WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Report of the Board of Visitors to the Secretary of War.

PRAISE ALL ROUND.

Comment on the Examination of Candidates and Graduates.

THE PRACTICE OF "HAZING."

The Standard of Requisitions for Admission Not To Be Lowered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1873.

The Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy have submitted their report to the Secretary of War. The Board consisted of M. Russell Thayer, President; A. L. Chopin, of Wisconsin; Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia; Henry B. Curtis, of Ohio; William T. Early, of Virginia; J. L. G. McKown, of Illinois; James H. McMullen, of Maine; J. W. Stevenson, Senator from Kentucky; John Sherman, Senator from Ohio; L. P. Poland, Representative from Vermont; John Coburn, Representative from Indiana, and S. S. Marshall, Representative from Illinois.

The Board say the Superintendent, the professors and all the officers of the academy furnished every possible facility to enable the Board to make its investigation as thorough as possible. Every place was thrown open to the Board and its committees, and full information given upon all subjects. The scrutiny of the Board into the affairs of the Academy, its discipline, instruction and general administration has consequently been very thorough.

The skill, exactness and beauty of the movements which characterized the performance of the cadets in the various drills and exercises were such as to reflect the very highest credit upon themselves and upon the commandant of the cadets and other military instructors, whose talents and assiduity have brought the corps to a degree of proficiency which probably has never been surpassed in the history of the Academy. No one can witness the military exercises of the corps of cadets without a sentiment of

NATIONAL PRIDE IN THE INSTITUTION

which produces such perfect results.

The Board of Visitors having been summoned to West Point a week in advance of the commencement of the annual examinations, were thereby furnished an opportunity of attending the daily recitations of the cadets in their several section rooms. The members of the Board availed themselves to the fullest extent of this opportunity to observe the daily routine of instruction in the several departments of the Academy. The result of this observation, continued daily for an entire week, was extremely satisfactory. The ability of the professors and instructors in all the departments, and that of their assistants, and their zeal in the performance of their duties were everywhere manifest, and afford the most satisfactory assurance that the high reputation of the Academy in these departments is fully maintained at the present time. Everywhere in the section rooms the Board observed with pleasure the great pains which were taken by the professors and their assistants, not only that the cadet should know his lesson, but that he should understand it and be able to give the reasons for the several propositions and processes involved in it. The average of proficiency shown in these daily recitations was high. Failures were rare, and the performance of the higher sections often admirable. The demeanor of the cadets in the section room was dignified and attentive. They were, however, frequently wanting in distinctness of pronunciation and sometimes in facility of expression, a circumstance tending to confirm the Board in an opinion expressed elsewhere in this report, namely:—That it is greatly to be desired that the course of instruction should, if possible, be somewhat enlarged by allowing some time to be given to literary and historical studies and to exercises in elocution. The Board are aware that the object of the Academy is to give a purely military education, but even a purely military education cannot be said at the present day to be complete which omits wholly from its course instruction in history and letters.

On the 29th of May and on several subsequent days the Board attended

THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION

to the Academy. The examination of members of the graduating class commenced on the 5th of June, and was succeeded in due course by that of the lower classes. The whole examination occupied a period of two weeks, two sessions being held daily, and the examination of different sections of the lower classes proceeding before distinct committees of the Academic Board at the same time. In the public examinations, as in the daily recitations, each section of the various classes was examined by itself.

The graduating class was examined in engineering, mineralogy and geology, ordnance and gunnery, ethics and law and in cavalry tactics, in all of which the members of the class, with very few exceptions, acquitted themselves with great credit to themselves and their instructors, and, both by their proficiency in their studies and their soldierly behavior, impressed the Board most favorably with the results of the training which they had received.

On the 13th of June the Board had the pleasure of witnessing the interesting ceremonies attending the graduation of the First class, forty-two in number, a scene always impressive in its character, and rendered more so than usual on the present occasion by the presence of the President of the United States, who delivered to the graduates their diplomas, and that of the Secretary of State and the General of the Army, both of whom made brief and appropriate addresses to the class.

The Board, as well by careful observation in the section rooms as at the public examinations, have made diligent inquiry into the character and quality of the work of education done at West Point, and give

THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

under topics distinctly defined.

