WEST POINT.

Close of the Examination of All the Classes.

STUDY VERSUS GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

A New Way to Master a Difficult Subject.

The Report of the Board of Visitors and What It Will Be.

PLAIN TALK AND NO NONSENSE.

WEST POINT, June 20, 1871.

To the great relief of the members of the Board of Visitors, who have had the fortitude to remain here until all

THE UNDER GRADUATE CLASSES

had been hauled over the coals by the examining professors, the annual excoriation came to an end this afternoon. I am sorry to say, however, that the second class will renew its studies next September with depleted ranks, owing to circumstances over which the "unfortunates" could have had control had they paid more attention during the past year to their studies than they actually did. It may not be generally known that the examination of the second class is the Rubicon of cadet life which, once crossed in safety, makes a blue coat and shoulder straps almost certain for every one of the next year's graduates. Chemistry is the great stumbling block of the second year, and the way the cadets manage to escape getting "found" on the subject oftener than they do is one of those mysteries which but few people can solve. The fact is, the chemistry text books are very rarely studied thoroughly, and some of the instructors have such little confidence in themselves that in the examinations they are like fish out of the water when they venture to catechise the cadets on "chim." without the text books open before them. I had a conversation a day or so ago with one of the cadets, who passed a good examination, on the subject:—

"I didn't read 'chim.' over once, let alone study it," he exclaimed.

"Then how did you manage?"

"I went in on general knowledge."

"Of what?"

"Of chemistry, to be sure."

"Wasn't that rather risky?"

"It may be, but nine out of ten do the same thing and succeed."

"Supposing you were kept right down to the exact explanations as given in the text books?"

"Well, then the case might be different. That is tried on; but when a fellow goes in with a pretty good

STOCK OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

on the subject there is very little danger of his being tripped up so badly as to get a zero. Now as to the study of the languages the cadets have to suffer.

"How so?"

"I'll say French, for example. The cadet goes up to the blackboard and is told to write out a sentence in French. He inadvertently puts a masculine adjective with a feminine noun. 'That's wrong,' cries the professor, and the cadet is told to take his seat."

"Where's the injustice in that?"

"It is just here. We'll say the examination is being held before a committee. When the Professor says 'That's wrong' he doesn't take the trouble to say what is wrong about the sentence, but jots down his bad mark, and the other members of the committee, who may not know French, and, consequently, are ignorant where the wrong is, follow suit, and, under the impression that the cadet has 'fessed' badly, give him a zero."

I simply give this conversation to show in the first place how in some respects a cadet has to depend more upon his general knowledge than thorough study for success, thanks to the hampering ways of some of the instructors, and in the second place how a cadet is often "zeroed" when he doesn't deserve anything of the kind.

THAT OFFICIAL REPORT.

Now that all the classes have passed through the annual overhauling, the Board of Visitors will be at liberty to close up their report. What this report will be is the question which is already causing considerable speculation. We all know what a Board of Visitors' report has amounted to every year for a long time past. It consisted simply of a few pamphlet pages giving a dry account of the examinations from day to day, a tedious enumeration of the military exercises had, almost every paragraph winding up with some fulsome qualification of praise. If any suggestions were made they were made in such a milk-and-water way and about such minor subjects that, to use an Irishism, they would have had more weight if they had never been made at all. Last year, to be sure, there was a sort of special board of visitors, in addition to the regular Board, composed of Congressmen and Senators. Their appointment was looked upon as a move in the right direction, and everybody who took an interest in the welfare of West Point predicted that their report would hit every West Point nail squarely on the head. But what did it amount to? The old story of the mountain and the mouse over again. Yet how could it have been otherwise? How could the report of the Board of Visitors that were here with them have been other than in was, or differed in any way from the praise-all style of its predecessors? Hadn't every Congressman and Senator on the special committee, and hasn't every member of the Board of Visitors from year to year heretofore allowed himself to be toted about free of cost to see the sights and enjoy himself in every possible way that the Academy managers could invent for his enjoyment? Didn't each and every one of them accept of hospitalities right and left, break the head of this officer and drink the wine of that one, and could it be expected that any one of them could turn right around and

