WEST POINT.

The Awarding of the Diplomas and the "General Standing"—Greene, Chaplin, Holden, Palfrey and Rockwell the "Stars"—The Address of the Secretary of War—The War Record of the Graduates—The Last Parade to Take Place on Thursday.

WEST POINT, June 15, 1870.

The ceremony of awarding the diplomas to the graduating class took place this afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators, the great majority being the friends of the graduates. In former years it was customary to hold the ceremony on the parade ground, where the cadets usually drill as infantry, but although the "plains" have many attractions for visitors on certain occasions, they were always found to be a rather uncomfortable place for the graduation day solemnities. In the first place, they do not differ from ordinary parade grounds in being unsheltered, and, although they are hemmed in on the west side by a magnificent background of lofty mountains, that fact was never known to prevent the sun from rising in the east! It will be seen, therefore, that the "plains" are by no means a nice place for visitors to sit for an hour or so during the delivery of an address or for the graduates and their comrades to stand at "parade rest," closely buttoned in their thick uniforms, with the thermometer at eighty degrees. This fact was just as plain to everybody years ago as it is to-day; but people at West Point do not differ much from most other people in the world in certain particulars, and one of them is that it takes them a long while to learn what is good for them. I don't know exactly how the thing occurred to the Superintendent but, be that as it may, be decided that this year the

DIPLOMA CEREMONY

should be held in front of the library. The good result of the change was evidenced at the "event" to-day. The ground chosen for the occasion is a beautiful grass plot, where a very, very long time ago a number of trees took root and were allowed to grow until the present day, unmolested even by good old Morris' "woodman," who is supposed to have lived just across the river. They are grand old trees, which stretch their branches, now hidden from sight by the thickest of foliage, for many feet beyond the parent trunks. The sun, that takes full possession of the parade ground from its rising to its setting, never gets a peep at the grass beneath the leaves of these trees, and so a more appropriate spot could not have been selected for the event of the day. Adjutant Boynton was, as usual, master of ceremonies when the task of "mapping out the ground" had to be done. This mapping was quite simple. A detail of sappers under Captain Mahan formed the border lines of a given square, and within the charmed space chairs and camp stools were placed in battalion-like order for the accommodation of the lady visitors. When the hour fixed for the ceremony to take place was near at hand the spectators began to gather from all quarters, but until the distinguished people whom West Point for good reasons must pay on all occasions extraordinary honor to had got within the square the soldiers allowed no plebeian to put his or her unsanctified foot within it. The distinguished people made their appearance a few minutes before the appointed time. General Belknap's pleasant face showed itself first, beaming with smiles as though it was that of a graduate who knew that he was to be one of the big features of the day. General Schriver, spurred as usual, next passed the line, and was soon joined by Mrs. President Grant, Mrs. General Belknap, Admiral Porter, General Michler, General Meyers,

THE AWKWARD SQUAD,

commonly called the Board of Visitors, and the professors and officers of the post. This imposing array of distinction once well seated and properly cared for the undistinguished majority of respectable ladies and gent emen present were allowed within the sapper lines, when Sergeant McNamara breathed more freely. Then came the imposing part of the occasion. The corps of cadets, headed by the full band, in their white uniforms, marched within the reserved space and formed in line, facing the visitors. The members of the graduating class were the centre of the column and wore only their side arms, while the other classes carried their rifles, as usual. The scene that the whole surroundings presented as the cadets came to "order arms" and then stood "at ease" while the band played a sweet air as only the West Point band can play, was one long to be remembered by those who had the good fortune to witness it. The grassy plot, dotted here and there, as a field with daisies, with little groups of girls, nearly all of whom, by some strange coincidence, were dressed in white; the brilliant background formed by the officers who stood just behind them; the motionless column of cadets facing where the Secretary of War sat at a table beneath one of the largest trees in the "grove;" the hills beyond the barracks, whence the melody of the music returned in sweet, subdued echoes, all went to make up a scene that was perfectly enchanting. When the last note of the music had died away the Secretary of War arose and as each graduate's name was called he handed him the much coveted diploma, the reward for which he had struggled against "demerits" and every other ill that a cadet is heir to under the tutelage of Uncle Sam. It is needless to say that every one of the graduates looked particularly happy when he felt the illuminated sheepskin safely in his possession, and that he got in nowise flurried. To be sure one of them did, in returning to the ranks, first drop his hat, and in picking it up dropped the pompon, and in picking that up dropped the hat again; but that was not the cadet's fault for, the diploma was a new thing to him, and in trying to keep hold of it with both hands the poor hat was for a second or so forgotten entirely. When the last of the "immortals" had marched up, just as proudly as the leader of the class, for his sheepskin, the Secretary stepped forward and delivered the following