The Board, in view of the fact presented, earnestly renew the recommendation of former Boards of Visitors, for the introduction into the course of a Department of Rhetoric and English Literature. It is suggested that the present Academic Board be charged with the special duty of considering and reporting on some readjustment of the course of study, with a view to the accomplishment of this important object by proper legislation. The requisitions and examinations of candidates for admission to the Academy engaged the particular attention of the Board. By law candidates are required to be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, to have bodies in every respect sound and healthy, and minds of good, natural capacity, made by instruction "proficient in reading and writing, including orthography; in the elements of English grammar, in descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and in the history of the United States. In arithmetic the various operations in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, reduction, simple and compound proportion and vulgar and decimal fractions must be thoroughly understood and readily performed." After careful consideration the Board are satisfied that

THIS STANDARD OF REQUISITIONS CANNOT BE CHANGED

with any advantage. Certainly, in justice to the object of this Academy, it ought not to be lowered. In the present condition of some parts of our country it cannot properly be raised. The faithful carrying out of the conditions required by law is essential to maintain and gradually improve the intellectual character of this institution. In the application of these conditions there is a considerable range within which the terms may be made easy or severe, at the discretion of the examiners. The Board have been pleased to observe, however, that in the examinations of this year a fair medium course has been pursued. The error, if any, has certainly not been on the side of extreme severity. The perfect impartiality of these examinations has also been quite manifest. The fact that of 134 appointees so large a number as forty-nine were rejected on the literary examination was a surprise to the Board, as, no doubt, it will be to the country. The Board take occasion to say, from their own observation on the spot, that this result is due not to any undue elevation of the standard of admission, nor to any excessive severity in the examination, but in some cases to

THE INCONSIDERATENESS IN MAKING THE APPOINTMENTS;

in others, to the failure of the appointee to appreciate the honor and duty to which he is called; in a few others, to the lack of facilities for preliminary education, and, most of all, to want of thoroughness in the schools of the country with respect to their primary work. The Academy owes it to itself, and to its influence as a national institution on the whole system of popular education, to render and publish to the world this honest verdict. If our school boards and superintendents and teachers in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, will but heed the verdict and use due diligence to correct this great defect some abiding good may come from the mortifying experience of this year's examination of candidates for admission to the Academy.

There is demanded for a place in this Academy, as in all responsible positions in society, a thorough mastery of those simple elements of knowledge which are indispensable to form an intelligent citizen, an accurate observer, a trustworthy agent or a sound and judicious leader of men. With the appointment announced a year beforehand, and the intervening time wisely improved, no candidate of ordinary mental capacity need fail to pass his examination. Therefore the Board recommend that all candidates be summoned to the Academy one month before the examination, and that instructors be detailed to instruct them daily in the studies upon which they are to be examined.

The Board say it is a delicate and oftentimes a most difficult duty to graduate punishments to offences. This duty the Board entertain no doubt has been most conscientiously discharged by the authorities of the Academy, and what has already been said upon the subject is intended as an expression of the sense of the Board in reference to the great care which should be exercised in the treatment of this subject, and not as a criticism upon the application of discipline in particular cases which have occurred.

THE OUTRAGEOUS PRACTICE OF "HAZING"

new cadets has been in a great measure suppressed by the firm and vigilant administration of the present Superintendent. The Board report that efficient progress has been made and is still being made toward the total extermination of this discreditable practice. The petty tyranny formerly exercised towards the inexperienced young men just entering military life, as demoralizing as it is reprehensible, is rapidly disappearing, and no pains, the Board feel assured, are being spared by the Superintendent and his subordinates to eradicate it entirely. It is a practice most injurious in its tendency and effects. To submit to it willingly begets a spirit that is cringing and unmanly. To resist begets one that is brutal. To yield with the purpose of further revenge is hardening in the extreme. The Board deem it advisable to clothe only those cadets with authority over the newly-admitted cadets who have themselves had at least two years' experience in the discipline of the Academy. The old rule that to learn to obey is the first step toward learning to command, is as applicable here as elsewhere.

The Board report that a scrutiny, protracted in its extent and particular in its details, has convinced them that the affairs of the Academy are administered with

EFFICIENCY, JUDGMENT AND FIDELITY

to the ends of its institution, and they think it due to the Superintendent, who is responsible for the administration of the Academy, that this conviction should be clearly and unequivocally expressed in their official report. They also speak in like terms of all the separate departments of the Academy, and, in conclusion, the Board report that its present condition is in all respects sound and good, and that it is fulfilling the purposes of its establishment in the most satisfactory manner, reflecting honor upon those who are charged with its administration, and verifying by its progress and by the solid benefits which it confers upon the country the wisdom and foresight of its founders. For seventy years its beneficial influences have gone forth, repaying its debt of gratitude to the country and making a record which renders it impregnable to all assaults, and secure in the confidence, the pride and the affection of the people of the United States. No longer upon the defensive or requiring the vindication of its friends, its results are written in imperishable history. No longer "a foundling, barely existing among the mountains," it presents itself now in the full maturity of its strength and manly vigor, recognized and maintained as the acknowledged and cherished offspring of the nation.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

An Immense and Enthusiastic Gathering to Ratify the Nominations of the State Convention—Speeches by the Conservative Nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

RICHMOND, August 22, 1873.

