Perhaps they are right. It is a mistake, though for these young men to think that the ridiculous drawl which Mr. Sothern makes so funny on the stage is soldierly or admirable. The English snobs who affect that kind of manity are not allowed to practice it much in their army. A cadet at Sandhurst or an officer in the field who would "haw. haw," and dilute his words in that fashion, would be very likely to hear a disapproval of it in very plain English from his superiors. Snobbery is pleasing to weak-minded young women and to the snob family in general; but it is very much out of place in an army, especially the army of the United States.

States.

OLD TIME CADRIS AND THE NEW.

I have heard it said that this tendency to extravagant imitation of the weakest folbles of the Britagant imitation of the weakest foldies of the Brit-ish exquisite is more observable in this than any other class that preceded it, and that it has been growing since the war. Formerly, the cadets at West Point were sons of gentlemen—that is, sons of persons who either got their dollars by the mean robbery of ignorant slaves, or whose ancestors were fortunate in trade. These were very democratic; at least they were Americans, and commanded the affections as well as the persons of the troops when appointed to compands. Provided with annie

is the state they were Americans, and commanded the affections as well as the persons of the troops when appointed to commands. Provided with amplements and well known, they never were in dread of having their social standing questiones. Cadets of West Point appointed to the army of late years have been mostly from the bread-making class of years the people, and strange it is that they incline more towards that which is not republican. I would not notice this peculiarity of the West Point cadets of the present day did it not seem to me that the atmosphere of the Academy is, in a political sense, extremely unwholesome, and that the question forces itself upon one at every turn, is the nation cultivating in this hotbed of officers a useful or a pernicious growth of public servants?

WHAT THE BOARD OF VISITERS WILL RECOMMEND.

I am given to understand that the Board of Visitors are so well pleased with the working of the United States Military Academy and so satisfied of its benefits (or so well assured that they have an opportunity of making a large amount of political capital) that they intend in their report to recommend to Congress—Sherman and Shellabarger, of Odhio; Judge Poland, of Vermont, and Coburn, of Indiana, fathering the project—to enlarge the capacity of the Academy; to "diberalize" the institution by doubling or quadrupling the number of cadets, and so afford the benefits of a military education to a larger number of scions of noble houses. It is not expected that Congressmen will vote against a measure so well calculated to throw so desirable patronage into their hands, and therefore its introduction in the senate and House early in the session of the Forty-fourth Congress may be expected. Last session, but for the inconvenient disclosures concerning congressional pickings and stealings, and unimity charges of corrupt and dishonerable practices by our august law-givers, the combination of skilled talent having this side game in charge would have succeeded. As it was, the combinations were made, and

is effective as it might be? Is it strengthening to the nation or is it a weakness? Is it in its present

pay more for the luxury than other nations? Is it as effective as it might be? Is it strengthening to the nation or is it a weakness? Is it is its present organization a help or a hindrance in the perpetuation of the Republic? These are questions. It think, that sooner or later will have to be answered, and as this is the pivotal point or army organization, it is proper that those questions should be put and answered here. The Board of Visitors will not satisfy the country, though they may the military committees of Congress, by reporting concerning West Point in its relation to the training of officers only. West Point controls the army and is responsible for its effectiveness. This will not be disputed, I think, by any officer not appointed from Military Academy, and so recorded in the army register. Admitting this, as they must, the Board of Visitors will have to consider what they should recommend for the better government of the army when they propose to Congress, as they intend to do, a scheme for educating a larger number of officers than the service demands.

ANTAGONISM ELTWEEN OPPICERS AND MEN.