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1870—Having been requested to address you before the tie is forever severed which binds you to the institution which has so long been your home, and which you are soon to leave to take your place in the ranks of active life, I willingly do so in brief words, for I feel my inability to impress upon you in the full strength of its importance the gravity of the duties which will soon devolve upon you. Drilled to perfection as you have been in military movements; skilled as you have proven yourselves in those subjects of study which it has been the labor of your academic life to learn; taught as you have been in your course of instruction faithfully and with devotion by those gentlemen who, as professors of this institution, have given it a name to be envied and a fame to be coveted wherever the story of its achievements has gone; impressed as your minds have been by habits of life and thought and study here, with the important character of the profession you have assumed, you enter upon your new career hopeful, earnest, with high anticipations, and, I trust, with honourable ambition. Hesitation in offering advice shall not prevent my tenderings one to you; for I can tell you what you will soon accept as an admitted fact, that all learned here by tireless application is but little compared with the knowledge you will acquire hereafter by solid experience, by constant contact with your brother officers, by the performance of the numerous and often complicated duties which will command your best efforts, and by the responsibilities which as

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

You will be compelled to bear—responsibilities which, sooner in life than you may expect, will try your strength of mind beyond anticipation. Though a vast treasury of information has been open to you here, you will find that there is yet much to learn, realizing at the close of your first year that you did not know everything when you passed out of the section room for the last time; at the close of your second how much more there is in life than living, and pardon me if I say that many years will not elapse before it will seem that when you graduated you scarcely knew anything at all. But, gentlemen, you have that sure foundation of knowledge which cannot be shaken—upon which, gathering from fruitful experience, you can build a character of manly honor, of soldierly zeal and of patriotic virtue, which, guided by the principles inculcated within the walls of this academy and inspired by the memories of all the historic associations which cluster around this venerated spot, will command the confidence of the people and mark you as men on whom they can rely. Passing through a war which exhibited to an astonished world our wonderful military resources, the nation itself looked with surprise upon the great armies which sprang to life before the echo of the first roll of the drums of the rebellion had died away—armies which were mainly officered by men who came from the walks of civil life. Side by side with the heroes who won the diplomas of the Academy as you have won them, and who camped on this plain where your tents have been pitched, the officer of volunteers led his men and fought for his country. Whether they cheered their men to victory under the leadership of that peerless young officer—that knightly soldier of the Western army, your own McPherson; whether they were in that line which stood like a rock at Chicamauga with your own Thomas; whether they marched down to the sea with the victorious columns of your own Sherman, or on that other line fought it out, although it took all summer, under your own Grant; though volunteers, they never faltered in trustful obedience to their commanders, and remember, my friends, that these commanders never lost faith in their volunteers. The written history of the nation's wars, filled with the gallant actions of

CITIZEN SOLDIERS,

will, I am sure, command your willing homage to their heroic deeds, while as long as their lives last the volunteer troops of the army of the Union will give the tribute of soldierly praise to the men who stepped from the ranks of West Point graduates and led them to final triumph. Forget not what you owe that country whose existence the united labors of these men were offered to preserve. Apart from the educational advantages which have been here extended, the country has made you deeply its debtors. Should sectional feeling arise, in whatever strength, it expects you to defend the nation's faith and honor by an allegiance active and so purely loyal that there can never be upon it the faintest semblance of a doubt. It gives you a place in a profession whose roll is a roll of honor, and it unfurls above you that old flag which covers you with its protecting folds, and which seems to speak to you of the manly conduct of many of those who, years ago, graduated on this very ground. You go from an institution which, since the year 1838—since the days of Swift, and Armistead, and Bomford, and Totten—has sent out nearly twenty-five hundred graduates. In action they have ever been among the

BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE.

Many who left the service have filled civil positions of high trust. Few are they who have borne the badge of dishonor. The records show that during the rebellion over three-fourths of living graduates of all sections were

TRUE TO THE FLAG;

and, as graduates all over the North, not then in service, came to their country's aid, so hereafter, when times of trial come, those of you who follow other pursuits should, at any sacrifice, bring willingly to the nation the benefits of that education which has been made so freely yours. This ground itself, hallowed by so many cherished incidents, has almost power enough to make heroes of all who tread its sacred soil. There gather around us memories of the stories of the early days of the republic, of the actors in the Revolution, and the inspiration of their stirring patriotism seems to touch all who are within the influence of this atmosphere. This river, upon whose banks were enacted so many eventful scenes nearly a hundred years ago, flows by this spot as it did then. These everlasting hills still cast their shadows on the plain. Year after year as it passes adds its part to the history of an institution which has done so much for liberty and law. Under such influences, gentlemen, you cannot fail to honor the Academy, which to-day says to you, "Quit you, like men; be strong," and which, with my best wishes and with the sincere benedictions of this assembly, sends you forth to fight the battles of the land for truth and justice and perfect liberty.