FIND FAULT WITH ANYTHING

afterwards? Of course not. Then, again, if the Board, or a few of its more active members, made up their minds to drop into the mess hall at meal time, they always made certain to give timely notice beforehand, and acted with equal courtesy whenever they intended to look in upon any other "place of interest" in the institution. I do not mean to say that anything was ever "fixed up" or changed from its ordinary aspect so as to make the visitors leave every "place of interest" with a very elevated opinion of its excellence. Oh, no! Such things, I believe, have been heard of in great public institutions where the military has no sway, but could such things find favor at West Point, no doubt every cadet who shakes his head ominously when you endeavor to pump him as to the way he likes this, that or the other thing, or as to whether some things are made *posteur de rose* while the Board of Visitors are on hand, scouts the idea. Setting aside for the present the suggestion made by a member of Congress some time ago that official visitors should be appointed to drop in *incog.* upon the institution every once in awhile and make a sworn report upon all they could see, let us look at what the Board of Visitors of the present year are to do. There are three members of the Board, I am happy to say, who mean to break loose from the old adulation business and take the bull right by the horns. In the first place, they will not confine themselves to glittering generalities and the mere narrative of how "excellent" was such and such a drill, and how this and that high personage said it was "very fine," and all that; but they intend to criticise and press upon the attention of Congress, not merely suggest, changes in the management and conduct of the institution which, had they been made three or four years ago, would have made West Point what it was before the war, a sacred thing in the eyes of the people. Now, what are these changes? The first and most important one is to make the success of a cadet and his stay at the academy dependent solely upon his ability and the way he conducts himself. To do so this it will be necessary to return to old times, customs, and

SHUT POLITICS OUT

of the institution. In addition, the Superintendent and the professors should have the final say as to whether a cadet who is once expelled can ever get back again. How has it been for the past few years? A cadet would be sent away. A short time afterward he would beg to be allowed to return. The faculty, after consultation, would determine that he should not be allowed to come back, when lo and behold! word would come from Washington that the unworthy cadet must come back. The irresistible argument in instances like this is, that the cadets, who have influence at court, always stand a chance of beating the professors in the long run, no matter what they do. I ask if the result is not to destroy much of the influence of the Superintendent and his assistants, and render

THOROUGH DISCIPLINE

an impossible thing in the corps. It's all folly to say the faculty may oppress a well intentioned cadet, who may be "found" in his studies, by refusing to recommend that he be allowed to stay at the Academy, or that a court martial is even unjust to any one of the "boys" who may be brought before it. The faculty are always willing to give a really studious, well-conducted cadet, who fails by no wilful fault of his own to pass an examination, but they always do set their faces against the reappointment of a cadet who fails because he would not study, or who shows such a bad disposition that his mingling with the corps afterwards would only tend to weaken the force of their own hold over those whom they are employed to instruct. The sworn statements by several officers of this post, when examined by the Congressional Committee last winter in relation to the troubles of the first class, must yet be fresh in everybody's mind. They all went to show what a common thing it has become of late years for Washington to send back to West Point young men that West Point had sent away and didn't want. If the earnest remonstrances of the Board against this state of things have their due weight with Congress the principal of the many things necessary to make West Point what it once was will have been attained. Next comes the question as to what ought to be done in the matter of putting more active men in the chairs of professors who are getting too old for their places. This certainly should be decided in a way that no one not immediately interested can grumble at. For fear I might hurt the feelings of one or two nice old gentlemen, who will make a stout fight of it rather than give up their positions tamely, I will say nothing about how and why a change in this respect would be for the best interest of the Academy. Another subject which the report of the Board will treat of at some length, if the opinions of one of its leading members prevail, will be the better discipline of the institution—that is to say, what means ought to be adopted to correct the very many abuses which have crept into the institution under the plausible cloak of liberality. The result will doubtless be, if the member I allude to has his way about it, a new set of regulations which will outlaw

THE USE OF TOBACCO

among the cadets and put an end to the furlough business, which has been of late—if I may be permitted to use a homely expression—"run into the ground;" that is, for the benefit of those cadets who have court influence. Now a word as regards the officers. I do not think the Board will have much to say about them, for it would be a very delicate matter for them to touch upon. So long as they are attentive to their duties, which I know they always are, the way they may see fit to strut about and treat civilians as though they were an inferior race of beings is a matter for themselves to regulate. Army officers the world over, but more especially in our own republican army, strange to say, get into the habit of considering everybody who does not wear a shoulder-strap a sort of living thing which it is their mission in life to stamp out of existence; so the contempt with which a civilian is overwhelmed at West Point may, after all, not be particular to the place. Yet would it not be well for those who have the power to do it to make the officers, who are looked up to as exemplars by the cadets, change their views as to the necessity of their own existence in holding the world together? The cadets are to become officers when their day comes and they will be certain to follow in the footsteps of those who go before them. Until these views are changed civilians who come here to stay a day or two will continue to go away with the idea that the world we live in was made especially for men who wear shoulder straps and for them alone. Most of the officers who came in contact with the civilian soldiery during the war, and had their empty shoulder-straps made heavier for brave deeds done, are an exception to the general rule in this particular, but they are unfortunately not numerous enough to throw the "strutters" into the shade. In conclusion, let me add that if the present Board of Visitors do their duty faithfully the West Point of the future will have reason to be thankful. But to do so they must needs avoid the old ruts which threw previous boards off the right track. Congress, judging from the temper of the House, when it gave West Point affairs such

A LIVELY SHAKE

last winter, will be in no frame of mind to be trifled with this time. Those members of the Board who are members of either House were appointed for a special purpose, and no amount of wiggling ought to prevent them from doing their whole duty. It will not do for them to say as other boards have substantially said before them:—

"Gentlemen, we went to West Point; we saw, and were conquered with kindness. Everything was lovely, particularly the ladies. The dinners were very, very good indeed. As for the cadets and officers they were very good also, but as for the discipline of the corps and the condition of the place as a military post, we really did not have time to think about such things; but from all the affairs told us we should think everything is in ship-shape order. Under the circumstances the only suggestion we have to make is that the appropriation for the institution should be increased some fifty thousand dollars. This will please everybody at West Point and that's exactly what we want to do."