Let them understand, then, that there is a wide guil in interest and leeling—wider and more anomalous than exists in any weil organized modern army—between our officers and soldiers. Under the colors there are masters and sevents, not officers and soldiers. The officer is here taught, et, if not taught, he is led to suppose, that he is a superior being; has blood is redder, his flesh finer, his veins bluer than the "eulisted man." The honors in the field, the comforts in the barracks, the justice in the courts are for the officers. No honors may be expected, no consideration hoped for, no remedy for injustice obtainable where the interests of "officers" conflict for the "pleedian ensisted man." He may be a genileman. His education will avail him nothing. Once enlisted, according to the unwritten law he is considered a being without sensibility and devoid of feeling and an automation entirely at the mercy of his

who, when he obtained power, took an early opportunity of protecting the common soldier. Napoleon I. appointed for each division of the French army an officer whose duty it was to go around once a month and hear complaints of soldiers. If charges were made against officers they were heard in secret. In due time their truth or falsity was established; if true, the officer was punished; if false, the soldier suffered That system remains to the present day, and works admirably. But when Mapoleon made that regulation he was a republican and commanded republican troop. Strange, though, that through all the changes of government since Napoleon no Minister of War or Commander-in-Chief saw fit to abrogate the system of iustice to the enlisted man inaugurated by the Little Corporal.

The pressent Caders excellent.

I am told—and I have no doubt whatever of the truth of the statement, for it would be absurd to doubt it—that cadets passing into the army in these days are better instructed than those of former days; that they are perfect in drill and are properly trained as officers and gentlemen, honorable and above reproach.

The officers of the army, than whom there are not finer or more capable men in any service, are not to blame for the antagonism that exists between them and the rank and file.

The FAULT LIES IN THE SYSTEM.

and that system requires remodelling. Practically we have no army. The organization we call our army is only kept in existence by great exertion. The desertions are so great that the recruiting parties are scarcely able to fill up the gaps in the ranks. Common soldiers, no matter how uncommon their abilities, need not look for promotion. The only light in the future that inspires the enisted man, not confirmed drunkard or a fujitive from civil justice, is the day when his term of service expires. There are no training schools for soldiers, libraries for the improvement of their minds and gymnasiums for physical exercises, such as have long been established in "effect" countries; the pay is inade

insufficient and the clothing too cosily and unattractive.

THE ARMY DISORGANIZED.

In short, the army is in a worse condition to-day than it was belore it fell to pieces in 1861, when the majority of its officers described their colors. In a similar convulsion now the officers might remain; but who would answer for the men? And if the rank and file of the army are not satisfied (see the Adjutant General's report of descritions) and the system is rotten, as it is said to be, Messicurs Board of Visitors, the matter should be inquired into and the proper remedies applied, even before the yearly supply of West Point officers is doubled or quadrupled.

I have touched upon these points because I think the effectiveness of the army as a whole is of far more importance to the people than the fortunes of its iew officers whose corps the young men here as cadets will seen join, and because I know that the arrangement of the skeleton report of the Board of visitors, as it now stands, will ignore everything but the advantages of educating officers for the army in larger numbers than heretofore. If the country is willing to be taxed for the support of an army it should have

AN REFECTIVE ARMY.

It will be said in reply to this that the present

tofore. If the country is willing to be taxed for the support of an army it should have

AN EFFECTIVE ARMY.

It will be said in reply to this that the present army is effective and does its work. Ultimately an organization of American soldiers will do the work allotted to it, but it is hurtful to our pride and positively dangerous that the interests of officers and men under our flag should not, at least, be as much allied as the interests of officers and soldiers in European countries; that they will have equal cause for rejocing in victory, and be as ready with regrets in defeat. The organization of the army may be all right; the scemingly unnecessary slaughter of citizens in uniform at the lava bods perfectly proper; the employment of heavy artillery in chasing Modocs over precipices the correct arrangement, and the suggestion of forcing the marines to go on a scout against blanket savages eminently judicious; but that should not prevent the Board of Visitors to the Academy from enlarging the scope of their report.

WITH A CUSTOMS OFFICER.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I hold that the American of well-balanced head will return from Europe with a better opinion of his native land. But, hard upon the glow of enthusiasm raised by the beautles of New York harbor, his patriotism suffers a cold bath when he encounters on the wharf the American Custom House officer. I have lately had baggage inspected by English, Belgian, Prussian, Swiss and French customs officers, and have found them all respectable men, having apparently no purpose but to perform their duty with the least annoyance to the traveller. I had heard much of the venality of the American customs officer, but was incredulous. I resolved not to subject myself to it. You shall hear how I fared.

The steamer Abyssinia came to her wharf Saturday morning, the 7th. A squad of customs officers stood in line awaiting the deposit of the baggage on the wharf. A few paces in advance of the line stood their leader, who, after each passenger had received his trunks, took his certified list and designated one of the squad to examine them.