GOOD ADVICE WELL GIVEN.

This address the Secretary delivered in a clear, ringing tone of voice, and as it was delivered and not read, the effect was all the more telling. It did not occupy over fifteen minutes' time, and was listened to with rapt attention by everybody present. The references to the bravery and patriotism of the volunteers during the war was certainly something novel for an address to the graduates, and was for that reason all the more worthy of mention. Everybody knows the contempt a great many West Point graduates had at the outset of the rebellion for our citizen soldiery and their officers, and how they lost no opportunity to make it known. Even after the rank and file of the volunteers had, by their bravery, lifted West Point officers into high places and the war had come to a glorious close, this contempt of the regulars for the volunteers did not wholly die out. There were during the war, and there are now, very many exceptions to the general rule, but the fact remains the same that West Point graduates can never see a general thing see anything good in a volunteer officer, no matter how he may have fought during the war. The way an officer in the regular army who graduated on the battle field and not from this place is treated by those who obtained their diplomas here cannot have failed to have very unfavorably impressed any one who ever has had the opportunity of taking note of the fact. Under the circumstances General Belknap's address was not only a novelty, but a noble tribute to the worth of our citizen soldiers. His praise of their bravery, of their devotion and of their patriotism was clothed in words that were not harsh to the ear; but, for all that, they told West Point indirectly that West Pointers should not think that they and they alone were all the perfection and virtue in the land, and that they alone were the saviors of the country. Annual addresses to the graduates are usually very long and very stale things. They begin with West Point and end with West Point, but General Belknap had too much experience in the late war to confine himself to the beaten tracks of many of his predecessors, and in giving West Pointers the advice he did he told them many truths which the regulars may not like to hear told, but which for all that are truths just the same. West Point in the future will probably bear in mind that "the written history of the nation's wars are filled with the gallant actions of citizen soldiers," and that some good can come out of some place that is not West Point.

WAR RECORD OF THE CLASS.

The following members of the graduating class, it will be seen, are not only soldiers in theory but also in practice. The following is their war record:—

A. E. Wood entered the service of the United States on the 4th of October, 1861. He served in F company, Thirteenth Iowa infantry, during the entire late war. He was in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, where he was wounded slightly in the ear and neck. The siege of Corinth, May, 1862; the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862; Grant's campaign through Central Mississippi towards Jackson, and return to Memphis November and December, 1862; sieges Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., May, June and July, 1863; Sherman's raid across the State of Mississippi to the town of Meridian, Miss., February, 1864. Sherman's campaign in northern Georgia, during which he was in the battle of Big Shanty, June 11, 1864; the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Mickajack Creek, July 5, 1864; the siege of Atlanta; the battles southeast of Atlanta, July 21 and 22; the battle of Ezra's Church, July 28; Sherman's march to Savannah; siege of Savannah; the march through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, D. C., during which he was in the engagements of the Salkehatchie, S. C.; Orangesburg, S. C., February 15, 1865; Fayetteville, N. C.; Bentonville, N. C., March 21 and 22, 1865; he was mustered out of the United States service July 21, 1865.

John Conline entered three months' service on the 19th of April, 1861, in the First Vermont infantry; stationed at Newport News, Va. Re-entered the service on the 1st of March, 1862, and appointed cadet from the army by the late President Lincoln. Engaged in the following battles and sieges:—Peninsular campaign and seven days' battles—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill. Maryland Campaign—South Mountain, Antietam. Under Burnside—Fredericksburg, Mayre's Heights, Chancellorsville campaign—Salem church, Fredericksburg plank road, Deep run, Franklin's crossing. Gettysburg campaign—Funkstown bridge, Gettysburg.

C. J. Buchanan, enlisted as private in First United States Shapshooters (Colonel Berdan), in November, 1861, at Utica, N. Y.; was mustered into service at same place. Saw first service on Peninsula with McClellan. Regiment was assigned to Army of Potomac and served with it during all its campaign. Was never absent from any regiment a single day, was never wounded, was never in hospital; was in upwards of thirty engagements, including seven days' battles before Richmond, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Wilderness and siege of Petersburg; served as corporal, sergeant, sergeant major, first lieutenant and adjutant; was mustered out of service in November, 1864, at expiration of term of enlistment.