This kind of a report won't go down any longer, and it is high time that it was stopped. From all I can learn I feel certain that the present board, at least the really energetic men, who want to do their duty and do the institution good by the suggestions they will ask Congress to adopt, will avoid the old adulation road of their predecessors. The great mistake made by previous boards was in thinking that they either had to praise everything or condemn everything, and they chose the former as being the most agreeable to themselves as well as to everybody else. To be just to West Point and its management it is not necessary that everything should be snapped and snarled at by the board. What is good in it—and there is very much—can be heartily said to her credit. But the board should not hesitate, at the same time, to point out the abuses of the place and the way to remedy them. The only fear is that the dread of displeasing persons high in power by allusions to certain mismanagements and certain changes for the worse made in the system of the institution during past years will deter even the present board from coming out boldly and giving their candid opinion as to what they think is wrong in the institution, and how it should be made right.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The cadets will go into camp to-morrow. The ceremonies will be, as of old, very interesting, especially to people who are used to moving on the 1st of May without the aid of a band of music.

NEW JERSEY NEWS.

Smash at the Erie Tunnel.

Another Erie train jumped the track at the Bergen Tunnel on Monday evening, and there was a heavy piling on of lumber till seven cars were in fragments. It was fortunate that this was a freight train, although the loss to the company is fully $6,000. Travel was delayed for eight or ten hours after the occurrence.

Fire in Montclair, N. J.

The hat shop of Mooney & Co. and the paper box factory of S. A. Brower, in Montclair, were burned down yesterday morning early. The loss of the latter is about $10,000, and the former not more than a tenth as much. Not fully insured.

The Camden Parricide.

Ware, the Camden parricide, escaped the penalty of the law on the day prescribed by the Court under a stay of proceedings. The arguments on that question will be heard to-day before the Court of Errors and Appeals. This is the last tribunal on this earth for Ware, and the Governor has already notified him that the Court of Pardons refused to interfere with the sentence of the Court.

Jersey Freeholders in Council.

At the Court House in Newark yesterday a special meeting was held to take action in relation to county sewers and bridges. The report of a committee previously appointed, recommending that hereafter, when it would be found necessary to bridge country streams within the city limits, sewers should be built instead, if deemed advisable, the county to pay a just proportion of the costs, was adopted. This, it is believed, would save much money. The contract for altering the Register's office, so as to secure a proper meeting place for the Board, was given out. The cost will be about $11,000.

Accidents in Newark—Railroad Company's Criminal Carelessness.

Mrs. Henry Rolf, the woman who was so frightfully burned in Newark on Monday night by a kerosene accident, died, as expected, early yesterday morning.

Yesterday two railroad crossing accidents took place—one early in the morning at the Market street crossing of the New Jersey Railroad, and the other at the Mulberry street crossing of the Newark and New York Railroad. At the former a wagon was smashed to atoms and the driver rendered almost insane with fright. At the other James L. Fox and his wagon were similarly treated. It is alleged that no flagman was present at the Mulberry street crossing, and a suit for damages has already been commenced. The crossings in Newark are unprotected to a degree that is criminal, and the public safety demands that these corporations should show that they have souls, and take proper preventive measures against recurrences. Hundreds of lives are daily jeopardized under the existing state of affairs.

BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20, 1871.

The Mechanics' Institute of this city has decided to hold a second international industrial exhibition, commencing on Monday, September 18, and ending on Saturday, October 14. The fair will be held in the Skating Rink, which was occupied by the exhibition of 1869. A bridge will be erected over Franklin street, and additional buildings will be erected in Franklin square. The success attending the exhibition of 1869, in demonstrating Buffalo as a peculiarly favorable location for exhibiting the industry of every part of the Union and Canadas, gives assurances of success for the exhibition of the present year.

FIRES IN CLOUDS.—On Saturday, just before dark, Judge Sherry, in driving to his residence, in Irondequoit, near the lake shore, discovered in front of him what appeared to be a dense cloud of smoke. He took it to be the smoke of a steamer close in shore on the lake, but soon discovered that it was a cloud of fires. He caught a few, and found them to be somewhat of the make of a mosquito, but much larger. The cloud passed westward, and in a little time none were to be be seen.—*Rochester Union, June 19.*

YACHTING NOTES.