The conservatives of Richmond, aided by delegations from various portions of the State, assembled in immense numbers at the theatre to-night to ratify the nominations made by the recent State Convention. For more than an hour previous to the organization of the meeting the space adjacent to the theatre was thronged with an enthusiastic crowd, eager to display the strong feeling with which the Virginia conservatives enter into this important canvass, which both parties feel will be final as to the political status of Virginia. A feature of the preliminaries to the meeting was the sending up of three balloons, each inscribed with the name of one of the three members of the State ticket—Kemper, Withers and Daniel. These and other minor incidents entertained the acres of assembled spectators until the doors of the theatre were thrown open. A fine band of music delighted the eager and enthusiastic audience with such airs as "Dixie," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" and other airs agreeable to a popular assembly in this latitude, until the hour appointed for the organization of the meeting arrived. The stage of the theatre was gayly decorated with national and State bunting and with a considerable sprinkling of the standars of foreign nations. At nearly eight o'clock the meeting was called to order, and the audience was addressed by Governor Walker, who came down last night from the White Sulphur Springs to preside over the first meeting of the conservatives.

In a brief and thrilling speech for Governor Walker, amid the enthusiastic applause of the audience, introduced General Kemper, the conservative nominee for the next Governor of Virginia. General Kemper's address was remarkably moderate and conservative in tone. He contended that the questions now before the people of Virginia were purely domestic, nowise affecting federal politics and not inviting federal or Northern interference. He claimed for the conservative party the credit of having exceeded all requirements of federal law in its measures for the advancement of the colored people. General Kemper pledged himself to an impartial and just judgment of the acts of the administration and a cordial support of the President in all measures promoting the interests of the whole country. General Kemper denounced the speech of Hughes accepting the republican nomination as incendiary, and denounced him and his party associates for their purpose to elevate the negro at the expense of the white man. His address concluded with an eloquent peroration, evoking the unbounded enthusiasm of the immense audience.

General Kemper was followed by Colonel Withers, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in a speech characterized by a tone and spirit similar to those of his predecessor. Ex-Senator Hunter followed Colonel Withers in a characteristic address, appealing strongly to the convictions and enlisting the sympathies of the strongly anti-republican audience. Other speakers followed Mr. Hunter, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour. The conservatives are well satisfied with this opening demonstration of the canvass on their side.

THE MARIETTA COLLISION.

Additional Evidence on the Disaster—The Engineer of the Freight Train Threatens to Get the Conductor Into Trouble and Keeps His Word—Four Men Killed.

CINCINNATI, August 22, 1873.

The passengers by the West bound train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, which did not arrive here until twenty minutes before two o'clock this morning, bring, in the main, confirmatory accounts of the collision near Montgomery Station, with some additional particulars.

The Hillsboro and Loveland accommodation train left Montgomery station on time. The freight train, bound from Chillicothe to this city, was behind time. It is said the conductor's watch was fifteen minutes slow, and, in addition, it is intimated that the engineer, with whom he had some hard words at Loveland, said he would get him into difficulty before he got to Cincinnati. At any rate the freight train started out and the two trains met on a curve. Both engines reared upwards and stood almost erect. The baggage cars following the passenger coaches remained on the track, but the shock to the passengers was terrible.

Charles Rother remained on the engine with his father, the engineer, and was crushed between the firebox and tender. The father escaped without apparently serious bodily injury, but was so much moved by the excitement of the disaster that he came away from the wreck with disordered mind.

The brakeman, in response to the signal "down brakes," was assisting the baggage master to wind up his brake, when the shock came and both were crushed to death.

Walter Rhodes, express messenger, and brother of J. R. Rhodes, superintendent of Adams' Express in this city, received injuries from which he died just after reaching the Cincinnati depot this morning, making four deaths in all.

ATTACKING RAILROAD TRAINS.

Gangs of Bushwhackers Bent on Wrecking and Robbing Trains.

ST. LOUIS, August 22, 1873.