Edgar S. Dudley was Second Lieutenant First New York artillery (Light); mustered into service for three years or during the war on May 31, 1864; served at Fort Marcy, Va., during Early's raid on Washington; in hospital during latter part of service and on sick leave of absence until resigned, November 28, 1864, on account of continued ill health.

James R. Wasson, enlisted at Des Moines, Iowa, January, 1864, in Company B, Thirty-fourth regiment, Iowa infantry volunteers; served first in Texas; was with Banks' expedition up Red river, the spring of 1864, and was in the engagements around Alexandria, La., and of the retreat to the Mississippi river; next campaign was that of July and August, 1864, against forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay; was present during the siege and at surrender of Forts Gaines and Morgan; served next in Mississippi "reserve corps" under General J. J. Reynolds; engaged in several skirmishes along Mississippi river, in vicinity of Morganza and along the Atchafalaya; took part in the campaign against Mobile March and April, 1865, and assaut of Blakely 6th of April, 1865, and surrender of Mobile same month; then went to Texas, where remained till close of war, and was mustered out of service at Houston, Texas, in September, 1865; length of service twenty-one months; never wounded or sick.

C. A. Woodruff served in battles at Harper's Ferry, South Mountain Pass, Williamsport, Manassas Gap, Culpepper Court House, Kelley's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, North Anna, Hanover Court House and Cold Harbor; severely wounded four times; on 3d of June, 1864, was commissioned lieutenant.

Edward E. Wood entered the service as a private September 27, 1862, in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry; mustered out August, 17, 1865; served in the campaigns and battles of the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, under Generals Pleasanton and Sheridan; also in the Valley campaign of General Sheridan and in the last campaign against Lee; present in upwards of forty-five engagements of different kinds, among others Kilpatrick's and Sheridan's raids, first days of Wilderness, Coal Harbor, Winchester, Five Forks and Sailor's Creek; served as private, commissary sergeant, first sergeant, first lieutenant, acting adjutant of regiment and for a short time acting assistant commissary of musters on staff of First cavalry division.

Henry Reed enlisted in service (Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry) August 22, 1862; was in battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta campaign, Atlanta, Nashville; mustered out as first lieutenant January 18, 1865.

Henry C. La Point enlisted August 27, 1864; discharged July 6, 1865, Battery K, First Vermont artillery (Eleventh Vermont Volunteers), Second brigade, Second division, Sixth Army Corps. Was in engagements at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailors' creek, April 5, 1865.

THE LAST PARADE.

The graduating class will not be relieved until Friday morning next at reveille, so the "last parade" will not be had until to-morrow evening. This parade is always looked forward to by visitors as one of the most attractive features of the graduation period, as it is the occasion of the formal farewell of the class to the Academy. It is always a half-joyful, half-sorrowful affair for both the class which bids farewell and the classes which remain behind, and the sentimentally inclined visitors always make it a point to be present when the parade takes place. The class would, in all probability, have been relieved from duty to-morrow had it not been for the expressed desire of General Schriver that the cadets should go through a few more "exercises" before the departure of the class. The visitors are of course delighted with General Schriver on this account, but I doubt if the graduates relish the thing as much as they do. They think they have had just about as much military "exercises" as is good for them. All their sisters and sweethearts—who are dying to see them in officers' clothes—are of the same opinion.

The following is the standing of the class, arranged according to general merit:—

1—Greene.	21—Randolph.	40—Schofield.
2—Chaplin.	22—McCauley.	41—Kingsbury, F.W.
3—Holden.	23—Williams.	42—Kyle.
4—Palfrey.	24—Edgerton.	43—Olmsted.
5—Rockwell.	25—Pearson.	44—Mickler.
6—Wood, E. E.	26—Tebbetts.	45—Hodgson.
7—Weir.	27—Brodie.	46—Shelton.
8—Gutman.	28—Larned.	47—Hein.
9—Chapin.	29—Cobb.	48—Smith, S.
10—Reed, H. A.	30—Peirce.	49—Wrating.
11—Homer.	31—Godwin.	50—Edgerly.
12—Ives.	32—Fountain.	51—Kerr.
13—Dennison.	33—Ward, F. K.	52—Stedman.
14—Stevens.	34—Coxe.	53—McDonald.
15—Dudley, E. S.	35—Bomus.	54—Conline.
16—Pousley.	36—McClernand.	55—Price.
17—Burrows.	37—Phelps.	56—Floyd.
18—MacNutt.	38—Carter, R. G.	57—Jerome.
19—Birkhimer.	39—Parker.	58—Hunt.
20—Schuyler.		