New York Yacht Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which takes place to-morrow, will undoubtedly form an important epoch in American yachting. It will be the grand opening event of the season, and the interest which surrounds the initial trials of the several new yachts added to the squadron since last year, and the number of magnificent prizes awaiting the winners in the different classes, are circumstances to attract the attention of not only all yachtmen, but every one who loves a grand nautical spectacle. The excitement among the owners of the fleet is almost at its height, and hardly ever in the yachting annals of the club has the work of preparation been carried to such an extent as now, and it is fair to premise that the fleet was never in better sailing condition. Old favorites, such as the Magic, Palmer, Dauntless, Sappho, Idler and Phantom, are all in good trim, and it is certain their owners will not yield the laurels they have won to any of the new comers without a lively struggle. Great expectations are formed of the latter yachts in their racing clothes, and the hope is general that they may have favoring winds to test their respective sailing qualities. The docks far and near suited to the work of raising such vessels, for more than ten days past have been in constant use, and scores of artisans engaged to do the work required before regatta day.

The entries for the various prizes at a late hour yesterday afternoon embraced the leading yachts of the fleet, with prominent and known yachts from sister associations—the latter intending to compete for the magnificent and valuable subscription cups. These are as follows:—

Club Prize for Schooners.—Tidal Wave, Eva, Madeline, Wanderer, Alarm, Columbia, Idler, Foam, Sunshine, Magic, Dauntless, Tarolinta, Rambler, Alice, Fleetwing, Sappho, Palmer, Halcyon.

Club Prize for Sloops.—Breeze, Gracie, Ariadne, Addie, Vixen.

Challenge Cup for Schooners.—Tidal Wave, Madeline, Wanderer, Alarm, Columbia, Idler, Foam, Sunshine, Magic, Tarolinta, Rambler, Alice, Fleetwing, Sappho, Palmer, Halcyon.

Challenge Cup for Sloops.—Breeze, Gracie, Ariadne, Addie, Vixen.

Subscription Cup for Schooners.—Madeline, Idler, Wanderer, Columbia, Foam, Sunshine, Magic, Dauntless, Tarolinta, Rambler, Alice, Fleetwing, Sappho, Palmer and Halcyon.

Subscription Cup for Sloops.—Kaiser William I., Gracie, Peerless, Coming, Ariadne, Addie, Vixen, Breeze.

Should to-morrow prove pleasant the Bay of New York will present an appearance of the most animated nature, the picture being complete when there is added to the white wings of commerce moving over the expanse, a hundred or more trim yachts, their sails shimmering in the light, darting before a host of steamboats, large and small, to grasp the victory beyond. Already fifteen or more of the larger steamboats that ply in these and adjacent waters are advertised to accompany the contesting yacnts, while hundreds of spare craft, both steam and sail, will be brought into requisition to take part in the aquatic festival.

PREPARING FOR THE EVENT.

On Friday last the Sappho was lowered from the larger screw dock, having been out of water four days. During that time her bottom was thoroughly sandpapered and 150 sheets of copper, that had been partly eaten out while lying near the gas works, in Brooklyn, E. D., were replaced. Her keel, injured in two places—one directly under the mainmast and the other two feet from sternpost, near Newport last autumn—was repaired. Her hull received three coats of white paint. Monday evening the Sappho returned from a short trip to Whitestone.

The Dauntless followed the Sappho and received the attention necessary to fit her for the work of Thursday.

The central screw dock on Friday last took out the Idler for the same purpose. She was thoroughly cleaned and received a coat of pot lead from water line to keel. She is anchored in the East river, between the South and Hamilton ferries.

Next after the Idler the Palmer came on the dock and like work of preparation gone through with, the exception being that her hull received a coat of verdigris. She was lowered yesterday morning, and at once went down the bay on a trial trip, the first opportunity that has been presented to try her since her extensive alterations. A balloon jib is being made for her.

Monday afternoon the new yacht Rambler went on the larger screw dock for the purpose of receiving a coat of verdigris. Her new masts are in, and with the landing of boats, davits and taking out of ballast, effected during the day, she will be in readiness to participate in to-morrow's lively sport. She will be lowered this morning.

As soon as the Palmer left the dock yesterday the Wanderer took her place. She won't be the last of the racers to-morrow.

The Halcyon came through Hell Gate Monday evening and yesterday noon was lying at the foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, awaiting a chance to go on the dock. She is entered for all the schooner prizes.

The Alarm is in readiness for the regatta, all her alterations and repairs being completed. She is lying at anchor off Hoboken. Her sails have been made larger and she is provided with a balloon jib.

The new Columbia has been on the railway, foot of Partition street, Brooklyn, preparing for the contest of to-morrow. She has made several trips down the bay in order to get her in the right trim.