An attempt was made on the night of the 20th inst. to capture the paymaster's car on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, between Cameron and Kansas City, by a gang of men who are thought to be the same who robbed the Rock Island Railroad train some time since. The engineer saw the men obstructing the track, and he reversed his engine and ran back to Cameron.

Another attempt was made on Wednesday night to run a train of the Atlantic and Pacific road off the track near Leavenworth, but without success. Several shots were fired at the engineer, and all the windows in his cab were broken, but he escaped unharmed.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF AN ODD FELLOW.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 22, 1873.

John Hutton, of Schuylerville, who was a delegate to the Odd Fellows' Convention, was found drowned to-day near an abutment of the railroad bridge at East Albany. It is supposed he fell from the bridge last night.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Education—The Coming Battle over Appropriations for Sectarian Schools—A Bill for $281 60 for One Gas Burner—The Law of 1851 and the Charter of 1873 in Conflict—The "Corporate Schools" and the Work Before the Board for September.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held at the hall of the Board, in Grand street, yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the President, Mr. William H. Neilson, in the chair. Considerable interest had been excited in regard to this meeting, as it was rumored that a discussion would take place among the members about the everlasting subject of sectarian schools. There were thirteen members of the Board present, as follows:—Messrs. Jenkins, Matthewson, Klamroth, Farr, West, Lewis, Brown, Man, Hoe, Trand, Beardslee, Wetmore and Patterson, one less than is required for a two-thirds vote, so it followed that very little practical business was done by the Board. The meeting was called to consider awards and repairs, and also to hear communications read from the Corporation Counsel and Comptroller Green in regard to appropriations for what is known as

"CORPORATE SCHOOLS."

The pay rolls of these schools have been sent to the Comptroller, and he sent them back, refusing to make any payment, on the ground that the seventy-fifth section of the charter, passed at the last session of the last Legislature, ordains that no moneys raised by taxation shall be appropriated to the use of religious or denominational schools. The section of the charter referred to reads as follows:—

WHAT THE CHARTER SAYS.

SECTION 75.—No money belonging to the city, or city and county of New York, raised by taxation upon the property of the citizens thereof, shall be appropriated in aid of any religious or denominational school; neither shall any property, real or personal, belonging to said city; or said city and county; be disposed of to any such school, except upon the sale thereof at public auction, after the same has been duly advertised, at which sale such schools or institutions shall be the highest bidder, and upon payment of the sum so bid into the city treasury; neither shall any property belonging to the city or city and county be leased to any school under the control of any religious or denominational institution, except upon such terms as is leased to private parties after the same has been duly advertised.

The Comptroller, in his answer to the Board of Education, desired the President to consult the Corporation Counsel in regard to the matter, and the following answer was received and read yesterday to the members by the Clerk:—

NO MONEY TO BE PAID.

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
August 20, 1873.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON, President of the Board of Education:—

SIR—Your letter of the 18th inst. to the Counsel to the Corporation, inquiring whether the seventy-fifth section of the City Charter, passed at the last session of the Legislature, interferes with or annuls the power of the Board of Education to make an apportionment of the moneys raised by taxes for school purposes to the "corporate schools" named in the pay roll submitted to you, has received my careful attention.

The schools named were authorized to receive a portion of the moneys raised by tax for school purposes, by sundry statutes, which are referred to in your communication, enacted at different times from 1851 to 1872.

The principle pervading those statutes seems to be that each of the schools named shall receive assistance proportioned to the number of pupils instructed, without regard to the religious or denominational character. The Legislature of 1873 has determined that religious or denominational schools shall be excluded from participation in the funds raised by tax.

Section 75 of chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873, as amended by section 10 of chapter 757, Laws of 1873, provide that "no money belonging to the city and county of New York, raised by taxation upon the property of the citizens thereof, shall be appropriated in aid of any religious or denominational schools.

The last recited statute, being the latest expression of the legislative will, must control, and so far as the special acts recited in your communication are inconsistent therewith they are annulled.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that religious or denominational schools must be excluded from the pay roll. The pay roll and communication from the Comptroller, transmitted with your letter, are herewith returned. I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE P. ANDREWS,
Assistant Counsel to the Corporation.

There are fourteen schools known as "corporate," and for the better information of the readers of the HERALD we will give their titles and location. The amount demanded by these schools is nearly $100,000 according to the revised estimates. Twelve dollars per head is allowed for each child educated, and it remains to be seen what schools shall have the name of "religious," "denominational" or "sectarian" affixed to them by the Joint Committee of Auditing and Bylaws, which consists of Commissioners West, Jenkins, Kelly, Trand, Beardslee, Farrand Mann. The "corporate schools" are as follows:—

ATTENDANCE AND APPORTIONMENT FOR 1871.