Let me remark here that the squad looked like a gang of thieves. Why should the good-looking American people be represented by such villanous-looking officials? Each one looked like a harpy who scented prev.

who scented prey.

A small chap, wearing a drab felt hat with black ribbon and turned-up brim, of the rowdy style now common, and wearing eye-glasses, was designated to examine my traps. I suppose that for a father bringing home his daughter from school in Europe, with all her belongings, and with a very moderate replenishing of the wardrobe of a full grown girl in Paris, five trunks, averaging below the large size, are a very moderate allowance. But the man of customs evidently saw in this situation a case. He was not inclined to give much attention to the things in general, but he wanted to come directly to the point by the inquiry if I bought any dresses in Paris. I told him I did. He said he supposed I knew they were dutable. I told him I knew the contrary. He said he would have to get the assistant inspector to examine them. But he did not. He slighted the other trunks and came to a tall trunk containing four silk dresses nicely packed by an expert in four trays. The average American young lady will think this very "small doings" for a grown up girl. But again this harpy declared these were dutable, whether worn or not. Of course I argued the point. I need not take space to tell of other hints. He soon came to the point by the remark in a low tone that he supposed I knew how to appreciate a favor when one was extended to me. What was to be doner Had I denounced him the gang would have stood by him. It would have been my word against his before his confederates, and he could easily have claimed that I misunderstood him. Had I quietly shown an insensibility to the hint he had the power to annoy me greatly. I would not for a considerable sum have him rummage these things with his dirty paws nor pull to pieces the multitude of traps that required much labor to pack within the compass. So I sald yes. Thereupon the traps were replaced without opening. Another trunk, a portly bag, a big bundle, a satchel and a locket were chalked unopened. He cautioned me to let no one see me do it. I stepped apart and extracted a sovereign from my purse. He met me with the remark, "It's a sovereign is it!" I placed it in the thie's dirty paw.

It appears from this that a sovereign is the price for a passenger, with a female encumbrance, who stoutly denies that he has nothing dutiable and freely asks examination.

You cannot easily conceive what an incentive is given to smuggling by this rascality. The travelier who has brought nothing

freely asks examination.
You cannot easily conceive what an incentive is given to smugging by this rascality. The traveller who has brought nothing dutiable, and who is thus bled merely to escape threats of anneyance, is prone to think he had better have brought many things, and a lot of plece goods, instead of paying the extravagant charges of Paris dressmakers or having his clothes made up by clumsy London tailors. Each one thus dunned for a bribe becomes an advertiser to travellers that smuggling is made easy and safe for all who will pay a small fee. I was too late and too busy to compare notes with other passengers; but one man, who was returning with his wife, told me that he had found a clever officer of the same sort. My experience and my observation of the class of men entrusted with this confidential duty leads me to the conclusion that as a class they are thieves. You can conceive that the sum of their levies is very large, and that this kind of smuggling is stimulated to very large dimensions by this most disgraceful rascality.

The American has to meet in Europe much calumny upon his country, and naturally he standa up in her defence. But the first sensation he feels

The American has to meet in Europe much calumny upon his country, and naturally he stands up in her defence. But the first sensation he feels on setting foot on his native soil comes from this gang of official thieves, justifying what abroad he has not to hear, to his disgust and anger, of the corruption of the American government.

AMERICAN.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The new Commissioners of Emigration have not as yet made any material changes either in their officials or their manner of conducting business. Notwithstanding that they found an indebtedness of about ninety thousand dollars on taking charge honors in the field, the comforts in the barracks, the justice in the courts are for the officers. No honors may he expected, no consideration hoped for, no remedy for injustice obtainable where the interests of "officers" conflict for the "pleucian enlisted man." He may be a gendleman. His education will avail him nothing. Once enlisted, according to the unwritten law he is considered a being without sensibility and devoid of feeling and an automaton entirely at the mercy of his superiors. Contrary to the army regulations he may be sent to the guard house without proper cause, tried by a jury of officers prejudiced against him, and his pay (\$13 a month) stopped. The officer may be in fault, but that fact will not come out except the charge against the enlisted man is a heavy one. The soldier has no redress. If his persecutor is his captain he must appeal through him to the colonel: the captain sees the colonel first and explains the matter, and generally the enlisted man receives severer publishment for his folly. And when restored to duty from punishment the life of that soldier is hard indeed.