The Tarolinta and Magic have been taken out at the same place, and this afternoon will be in excellent condition.

The Alice left her anchorage in the East river, off Hamilton avenue ferry, yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to Staten Island, north shore, where she was taken out of water for the purpose of cleaning her hull.

The Madeleine will arrive from Nyack to-day, where she has been for several days past preparing for the great event.

The work of overhauling the Fleur de Lis, at City Island, was to have been completed this morning. She may be expected in the bay this afternoon.

The Fleetwing arrived from New London Monday evening, and anchored off Staten Island.

The sloop Peerless, owned by Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell, of the Atlantic Club, has entered to compete for the Subscription Cup of her class in the regatta. The sloop Kaiser Wilhelm I., Mr. George A. Beling, of the Bayonne Club, is also on the same list. The latter is a fast boat, and, unless we are much mistaken, will show many of her opponents the way around the course.

THE WALLACK CUP.

The excitement incident to the regatta has not detracted from the interest manifested in the grand ocean regatta for the Wallack cup on Saturday. Many of the schooners of the New York Club have already entered for this prize, and to-day, to-morrow and Friday will swell the list to a large fleet. The view from the beach at Long Branch as the yachts turn the stakeboat off the West End Hotel, will be of the finest character. The spectacle will undoubtedly attract a great crowd to this pleasant summer retreat. The Madeleine, Wanderer, Columbia, Dauntless, Tidal Wave and Rambler already appear on the list as contestants.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Regatta.

The fourteenth annual and fourth union regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, appointed for Tuesday, June 27, bids fair to be the most exciting event in the history of this spirited organization. In years gone by their aquatic reunions have been very successful, and anticipating fair wind and weather, in which respects they have hitherto been extremely fortunate, the officers now hope to eclipse all their former efforts. The Regatta Committee have issued the following announcement and regulations:—

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL AND FOURTH UNION REGATTA OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1871.

The club, as usual, invites a free entry of all yachts belonging to any duly organized yacht club in the United States, and to all such yachts that may enter offers for competition the following prizes:—

Schooners.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

Sloops—First Class.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

Sloops—Second Class.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

Open Boats.—One prize, called the "Union Prize," to be sailed for on time allowance. One prize, donated by the flag officers, to be awarded to the first yacht home, without regard to time allowance.

In addition to the above the club offers for yachts enrolled upon its books and carrying its own signal a series of prizes called "Club Prizes," to be sailed for on time allowance, making in all twelve prizes to be offered for competition at this regatta.

Course.—All yachts may carry any fore and aft sails.

Time Allowance.—The allowance of time for schooners and first class sloops will be calculated upon the basis agreed upon by the committee of the club, which may be referred to at the office of the measurer, J. M. Sawyer, 114 Wall street, New York.

The allowance of time for second class sloops and open yachts will be based upon length only.

All members of yacht clubs who desire to enter their yachts for this regatta are requested to send the name of vessel and the club to which they may be attached, with the length on deck, over all, and length on water line, to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, at an early day.

Address William T. Lee, Secretary, box 4,922 New York Post Office, or J. M. Sawyer, 114 Wall street.

Number.—Numbers for each yacht (to be placed in centre of mainsail, both sides) will be furnished by the measurer of the club at any time after the 20th June.

Course.—The course for schooners to be the usual Club course—*i. e.*, to the Southwest Spit, passing it to the westward and southward, thence to the lightship to the northward and eastward, and thence home, passing to westward of beacon on Romer Shoal.

First and second class sloops to the Southwest Spit, rounding it to the westward and southward, thence to and around stakeboat at Outer Bay buoy, rounding the same to southward, and thence home, passing to westward of beacon on Romer Shoal.

Open boats to the Southwest Spit, rounding the same to the southward and westward, and return over the same course to the home stakeboat, which will be in the neighborhood of Bay Ridge.

All yachts upon return to pass the stakeboat to the westward.

All yachts to pass to the eastward of West Bank buoys Nos. 9, 11 and 13, both going and returning.

All yachts to keep to the westward of Fort Lafayette, both in going and returning.

Schooners to anchor abreast of each other, 200 feet apart, off Owl's Head, New York Bay, to be in line before ten A. M. on the morning of the race.

Sloops 100 yards to the north of schooners, in like order.

Open boats 100 yards to the northward of sloops.

All yachts entered for this regatta must positively be anchored in line by ten o'clock. Each yacht to carry at the peak the signal of the club to which it may belong.

Entered for this regatta the list up to yesterday noon contained the following yachts:—

Schooners.—Columbia, Madeline, Tidal Wave, Dauntless, Sappho, Fleur de Lis, Alice, Fleetwing, Tarolinta, of Brooklyn Yacht Club.