Name.	Average.	Amount Apportioned.
New York Orphan Asylum	140	$1,515
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	929	10,086
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum	238	2,575
House of Refuge	698	7,554
Leake & Watts Orphan House	116	1,258
Colored Orphan Asylum	269	2,263
American Female Guardian Society and Home Industrial School	1,137	12,305
New York Juvenile Asylum	630	6,710
House of Reception of Juvenile Delinquents	122	1,321
Ladies' Home Missionary Society	378	4,091
Five Points House of Industry	378	4,091
Children's Aid Society	2,126	23,010
Nursery and Child's Hospital School	48	519
Totals	7,139	$77,271

The above institutions have been drawing moneys from the School Fund under the act passed July 3, 1851, and as subsequently amended the Board of Education was entitled to the following amounts of money for 1871:—

THE APPORTIONMENTS.

1. Amount from State derived from the State School tax of 1½ mills on the taxable value of real and personal property	$428,047
2. An equal amount from the city and county	428,047
3. One-twentieth of one per cent on the taxable property of the city and county of New York ($1,047,427,049)	523,713
4. Ten dollars per capita on the whole number of children taught during the year ending October 1, 1870, as per official reports on file	2,167,680
Total	$3,547,488

The "corporate schools" draw equally per capita with the public schools from the "city and county" and one-twentieth of one per cent taxes. The full Board of Commissioners numbers twenty-one persons, one of whom, James Cushing, Jr., is deceased. As an indication of the task before the Commissioners when they are compelled to state what schools are sectarian and what are not among the "corporate schools" we give the religious denominations to which the different members of the Board belong:—

Two Episcopalians (Low Church).
Two Episcopalians (High Church).
One Hebrew.
One Methodist (camp meeting).
One Roman Catholic (absent in Europe).
One Freethinker.
One Lutheran.
Eleven Presbyterians.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

The Board having been called to order by the Chair, the Clerk read Mr. Neilson's communication to the Comptroller, the Comptroller's answer and the communication from the Corporation Counsel. The matter of the sectarian appropriations was referred to the Joint Committee on Bylaws and Auditing, and it cannot be reached before September 3, the next regular meeting, and will not probably be discussed then. Mr. Eugene Lawrence was not present yesterday, but instead of that gentleman Mr. Sinclair occupied a seat and observed the discussion. Communications were read from the trustees of the Second, Sixth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth wards in regard to awards of contracts, repairs, painting and kindred matters. An appropriation was wanted of $1,950 for a school in Third avenue, and a discussion was raised in regard to school No. 7, in Chrystie street, which was reported as extremely unsafe and unfit for occupancy by the Superintendent of Buildings. A communication was also read asking for repairs to be made on a school in Mott street, the ground of which is soon to be purchased for the new prison.

THAT SMALL GAS BILL.

A gas bill of $281 60 for a school in which no evening school had ever been held, and in which the only gas burned was by the janitor, was the source of great merriment to the Board. The bill was for six months only. When the school trustees called at the office of the gas company to acquire information as to the cause of such a frightful bill, one of the employés answered him with the singular remark, "Oh! well, I don't see what there is to create such a fuss. The old Board paid bigger bills than that without making a squeal."

The Board then adjourned. The sectarian fight will, no doubt, begin on the 3d day of September; and, from present indications, it promises to be a long one and a lively one.

APACHES THAT WOULD NOT FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22, 1873.

News from Arizona to the 16th says:—Six hundred Tonto Apaches, having heard a rumor that a body of Coyote Apaches, enemies of theirs, were coming to their reservation to fight them, fled to the mountains. Their chief remained on the reservation. Having heard that their fears were groundless the Indians signified to the chief their willingness to return, and nearly all had come back.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY AND THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The following cable telegram, which explains itself, was received in this city on Wednesday morning by the Singer Machine Company:—

VIENNA, August 19, 1873.

Singer Sewing Machine Company, New York city, Vienna Exposition, first prize, the medal of progress, awarded the Singer machines; also the medal for the best specimens of work done, and three medals to employés for superior excellence of productions.

INSLEE A. HOPPER,
President Singer Machine Company.

BUTLER AND WASHBURN.

Fighting for the Governorship of Massachusetts.

The Chances "Nip and Tuck" Between the Two.