**Mapotron and The common soldier, in his young days a cadet of a school as sond as West Point (St. Cyr), all the improvements in buildings are progressing

THE POLICE MAGISTRACIES.

People with Their "Backs Up" About the City Hall.

A Very Pretty "Stand-Off"-Playing for a "Ten-Strike" and Making Only Two-What Everybody and the Mayor Think of It-Is It's Fight? and Who Will Back Down !- A Chance for "Clean" Work.

All the dowtown politicians were on their good behavior yesterday, and the callers at the City Hall were not so numerous nor so excited as they were on Thursday. The Mayor arrived at his office about eleven o'clock and devoted a couple of hours to visitors and public business, after which he made preparation to attend the Orr obsequies. The quidmines were all agog with interest as to what would be the result of the decision on the part of the Aldermen not to act on any of the nominations for Police Magistrates until all the names are sent in by the Mayor. Almost everybody asked, "Will they stick to their decision?" and from the very nature of the thing no one was able to answer by the card. Nearly all who expressed any opinion said they thought the Aldermen would back down. The general sentiment is that the desire of the Aldermen to make a "deal" on the nominations is too apparent, and that it is contra bonos mores. If the Mayor concludes that it is necessary, in order to prevent corrupt bargaining, that he should peremptorily decline to send in more than

TWO NAMES AT ONE TIME, a deadlock must ensue, until some one beats a retreat from the position assumed. It is of the most vital public importance that the administration of the police courts shall be pure and honest. If neither side recedes, of course the present Board of Justices holds over, and the general public verdict will be that the Aldermen are responsible for it, for the very substantial reason that they have the power to reject all nominees whom they may deem unqualified for the positions as fast as the Mayor sends them in, and if their only desire, as they pretend is, to secure good and efficient men, they have the means to achieve their object by rejecting the candidates until the Mayor does present acceptable men. It is not at all necessary that in order to confirm one good nomination they should have the names of

SEVEN OR RIGHT OTHERS IN THEIR POCKETS though it would be very convenient in case an unworthy man were brought forward for confirmstion for his friends in the Board to say, "Well, I know he doesn't meet your views exactly, but he's my man, and if you'll vote for him we'll vote for your man there when his name comes up." So long as the Mayor holds back some nominations a bargain of that sort cannot be made, for the party to be conciliated never knows whether the name of "his man" will ever come up to be voted for as the quid pro quo. And that is the way the public the quid pro quo. And that is the way the public will be sure to look at it.

"BACKS UP."

A HERALD reporter had a brief conversation with

subject, and opened the dis he Mayor on the Subject, and Special of the strong of their "Well, Mr. Mayor, they seem to have got their "backs up." "Have they," hastily interposed the Mayor in a startled (?) sort of way. "Who has? Who's got their 'backs up?" "The Council of Fitteen up stairs—the Alder-

men."
"Oh, you don't tell me they have got their backs up?" said the Mayor, with an expression of leigned increduilty. "Well, well, that is something remarkable. But what have they done it for?"
"They seem to think they won't act on the pelice magistracies until you send in all the names," replied the reporter.

lice magistracies unto you send the replied the reporter.

"Well, wed. They won't, eh? What a queer thing it would be if I got my back up to see so many backs up at one time," said the Mayor, and he laughed heartily. "What do they want, I wonder?"
"They want to look over the whole list at once, to see if you get the right names on, I presume."
"Oh, but that wouldn't be fair on my part. This weather is pretty warm, and I don't like to have too much work put on me at one time, and I don't like to put

TOO MUCH ON OTHERS.

I don't think they would like it any more than it do."

The Mayor mused a moment and then resumed as he threw himself well back in the chair:—"Now, just think of it! If I was to send them in all ten of those names at once, imagine what a lot of company they would have to see, and in such unseasonable weather for receiving company too." And the Mayor looked around at President Wheeler, Inspector Kelly and some other gentlemen present with a smile that showed clearly how fully he was convinced that it would be unkind.