Sloop—First Class.—Kate, Addie, Mary, of Brooklyn Yacht Club; Gracie, New York Yacht Club; Mary Anna, Manhattan Yacht Club.

Sloops—Second Class.—Onward, West Wind, Sophia, Flying Cloud, Qui Vive, Ada, Alert, of Brooklyn Yacht Club; Undine, Jersey City Yacht Club; Nancy, Sarah, Mystery, Manhattan Yacht Club; Daphne, Dudley, Atlantic Yacht Club; Kaiser Wilhelm I., Bayonne Yacht Club.

Open Boats.—Apollo, Aquada, William T. Lee, of Brooklyn Yacht Club; Eclipse, Jersey City Yacht Club; Jeannette, Matilda, Bayonne Yacht Club; Flyaway, Atlantic Yacht Club; Sappho, Stapleton Yacht Club; General E. Sherman, Oceanic Yacht Club; R. E. Simpson, Manhattan Yacht Club; Maud, Harlem Yacht Club.

Cape May Regatta.

The yachting attractions at Cape May on the Fourth of July promise to be of a brilliant character, as the regatta arranged for that day will include many of the New York Yacht Club squadron, which have been invited to be present, and such invitation accepted. The prizes now in course of preparation—one for schooners and one for sloops—of the value of $1,000 each, and a third, valued at $500, open to vessels of both classes, belonging to any organized yacht club in the United States, without allowance of time, will be presented to the winners at a ball to be given at the Stockton House, Cape May, on the evening of the regatta. The Reception Committee embraces the names of Commodore George F. Emmons, United States Navy; Major General Robert Patterson, Major General Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army; Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Captain W. A. T. Maddox, United States Marine Corps; John Hulme, James S. Biddle, Samuel B. Thomas and Albert W. Markley.

The following card of regulations has been issued by the Regatta Committee, composed of C. Macalester, Jr., John C. Bullitt, E. Burd Grubb, L. P. Ashmead and W. T. Sewell:—

The Cape May regatta will come off on Tuesday, July 4, 1871, at ten o'clock A. M.

Prizes.—There will be two prizes, one for schooners, of the value of $1,000; one for sloops, of the value of $1,000. These to be sailed for according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club, with allowance of time.

Sweepstake.—In addition to the above prizes a sweepstakes for a cup valued at $500, open to vessels of both classes, without allowance of time, belonging to any organized yacht club of the United States, with twenty-five dollars entrance money added, will be sailed for on same day and on same course.

Sailing Regulations.—A flagboat will be anchored abreast the steamboat landing, on the bay side, about three-quarters of a mile from shore, east of which the sloops will anchor in line about forty yards apart, and the schooners in line 200 yards north of the sloops, about fifty yards apart.

In taking position in the line each yacht may select its own in the order of its arrival at the anchorage; and the committee would suggest that the yachts arrive at the flagboat as early as possible, so that there may be no delay in the start.

Mainsails, foresails and gaffsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the committee. The signal for starting will be announced on the morning of the regatta.

Yachts are required to carry their private signals at the main peak during the race.

The committee reserve to themselves the right to rule out any yacht disobeying the printed regulations for the regatta.

The signal for preparing to start will be one gun from the committee steamer; and, after a brief interval, the signal for starting will be a second gun from the same steamer.

The Course.—The course will be from the anchorage to the lightship on Five-fathom Bank, rounding it to the southward and westward, and return to a flagboat anchored about a mile from the shore, in front of Cape Island, on the ocean, rounding it from the southward and eastward.

Entries will be received until July 3, closing at twelve M. precisely. They must be directed to J. C. Bullitt, Secretary (from whom information on any matter connected with the regatta desired of the committee may be obtained), and delivered at his office, 32 South Third street, Philadelphia, up to Saturday, July 1, and after that to him at Stockton House, Cape May, N. J.

To be sailed according to the rules and regulations of the New York Yacht Club.

The measurement of yachts must be given at time of entry, according to the new rules of the New York Yacht Club.

Entrance free for the two $1,000 prize cups; $25 for the sweepstakes.

Any alterations made in the above directions will be announced on the morning of the race.

THE ELEVENTH STREET HORROR.

Continuation of the Inquest—Verdict of Murder and Suicide by Dr. Connolly While Laboring Under Acute Insanity.

The interest in the case of the Connolly family, which met such a terrible fate on Sunday last, continues unabated. Crowds flock to the vicinity of Eleventh street and Sixth avenue, and gaze at the house for minutes at a time with a morbid curiosity, repeat the particulars of the tragic affair, as already given in the HERALD, and form various theories in regard to the circumstances and history of the family.

Mrs. Connolly is still—naturally enough—in a most critical condition. It is feared that her mind has been completely wrecked. Her nerves, however, are severely shattered, and her physician finds it necessary to keep her under the influence of powerful opiates.