HOME DIVISIONS.

Office-Holders and Total-Abstinence Disciples for Ben.

A Mixed Multitude Backing Up the Claims of the Present Incumbent.

BOSTON, August 22, 1873.

It is a mistake to suppose there has yet been much popular commotion in Massachusetts over the squabble for the Governorship. The campaign, on the contrary, has gone on very quietly. Only the politicians themselves have dabbled in it to any very great extent, and even that large and pompous portion of the community has not been so active as the party newspapers in the State would have the people believe. This seeming or actual apathy, however, is only the calm which precedes the storm. That General Butler is to make a bold push for the nomination is everywhere indicated, and the opposition of the Washburn party against him will probably be even more determined and more formidable than it was two years ago. The question of who will win is, at this time, an even one. Neither party is confident, and both will employ all available means—probably honorable and otherwise—to control, first, the preliminary caucuses, and afterwards,

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION AT WORCESTER.

Probably the gathering will be the most lively and entertaining political congregation ever assembled in Massachusetts, and the interest which will attach to the proceedings will partake something of a national character. Butler will, of course, be on the floor himself as a delegate from Gloucester, and, as in 1871, will attend personally to his own interests. He and his party have many elements of strength which the Washburn faction are too wise to underrate. Months ago the supporters of the Essex statesman were at work, and, although their operations were conducted quietly, they were very effectual. The State constables, particularly those in and around Boston, were early mustered into the Butler service, and their influence with the liquor dealers was transmitted in turn by them to their patrons, and so on and so on, until nearly all the "young bloods," to use a slang term, were thoroughly tainted with Butlerism, and when the time comes their strength and power will undoubtedly be felt in the Boston caucusses. Some three weeks ago the Washburn party discovered how things were going in this vicinity, and a dozen or so of the traitorous constables were beheaded. No cause was assigned, but the powers that be calculated that the impression would go forth that the discharges were in consequence of the failure of the officers to impartially enforce the Prohibitory Liquor law. The Commissioners almost admitted this at the time, and asserted that hereafter the law was to be vigorously enforced, without fear or favor in any quarter. This was to be the case, particularly, so far as Boston was concerned. A whole month has now elapsed. Country officers have been imported into the city, several new ones have been appointed, but still the terrible rum traffic goes on unmolested. True, a few O'Briens, McCartys and Murphys have been prosecuted and their few quarts of stock confiscated: but the beverage flows as freely as ever at Parker's, Young's, the Revere, Tremont, Foster's, Ingalls' and all the other fashionable drinking rooms. The leading wholesale dealers, too, are let severely alone, and only now and then a poor Irishman disturbed. This course, after so much blustering, creates considerable comment, and the story of the removed constables that they were turned out on account of being afflicted with the Butlerania is quite generally believed, and of course it is not calculated to redound either to the credit or strength of the Washburn party.

WILL THE TEMPERANCE MEN SUPPORT BUTLER?

General Butler's popularity with the prohibitionists is not as great as the candidate could wish. At South Framingham, on the Fourth of July, the question was squarely put to him whether or not he was in favor of the liquor law, and the distinguished gentleman answered his interrogator by replying that any man who would interrupt a Fourth of July orator would whistle at a funeral. Then, taking advantage of the momentary laugh created by the reply, he very quietly left the grove. This effectual dodging of the question didn't go down with the temperance people, and General Butler will probably lose numerous votes in consequence. He pledges himself to enforce the prohibitory law if elected, but he can't be made to say that he believes in it. If he administers the law honestly and impartially it will be more than Washburn has ever done, and a few temperance men will stand by him on that account. The thought will occur, why are not the liquor cliques opposed to Butler if it is certain that he will make war agnint them. Probably a few will go against him on that account, but the majority think that the impartial enforcement of the law will secure its speedy repeal.

THE FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Of course all the federal office-holders in Boston and in his Congressional district are hearty supporters of General Butler, and the influence which they wield not only in their own localities, but throughout the State, is immense. He has Collector Russell and Postmaster Bent on his side, and, besides the Custom House and Post Office, he will have the help of not only Mayor Pierce, but of nearly the whole city government. The Mayor, by the way, has an itching for the vacancy caused by the decease of the late Congressman Whiting, and, of course, if he helps the General now the latter will give him a lift at the November election. Over in South Boston State Senator Johnson is looking out for the General's welfare, and it is rumored that Colonel Wright is also about to enter the contest in his behalf. If this is true the South Boston ward will be pretty certain to send a solid Butler delegation to the Convention. Up in Berkshire county, Mr. Briggs, of Pittsfield, is fighting the battle for the General against Mr. Chickering; and in North Adams Mr. Tinker is the champion against Judge Robinson. The anti-Butlerites seem to have the inside track, and unless there is a marked change in public sentiment the delegates from the extreme western county will go almost solid for Washburn. The same may also be said of Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Worcester counties. Of course there will be a few Butler delegates from all of these localities; but, generally speaking, they are conceded to Washburn.