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Red Stockings vs. Unions of Morrisania—Remarkable Defeat of the Unions.

The extraordinary game of Tuesday, in which the Red Stockings were defeated, tended to heighten the interest attaching to their visit and playing in this vicinity, and, as the HERALD stated, helped to swell the crowd to witness the game arranged to be played yesterday at Tremont. On this occasion they had the Unions of Morrisania for competitors, and by the latter all practicable means were employed to give the visitors a fair field. The Union nine is composed of good material, and although they were somewhat diffident as regards winning the game, yet they determined to do their best to win the game solely on their merits. The crowd present at the opening of the contest yesterday was the largest ever assembled within the Tremont grounds' enclosure, while the trees in the adjoining fields were loaded down with numbers of curious and interested humanity, old and young. The score given below will show to the initiated the amount of work done by each individual player and will convey a fair idea of the game.

The "Red Stockings" were evidently still smarting from their defeat of the day before, and were determined to offset the idea that the game of Tuesday was sold. It is some satisfaction to know that the Cincinnati folks acknowledge that they were fairly whipped, notwithstanding the unruly conduct of the blackguards in the crowd on Tuesday. Their determination to offset the defeat was fully carried out, and the result was, as shown below, an overwhelming victory. Comment on the game is unnecessary. The Unions were unfortunate at the bat, and the record of bases on hits made by the "Reds" shows that in the field the Morrisania nine played well and sharply, and have but little reason to feel ashamed in that regard. The score of the game—a very naughty one—is as follows (outs, runs, first base on hits, total bases, hands put out, assisting to bases):—

UNION.

Players.	O.	R.	A.	B.	T.	P.A.
Higham, 2d b.	4	0	1	1	5	5
Austin, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Pabor, p.	4	0	0	0	1	2
Shelley, 3d b.	4	0	1	1	3	1
Birdsall, c.	3	0	1	1	1	1
Bass, s. s.	2	0	0	0	1	4
Kenney, 1st b.	2	0	1	1	8	0
Reynolds, r. f.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Gedney, l. f.	2	0	1	1	6	0
Totals	27	0	5	5	27	13

CINCINNATI.

Players.	O.	R.	A.	B.	T.	P.A.
G. Wright, s. s.	3	2	3	4	4	4
Gould, 1st b.	4	1	1	1	11	1
Waterman, 3b.	3	2	1	4	1	1
Allison, c.	3	2	1	1	1	1
H. Wright, c. f.	3	3	3	3	2	0
Leonard, l. f.	3	1	4	4	0	2
Brainerd, p.	4	0	2	2	6	0
Sweasey, 2d b.	4	0	0	0	2	4
McVey, r. f.	2	2	2	2	0	0
Totals	27	14	16	20	27	13

INNINGS.

Club.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	5	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	14

Umpire—Mr John Gunn, of the Eckford Club.
Time of game, two hours.

To-day the Red Stockings play the Eckfords, at the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, and to-morrow they play the Stars, at the Capitoline. This latter game will, no doubt, be one of the best games of the series.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

ROBERT GREATHOUSE. An American Novel. By John Franklin Swift. New York: Carleton, publisher.

It was not necessary to read through the five hundred and seventy-three pages of this book to be convinced that they did not contain the American novel which has been coming these many years, but which has somehow not yet appeared. And yet this novel is in all respects better than the average American work of fiction. The author is evidently a man of ability. His style of writing displays force and character. But he lacks experience in novel writing, and as a consequence his work is faultily constructed, and all that is good in it is spoiled by the clumsy manner in which Mr. Swift has grouped his characters. The scene of the story is laid in California and Nevada, and, as might be supposed, there is a great deal about mines and mining shares, wild cat companies, gambling hells and gamblers—in fact, a little of every peculiar feature of life on the Pacific coast in the days now, happily, almost ended. The descriptions of scenes and narration of incidents are in the main good, and the dialogues are always animated and interesting. The characters, too, are well drawn. Robert Greathouse, the gambler and bravado, who has shot so many men that he has won the uneuviable distinction of "the murderer," is the type of a class not unfrequently met with in the early days of California life. His combination of the assassin and blackleg with the noble-hearted gentleman is singular, but by no means impossible, and we can imagine such a being risking his life for the woman he loves, and yielding up all claim to her when he learns that she does not love him. Jack Gurdy, the stage driver, is also a capital character—one of the rough, swearing, gambling beings we sometimes meet with in the West and South, beneath whose rough exterior beats a brave, manly heart, chivalrous and true. Mr. Graham, Enoch Bloodstone, Mr. Withergreen, Mr. Spelter and the rest are not bad conceptions and are not badly described. The poorest character in the book is the heroine, Helen Graham; in fact, the author seems incapable of describing a woman. But, putting that element aside, almost every character is well drawn. Nevertheless, the novel is a poor one—poor, because the author's capacity seems limited to writing. He has shown no skill as an artist. It is doubtful if he had any plot in his mind when he began writing. Had he devoted five or six months to planning his work and arranging his characters symmetrically we feel sanguine, from what he has so crudely and clumsily done, that he would have produced a romance more nearly reaching to the long looked for American novel than anything else we have so far seen.