Coroner Keenan resumed the investigation in the case yesterday, when the following testimony was taken:—

George C. Wetmore sworn—I reside at No. 145 West Eleventh street; on the evening of the tragedy I was sitting at one of my front windows; I heard loud talking in Dr. Connolly's house; Mrs. Connolly came to the door; I asked her if there was anything I could do; she said there was nothing and disappeared inside; soon she reappeared, and told me her husband was drunk; she seemed to be in terror of her life, and frequently called out to her servant to tell her if the Doctor was coming; she told me her husband had locked himself and two children in his room, and that he refused to open the door; just then a priest came, and she exclaimed, "Oh, I am so glad the reverend father has come!" the priest went up stairs and tried the door of Dr. Connolly's room, but could not open it; I advised that a policeman be called, but Mrs. Connolly objected; I, however, did speak to a policeman, and two officers entered the house; Mrs. Connolly did not want the officers to break open the door, because she feared the Doctor would be so

EXCITED AND DISORDERLY

that the policeman would arrest him and take him to the station house; shortly afterwards the captain of the police precinct arrived and ordered the door forced; this was done and the bodies discovered.

David Collins sworn—I am fourteen years of age; I drove a carriage for the Doctor; I was at his house on Sunday evening; the Doctor told me to exercise the horse, and I drove it about the streets a short time, after which I returned to the house; Mrs. Connolly was crying because her husband had locked himself and the children in his room; she told the two servant girls to go up stairs and call the Doctor; they did so, and got no response; I then went up and called Dr. Connolly; he came to the door with a carving knife in his hand, and looked so wild that I was afraid of him; I ran away, and the Doctor closed and locked the door; I then went after Judge Quinn, and when I returned the officers had opened the door.

George Washburn sworn—I am captain of the Ninth precinct; at eight o'clock on Sunday evening officer Maxwell came to me and informed me that there was some trouble in Dr. Connolly's house; I ordered him to go to the house, and I would follow him; as soon as I could I followed, and consulted with a gentleman who lives next door in regard to the propriety of forcing a way into the house; I opened the front door, and was met by Mrs. Connolly; she ordered me out of the house, and when I refused to go she said she would go up stairs with me; I detained her in the hall, and sent two policemen up to the Doctor's room; they forced the door, and one of them exclaimed, "Here is the

DOCTOR AND HIS CHILDREN, ALL DEAD!"

Thomas C. Finnell sworn—I reside at No. 132 West Houston street, and am a physician by profession; I was called to attend Mrs. Connolly; she was suffering from a terrible state of excitement, and was having hysterical fits; I went into the room where Dr. Connolly and his children were lying dead; there was a large pool of blood on the floor and the bed clothing was saturated with blood; I examined the body of the Doctor and found a stab wound on the left breast, a little below the nipple, also a wound in the abdomen and

TWO GASHES ACROSS THE THROAT,

completely severing the windpipe; I then examined the neck of the oldest child; his throat was cut, the windpipe being severed, together with the large arteries; the younger child was found in a similar condition; a large carving knife was lying on the floor; I have known Dr. Connolly for several years; he has been subject to frequent attacks of insanity and nervous prostration; I considered that at the time he committed the crime he was suffering from acute insanity.

The evidence being concluded the jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—

That James J. J. Connolly came to his death from wounds inflicted upon himself by his own hands, while laboring under a temporary fit of acute insanity, at his house, No. 143 West Eleventh street, on the 18th of June, 1871. Also that his children, Agnes Connolly and Clara Regina Connolly, came to their deaths from wounds inflicted by him, while insane, as aforesaid.

The above verdict was signed by the following jurors:—Dr. T. S. Bahan, foreman; Dr. M. A. Finnell, Dr. S. Clark, Dr. D. E. O'Niel, Dr. H. Murdock and Dr. D. Furman.

THE LATEST STYLE OF SUICIDE.—A woman in St. Louis has capped the climax of suicidal effort, and has bidden farewell to this world amid a halo of murky smoke and curling flames, kindled by herself. She tried to drown herself at first, but was prevented; she then effectually precluded all hope of prevention by returning to her home, drenching herself with petroleum and then setting herself on fire.

THE LANAHAN TRIAL.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Buckley on the High Horse—Dr. Carlton and the Cashier of the Concern on the Stand—The Entering Wedge—Dr. Lanahan Never Asked for Cash and Check Books Before He Went to the Courts—He Defies the Authority of the Committee.

At the opening of this case yesterday Rev. Mr. Buckley—Dr. Lanahan's counsel—started off with a slur on the committee, apologetic of delay caused by the defence. He then called attention to the official report of the trial in the *Christian Advocate* of this week, which he desired to correct here. The chair ruled that the *Advocate* was on the same basis as the secular press, and could report the case as the editors pleased. Counsel then asked to be informed as to prospective rulings of the chair on certain lines of testimony which might be introduced by the defence. For instance, he asked whether they would be allowed to bring proof in support of Dr. Lanahan's former charges of fraud and mismanagement. The chair decided that the ruling must be given when the point is raised in evidence and not in advance.