STATE CENTRAL AND "HAMILTON HALL" COMMITTEES.

The Washburn faction became fearful early in the campaign that there "was something rotten in Denmark," or, in other words, that the State Central Committee was not sound on the goose. Even Dr. Loring, the chairman, was known to be a Butlerite, several other members were also committed that way, and others were suspected. An organization in opposition was quickly conceived and promptly organized; but as it would not do to bolt openly from the regular committee their operations have been necessarily very secret. The State Committee—particularly the Butler members—are not in the best frame of mind at this unusual proceeding, and the act has probably hurt Washburn more than it has helped him. The regular committee, instead of being active and industrious, as in years past, has contented itself with simply arranging for the Convention.

The Hamilton Hallers will meet to-morrow for the purpose of preparing an address to the voters of the State, and it will be a sort of a semi-official argument or reply to

THE GENERAL'S SALARY GRAB DEFENCE.

The position taken by the Essex Congressman on that question has been of more advantage to him than his opponents are willing to admit. None of the party journals have attempted to answer it in any other manner than with abuse, and his colleague, Mr. Hoar, of Worcester, did not acquit himself differently. He contented himself with a couple of columns of caustic words, finally disposing of the object of his wrath by denouncing him as the embodiment of swagger, quarrel and failure. The General says some sharp, blunt things occasionally, and in this case he proposes to carry the war into Africa, and will invade Mr. Hoar's own city some evening next week and deliver his rejoinder from the platform of Mechanics' Hall. Originally Gen. Butler intended to keep aloof from the stump, but he has finally concluded to make a tour of the State, but not so thoroughly as he did a couple of years ago. He will probably deliver about a dozen addresses altogether, and confine himself to the principal cities and towns, avoiding, of course, Essex and Middlesex counties, where his strength is unquestioned. Probably his pilgrimage will stimulate the Washburn party to send out preachers, and then we shall have lively times heading the day of Convention.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS.

ITHACA, N. Y., August 22, 1873.

The trustees of the Cornell University have elected E. A. Fuertes, a graduate of the Troy Polytechnic Institute, and well and widely known as a practical engineer and mathematical scholar, to the vacant Professorship of Engineering. They have also designated W. E. Byerly, a graduate of Harvard and lately a teacher at that college, to be an Assistant Professor of Mathematics. The chair of Agriculture, rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor McCandless, who has accepted the principalship of the Ontario Agricultural College as well as the new chair of Drawing, will be filled before the opening of the term.

A REUNION OF MASSACHUSETTS VETERANS.

WORCESTER, August 22, 1873.

At the reunion of the Twenty-first Massachusetts regiment to-day General W. F. Walcott, of Cambridge, delivered the address on the second Bull Run and Chantilly. The following were chosen officers of the association:—President, George S. Ball, of Upton; Vice Presidents, D. D. Wiley, of Worcester, and Ira B. Goodrich, of Boston; Secretary, George F. Thompson, of Worcester; Treasurer, Luther E. Stewart, of Worcester; Executive Committee—William T. Harlow, of Worcester; George E. Hawkes, of Templeton; E. T. Hayward, of Fitchburg; George H. Bean, of Lyttleton, and Thomas Plunkett, of Worcester.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

MCGUIRE—DENMARK.—On Saturday, August 16, by the Rev. John S. Haugh, FRANCIS A. MCGUIRE to EMMA L. DENMARK, daughter of the late Alexander Denmark, all of this city.

SEIXAS—COHEN.—On Thursday, August 21, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, MYER L. SEIXAS to FLORENCE, daughter of Dr. Philip Melvin Cohen, of Charleston, S. C.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, at Annapolis, Md., on Friday, August 22, Mrs. LOUISA ANDERSON, wife of Dr. W. C. Anderson, of Stapleton, Staten Island.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARKER.—On Thursday, August 21, WILLIAM L., infant son of John L. and the late Mary Amanda Barker, aged 2 months and 27 days.