THE CAGED LION. A Novel. By Charlotte M. Yonge. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This novel is founded on history, and although Miss Yonge is guilty of several anachronisms in the work, the which she frankly confesses, her story evidences much study of the historical events upon which it is founded. The scene is laid in the days of Henry V. of England. We are shown King Harry as the kind-hearted monarch, whose peculiar relations with his prisoner, James I. of Scotland, formed one of the most interesting features of his life. Dick Whittington is also introduced, the story of his famous cat repeated, and the scene of being knighted by King Henry described. The usual love story runs through the novel, as might be supposed, but it is subordinate to the historical parts, which are cleverly worked up. The hero and heroine are both inventions, and are admirable persons. "The Caged Lion" is altogether a work of decided merit. Miss Yonge never deals in the sensational, but she describes stirring scenes, and imparts to her narrative sufficient life and adventure to make it—what this book is—interesting from beginning to end.

THE JUNO STORIES. By Jacob Abbott. Volume First—Juno and George. Volume Second—Mary Osborne. New York: Dodd & Mead.

In these volumes of stories, which are intended solely for children, it is the aim of the author to unite religious instruction with secular entertainment. This object, it seems to us, Mr. Abbott has fairly attained. Both volumes are well written, and deserve, as they will doubtless have, a large circulation. As presents for children they are also worthy of praise. The mechanical execution is excellent, the paper being white and clear and the print large and plain, while the binding of red and gold on one volume and green and gold on the other are decidedly attractive for their elegance.

RUMORED DUEL ON THE TAPIS.

A Real Estate Row at Poughkeepsie—Prominent Citizens on the Rampage—Great Demand for Coffee Beans.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 15, 1870.

There is considerable gossip on the streets this afternoon over the result of a sale of what is known as the Hanscom property this morning. At that sale a prominent lawyer of this place, Mr. John P. H. Tallman, intimated that the sale was not a *bona fide* one. This raised the ire of Mr. A. J. Hanscom, the owner of the property and a prominent citizen, whereupon he commenced to assail Mr. Tallman with the vilest epithets, charging him also with robbing widows and orphans, and with placing his property in his wife's hands to avoid paying his debts. Mr. Hanscom was very violent in his deportment, and once or twice hurried towards Mr. Tallman, evidently intent upon doing him personal violence. Mr. Tallman stood at a safe distance, taking down the words used by Mr. Hanscom and repeatedly declaring he would be made to retract or suffer the consequences. The row put a stop to the sale. Whether a duel is on the tapis or not cannot at present be ascertained, but a hostile meeting is deemed imminent. Both men move in high circles, and the matter is town talk.

MANUFACTURING LAWYERS.

How They Do the Business in the "Rooral Deestreaks."

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 15, 1870.

Yesterday Judge Joseph F. Barnard, at General Term, appointed the following named gentlemen as a board of examiners to examine applicants for admission to the bar of the State of New York:—G. T. Jencks, Brooklyn; Odle Close, White Plains, and Ambrose L. Wager, Rhinebeck. The board met in the Common Council room this morning, and after a rigid examination admitted the following named applicants:—John H. Clayton, Brooklyn; L. H. Arnold, Jr., Brooklyn; Charles E. Crowell, Brooklyn; J. Edward Bedell, Brooklyn; Robert H. Hunter, Poughkeepsie; Stephen Lent, Peekskill; Edgar Bergen, Flatlands; L. J. Ebenezer, Platt Johnson, New York; H. F. Vermilye Armont, S. M. Saunders, Staten Island; John H. Clapp, White Plains; Louis S. Turner, Brooklyn; F. Sayre Osborne, Orange, N. J.; D. W. Van Zandt, Middletown, Orange county; George H. Decker, Middletown, Orange county; George W. Weirant, Haverstraw; Frank F. Van Kuren, Rhinebeck; Edgar Whitlock, Brooklyn; Erastus Coons, Yonkers; William L. Mullen, New York; Charles F. Mann, New York; Charles G. Lord, New York; David Barclay, Newburg; C. Wesley Farrell, New York and John D. Howe, of Brooklyn. Upon the conclusion of the examination Mr. G. C. Jencks, one of the examiners, paid the class a compliment by stating it was the finest he ever examined, and he had examined many.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS' IMBROGLIO.