"No, no," he continued; "I think it much easier to deal with two questions or with two men than with ten. Besides there is a great deal to be done in the way of

with ten. Besides there is a great deal to be done in the way of FINDING NICE PEOPLE, who will be willing to take the clerkships and so forth under these magistrates. There is a good deal of that work to be done, you must remember."
"But, Mr. Mayor, if this thing comes to a fight we shall have a 'deadlock,' and I suppose no change of the old gang of magistrates or justices," interrupted the reporter.
"But there will be no fight unless they fight among themselves," replied the Mayor gravely; "I never fight—I don't know how to—and there needn't be any deadlock either. I have sent them in two names, and I'd like to know what they are going to do with them. If they don't like 'em all they have to do is to say so. Let 'em reject 'em all they have to do is to say so. Let 'em reject 'em all they sand I'd send in two more; I've got eight to send in now, and when they get 'em, if they don't like them, they can

now, and when they get 'em, if they don't like them, they can

PITCH 'EM OUT OF THE WINDOW,
and I think out of the hundred and eighty or ninety names I have got, all of whom are, I think, good men, I can pick out eight any time just as good as the first eight I shall send in. You see I ought to do something I can't do. How many Aldermen are there? Fifteen. Well, now, I've got only eight places at my disposal and if every Alderman wants a man' you can very readily see the difficulty of my position in attempting to put fifteen men into eight places. I can't do it unless somebody else will show me the way."

"And you think. Mr. Mayor, that by having two names at a time they will be able to get along better an't make

ter and make STRAIGHT, CLEAN WORK of it, do you?"

of it, do you?"

"Yes," replied the Mayor, "I think they will be much more likely to make "dean" work of it. That's it exactly "dean" work," and His Honor strongly emphasized the word "clean."

After a few further remarks of a general nature on the subject the reporter left, pretty thoroughly impressed, as were all those who were present, with the belief that unless the Aldermen reacind their aggressive resolution the present Board of Police Justices may "work" their little "rackets" for some months to come.

TWO QUEER RUMORS,
but not altogether unlikely ones, were affoat yesterday about the Hall. The first was to the effect that the Custom House cique, baffled in their attempt to run the whole municipal machine, had made a bold effort to grab the Police Magistrate "deal" and its patronage, and that they had con-Tammany-ated the vulnerable republicans. The other was to the effect that the Aldermanic action was prompted by a determination on the part of all the democratic members, as a complete alliance, to have Justices Ledwith, Hogan and Bixby retained. So much for the rumors; but it is not likely that both are true.

ANOTHER JERSEY RAILROAD SMASH.

Between midnight and one o'clock vesterday morning a smash-up took place in the Bergen cut tended with loss of life or serious injury to limb, was, nevertheless, quite an exciting and by no was, nevertheless, quite an exciting and by no means triding affair. The passenger train which left Newark at 11:45 P. M. reached Marion all right, but soon after encountered across the track a door which had accidentally been threwn off a freight car. Off went the passenger train, grinding over the ties for about one hundred yards, until the locomotive bounced across the track of the Midland road, which joins the Jersey road at or near the cut. While in this position along came a locomotive and tender of the Midland road bang into the locomotive of the passenger train, the tender foremost. The latter and the engine of the passenger train were badly smashed, but luckly nobody was hurt. The occurrence occasioned considerable delay of traffic yesterday forenoon.

BROOKLYN DEATH STATISTICS.

There were 170 deaths in the city of Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday, June 7, according to the report of the Health Board, submitted to the press vesterday. Of the deceased 39 were men, 46 women, 47 boys and 38 girls; 116 were natives of the United States, 31 of Ireland, 9 of Germany, 7 of England, 2 of Wales and 1 cach of Russia, Scotland, France and Mexico respectively-Smallpox carried off 3; diphtheria and croup, 3 cach; consumption, 29; disease of brain and convulsions, 14 each; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; typhoid lever, 4, scarletina, 4; pneumonia, 15; disease of heart, 6. The highest death rate was in the Twenty-first ward, where there were twenty-one deaths.