Funeral services this (Saturday) afternoon, August 23, at half-past three o'clock, at the residence of Wm. L. Barker, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BERDELL.—On Wednesday, August 20, at 21 East Fourteenth street, at the residence of the Hon. H. A. Smythe, HARRIET BARNARD, beloved daughter of Robert H. and Harriet B. Berdell, aged 4 years and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the above address, on Saturday, August 23, at half-past eleven A. M.

BOGART.—On Monday, August 18, ELLA S., daughter of Jane E. and the late Timothy B. Bogart, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, August 25, at two o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, George H. Hunter, Jackson avenue, Long Island City. Carriages will be in waiting at Thirty-fourth street ferry at half-past one o'clock.

BROWN.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, August 21, JAMES BROWN, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at eleven o'clock A. M., on Saturday, August 23, from the Reformed church, Flushing, L. I.

BROWN.—On Friday morning, August 22, after a long illness, CHARLES BROWN, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral; also Euclid Lodge, No. 656, F. and A. M., and the Deutsche Freundliche Gesellshaft, to take place on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 1,023 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday, August 22, MARY CAMPBELL, in the 76th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Astoria, L. I., on Sunday morning, the 24th inst., at half-past nine o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Valley Streams, L. I., for interment.

New Orleans papers please copy.

CARROLL.—On Wednesday, August 20, THOMAS F. CARROLL, eldest son of Patrick and Isabella Carroll, aged 19 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 345 East Thirteenth street, on Saturday, August 23, at twelve o'clock precisely.

CARROLL.—On Wednesday, August 20, JOSEPH CARROLL, aged 61 years, 6 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 43 East Eighty-third street, on Sunday, August 24, at 12 o'clock M.

COCHRANE.—At his residence, No. 154 West Fifty-third street, on Monday, August 20, SAMUEL COCHRANE, aged 49 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Fifty-third street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway, on Sunday, 24th inst., at half-past ten A. M.

COLLIER.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, August 21, JENNIE FRANCES, youngest child of Abram and Harriet P. Collier, of New York city, aged 2 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The little crib is empty now,
The little clothes laid by;
A mother's hope, a father's joy,
In Death's cold arms doth lie.

The funeral will take place in Bloomfield, on Monday, August 25, at twelve o'clock. Trains leave Barclay street at 8:50 and 10:40. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

CROWLEY.—At Astoria, Long Island City, on Friday, August 22, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Sergeant Thomas Crowley, of Long Island City police force, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Astoria, on Sunday, August 24, at three o'clock P. M., to Calvary Cemetery.

DISNEY.—On Wednesday, August 20, SARAH ANNE, youngest daughter of Henry and Christiana Disney, aged 9 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 323 East sixteenth street, on Saturday, August 23, at eleven A. M.

DONALDSON.—On Thursday, August 21, NELLIE ELIZA, eldest daughter of Thomas and Nellie Donaldson.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, James Donaldson, Mamaroneck, N. Y., this day (Saturday), August 23, at two o'clock.

DORSEY.—On Friday, August 22, JOHN DORSEY, only son of John and Mary Dorsey, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, August 24, from the residence of his parents, No. 227 West Thirtieth street, at two o'clock, precisely. Members of Empire State Lodge, No. 4, of Morocco Dressers, are respectfully invited to attend.

EDGAR.—At Yonkers, on Thursday evening, August 21, ROBERT EDGAR.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hudson street, on Monday, August 25, at three o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the two o'clock train from Forty-second street.

FARMER.—On Thursday, August 21, 1873, WILLIAM FARMER, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 150th street and St. Nicholas avenue, on Sunday, August 24, at two P. M.

FLYNN—Suddenly, on Tuesday, August 19, at the residence of her son-in-law, B. T. Weeks, Highland avenue, Yonkers, DORCAS, widow of James Flynn, of Ridgefield, Conn., in her 84th year.

Funeral will take place to-day (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of two o'clock train from Forty-second street.

FOGEL.—At Morrisania, on Thursday, August 21, HENRY L. FOGEL, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner Third and Westchester avenues, on Saturday, 23d inst., at two o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FOLEY.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Thursday, August 21, 1873, MAGGIE MAY, only daughter of John R. and Clara Z. Foley, aged 11 months and 5 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 231 East 116th street, this (Saturday) afternoon, August 23, at one o'clock.

Washington (D. C.) Star please copy.

FRYER.—On Tuesday, August 19, Mrs. ELECTA FRYER, aged 59 years and 3 months.

GARDNER.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, August 21, in her 82d year, SARAH ANN G