The Quarantine Commissioners Send Dr. Cochran a Copy of the Quarantine Laws to "Read Up"—The Brooklyn Board of Health Sustain Their Health Officer—The Merchants to the Rescue.

A large number of merchants and importers manifest considerable anxiety in regard to the result of the controversy between the Brooklyn Board of Health, as represented by Dr. Cochran, Health officer of the city of Brooklyn, and Dr. Carnochan, Health officer of the Port of New York. A number of these gentlemen called upon Dr. Cochran yesterday morning to ascertain whether he had received any answer from the Commissioners to his letter of inquiries as to their rights to take their vessels to any dock along the river front.

THE REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. Cochran said he had received no answer to his questions; he had, however, received the following letter from the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissions:—

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE, No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW YORK, June 14, 1870.

To Dr. COCHRAN, Health Officer of Brooklyn:—

A letter was received from you without date, which I am directed to acknowledge, and to enclose for reference, in reply to your inquiries, a copy of the Quarantine laws now in force.

F. C. HOWARD,
Secretary Commissioners of Quarantine.

PROTECTION GUARANTEED.

This, the Doctor thought, was a little unsatisfactory. He said that when a vessel came to Brooklyn with a clean bill of health the owner had a right to take her to any dock he saw fit, and he should protect them in the act. He expected, however, that the trouble would soon be over, and hoped the merchants would have no cause in the end to complain.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Brooklyn Board of Health met at noon yesterday in the Common Council chamber. A number of merchants were present anxious to hear what action they would take in regard to the quarantine question.

The Clerk read the communication which Dr. Cochran had sent to the Commissioners of Quarantine, making inquiries as to the right of the Commissioners to designate what pier or wharf a vessel shall stop at after receiving a clean bill of health.

Dr. COCHRAN—I would state, Mr. President, the questions have not been answered.

Alderman THORNE (chairman)—I don't know how you can compel them to answer the questions, Doctor.

Dr. COCHRAN—I am sorry, sir, we cannot.

Mr. MCNAMARA (clerk)—I understand, sir, that the Commissioners of Quarantine only received the doctor's communication an hour before the meeting, and consequently did not have time to act upon it.

Dr. COCHRAN—I merely wish to get a little information in regard to this matter, so that I can go right.

REMARKS OF ALDERMAN CLANCY.

Alderman CLANCY—I presume, Mr. Chairman, in regard to the communication which the doctor sent to the Commissioners, making inquiries as to why they pursued this course, that we have no power to compel them to answer the questions, but we must certainly take it for granted that they know of no law under which they act. All we can do under the circumstances is to do as we have done. When a vessel comes here with a bill of health we will give the owner a permit to take her where he pleases. I beg leave to submit the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas this Board at its last session authorized the Health Officer of Brooklyn to give permits for discharging vessels at any dock or place desired by consignees of the cargo in all cases where said vessels had been allowed by the Quarantine authorities to come to any part of Brooklyn; and whereas in relation to several vessels so permitted by the Health Officer to change their place of discharging, demonstrations have been made by the Quarantine officials to take said vessels back to Quarantine in consequence of their having moored in accordance with the permission granted; and whereas in the judgment of this Board, in view of the aforesaid action of the Quarantine officials, a vessel coming from Quarantine, restricted to discharge at a certain point, can be considered only as a vessel not entitled to a clean bill of health; therefore be it

Resolved, That the public health of the city of Brooklyn demands that no vessel with a tainted or qualified bill of health shall be allowed to lay or discharge her cargo at any dock or place within the limits of the city.

Resolved, That this Board cannot permit any Quarantine official to determine as to any particular dock or place in the city of Brooklyn being sufficiently "remote" or "isolated" to make it safe for a vessel to discharge at, when in the opinion of such official it is not entirely safe to give such vessel an unrestricted permit to discharge.

Resolved, That the Health Officer of the city of Brooklyn be and is hereby authorized and directed to allow no vessel to discharge her cargo or to lay at any dock or place in the city without she has a clean bill of health from the Quarantine authorities, free and clear from all restrictions as to dock or place where she shall discharge.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

REMARKS OF MR. REYNOLDS.