Mr. Buckley then asked that, inasmuch as the newspapers had been ruled out yesterday (Monday), he might be allowed to bring living witnesses to show the slanders and vilification heaped upon Dr. Lanahan's character by the Church press.

General Runyon remarked that he was willing to acquit the defence of any design to

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by these proffers and by other things which they have given to the press and the world. Counsel for defence had admitted that Dr. Lanahan had ignored the resolution of the Book Committee, as passed at its meeting in February and May, 1870, as follows:—

Resolved, That hereafter, if anything should occur in the management of the Book Concern which may require special inquiry or investigation, such inquiry or investigation shall be made conjointly by the agents, assisted by the attorney of the Book Concern.

Counsel for defence here got into a snarl. They admitted Dr. Lanahan's disregard of this and other regulations of the Book Committee, but they were not able to point to other and more specific acts than the above.

The chair then asked that the points upon which a decision is required be given in writing. Mr. Buckley then handed in the following:—

We ask to offer evidence to justify Dr. Lanahan in declining to regard the restrictions placed by the Book Committee on the further examination of the books.

To this Mr. Fancher offered the following in reply:—

Complainant's counsel object to the offer.—1. Because the propriety of the restrictions of the Book Committee is not properly in question in this investigation. The Book Committee is not on trial. 2. There is no issue of this character in or by the pleadings—viz., the letters of Dr. Carlton and the reply of Dr. Lanahan.

After some sparring between counsel this point was withdrawn, and Mr. Buckley next offered evidence from the Discipline (page 252, section six), touching the printing and circulating of books, tracts, &c.; and also from Emory's History of the Discipline (page 340, section eight), which explains the duties and powers of the assistant agent, under which they claimed that Dr. Lanahan was justified in disregarding the committee's resolutions and restrictions.

Counsel for the prosecution objected, when Dr. Lanahan was again put on the stand to testify as to his relations with Mr. Goodenough. Objected to, and the form of question changed; but the purpose remaining the same a further objection was made, when Mr. Buckley relieved his mind of a great load, in which he insisted that the original charges of Dr. Lanahan had never been fully investigated by this Book Committee, and the defence had a perfect right to go over the whole ground, and

IT IS A MONSTROSITY TO OBJECT

to the testimony which they now design to give.

Mr. Fancher replied that Dr. Lanahan's answer showed that his application for a mandamus was to enable him to procure evidence for his defence in the Goodenough suit. Counsel for the prosecution at the time insisted that this was mere pretence, and now the defence declare "that is so, and we propose to prove our original charges of fraud, &c." He contended that such testimony was inadmissible.

The Chair sustained the objection.

Judge Reynolds said they now proposed to show the wrong state of affairs in the Concern, in substantiation of the particulars set up in Dr. Lanahan's answer, on page 7, as a justification of his appeal to the courts for redress against the senior agent.

General Runyon asked the defence whether they pretended that the necessities of the Concern and of Dr. Lanahan's relation to it were such as compelled him to go to the courts. He understood that the state of affairs in the Concern were such as to make it desirable that Dr. Lanahan should have free access to the books upon which there is now no controversy, testimony on this point and on many others having been given yesterday.

Mr. Buckley insisted that

DR. LANAHAN'S NECESSITIES AS A CITIZEN,

a minister and a man, drove him to the stern duty of going to the courts in this case.

The chair asked that the point for his decision be reduced to writing, which was done as follows:—

We ask to be permitted to justify the appeal to the civil courts, by showing from the history of the case, prior to the appeal, that the relations of Dr. Lanahan to the senior agent were such that he could not expect the access which he needed to have given him by the senior agent.

General Runyon offered the following objections:—

We object to the proposed evidence because—first, the witness has already been examined on the subject; second, the proposed evidence does not bear upon the case.

The Chair ruled the objections well taken, and gave his grounds of irrelevancy, &c., therefor. Dr. Pike appealed from the decision, and called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, as follows:—

YEAS—Revs. Woodruff, Van Cleve, Bingham, Erwin, Rawlins, Blades, Brooks, Moore and Bannister—9.

NAYS—Revs. Pike, Slicer, Maltby, Kennedy, Vernon and Rothweiler—6.

Chair sustained.

Counsel then asked to introduce this evidence under the following resolution previously adopted by the committee:—

Whereas the Book Committee at different times having called on Dr. Lanahan for such evidence of fraud and mismanagement in the administration of the Book Concern as he had in his possession; and whereas Dr. Lanahan at a former meeting stated to the committee that he had nothing further to communicate on the subject; and whereas he now affirms that he has further evidence of fraud and mismanag