Mr. REYNOLDS, one of the Inspectors, said that he had intended to make a few remarks, but he believed the resolutions which the Board had adopted covered what he desired to say. At the last meeting of the Board they stated their grievances, and now he thought they had become pretty familiar with the subject. Dr. Cochrane has taken the stand that a vessel coming to this city from Quarantine with a clean bill of health shall pass to any wharf to which the owner desires to take her, and in this action he should be sustained. It is not safe to allow a vessel to discharge her cargo at any wharf it is not safe to allow her to come up from Quarantine at all. The merchants all trust that you will take every precaution in regard to the health of Brooklyn. The Quarantine Commissioners do not affect to declare it a part of the Quarantine law when they give vessels the right only to discharge their cargoes at a certain dock.

ANOTHER MERCHANT SPEAKS.

Another merchant said he had been desired, on the part of several others, to say a word upon the subject. After a vessel passed Quarantine he held the owner had a right to take her to any wharf he saw fit. The Quarantine officials had no right to say what wharf these vessels shall go to. If there is no sickness on a vessel and nothing against her, she should not be detained at Quarantine, for all these things had the effect of destroying commerce, and these interferences had given rise to a great deal of complaining. If every vessel which comes here is liable to be blackballed then commerce must suffer. Now was the proper time for them to break down this dreadful monopoly, which was destroying and injuring the commerce of this country.

No other business of importance was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Gratifying Decrease of Sickness on Account of Street Cleaning—Amendments to the Code—The Fat Melters' Petition.

The Board of Health held a session yesterday, present Commissioners Bosworth, Manierre, Stephen Smith, Mullaly, Ceccarini and Gross.

Dr. CECCARINI, from the Committee on Vital Statistics, reported, recommending that copies of the annual report and weekly reports of the Bureau be forwarded to the Parisian authorities, in compliance with the request of Frank Moore, Secretary of the American Legation at Paris. The committee's recommendation of the appointment of Dr. Nagle as Deputy Register of Vital Statistics was also approved, that gentleman to draw no additional salary to that received by him as Inspector of the Board.

The Committee on Laws and Ordinances reported against the application of certain persons in Brooklyn to drive cattle through certain streets of the city.

Mr. GROSS, from the Committee on Laws and Ordinances, recommended the amendment of section 146 of the code so as to prevent the retention of any deceased human body in the city beyond three days, except by permit of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Referred back to the committee for further report. He also recommended the amendment of the ordinance to prevent the exposure or sale of oils or fluids below the test of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, flashing point. Referred back to committee.

Letters were received from the Governor's secretary acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions asking Congress to erect warehouses at Quarantine, and from Noah A. Childs, water purveyor, asking for the turning over to him of hydrant property.

Letters were received, referred and filed from Lieutenant Ramshorn, of the Russian Navy, offering a certain cure for hydrophobia; from Gamble & McNeil, asking for a permit to render fat, and from Middleton Bell, making a proposition to remove night soil.

All the fat melters, with one exception, having applied for permits, the attorney and counsel were empowered to exercise their discretion about commencing criminal proceedings.

On motion the Inspector of Street Cleaning, Dr. Cotman, was authorized to resume the cleaning of streets, in consequence of a remarkable reduction in the cases of sickness reported since the streets have been cleaned by the Board.

As an instance it was shown that in Mott street alone the cases of relapsing fever reduced from twenty to two cases per week. The Board adjourned until Monday, at two P. M.

THE FLUSHING VLEIGH ROAD.

A Legislative Swindle—Eight Thousand Dollars for Somebody.

In the session of the Legislature during the spring of 1869 an act was passed appointing a commission for the purpose of locating and building a road in the town of Flushing and known as "the Vleigh." At the session last year a bill was introduced repealing the act, which bill was opposed by the property owners on the line of the proposed improvement. Petitions and remonstrances were sent to Albany in abundance, and everybody thought a violent discussion would crop out when the bill came before the Assembly. But nothing of the kind was seen. Remonstrances and petitions alike had been withdrawn, and the bill repealing the act was passed unanimously, neither did any one appear to oppose it. On the receipt of the bill at Flushing the reason why the property holders had withdrawn their objection was apparent. A clause was incorporated in the bill compelling the Supervisor of the town to pay the landowners damage and at the same time allow them to retrieve their land. Over $8,000 is thus transferred from the town treasury to private parties.

THE NEW REGIME.

The Public Parks People Providing Pyrotechnics.

In years gone by the Common Council made annually very heavy allowances for pyrotechnic displays on "the glorious Fourth." This year they did not meddle with the matter, and the Department of Public Parks, knowing the desire of the public to get "blazes" on the Fourth, and deeming it within the province of the Department to furnish public entertainment at the parks and places under