# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. K. Lee, morning. Rev. T. J. Sawyer, evening.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson. Morning.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Thirty-fifth street.—Rev. J. M. Pullman. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Free Service. Evening.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION.—Rev. Dr. Morgan. Evening.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Large Chapel, University.—Rev. Dr. Deems. Morning and evening.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Free Preaching. Morning and evening.

EVERETT ROOMS.—Spiritualists—Mrs. Brigham. Morning and evening.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott. Morning and evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—Rev. Eastburn Benjamin. Morning and evening.

JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. W. P. Corbit. Morning and evening.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. William H. Felix. Morning and evening.

SECOND AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Harlem.—Open air preaching. Rev. J. S. Willis. Afternoon.

ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. J. A. Harrold. Evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Morning—Rev. Dr. Price. Evening—Rev. Dr. Vinton.

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—Bishop Snow. Afternoon.

ZION CHURCH.—Services morning and evening.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, June 6, 1869.

## THE NEWS.

### Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated June 5.

The London papers of yesterday are out with long editorials on Lord Clarendon's speech in the House of Lords on the Alabama claims. Mr. Motley's reticence on the vexed question has elicited a fair share of attention in the several articles.

Minister Washburne intends to leave Paris temporarily on account of ill health. Mr. Hoffman will remain in charge of the Legation meantime. M. Lavalette officially announces that the newspaper rumors about warlike preparations are without foundation.

The bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt has passed in the upper chamber of the Belgian Parliament.

Herr Simson was elected president and Prince Hohenlohe vice president of the North German Zollverein. The Prince made a speech, in which he thanked the members for their confidence in him, as exhibited in their re-electing him.

General Dulce's resignation as Captain General of Cuba created much excitement in the Cortes when the announcement was made. Marshal Serrano asked that judgment be suspended until the General has power to make explanation in person.

The Austrian military budget for the present year is made public. It exceeds last year by 5,000,000 florins. The basis of the calculation is on an estimate of 800,000 men.

### Cuba.

Captain General Dulce sailed for Spain yesterday. A portion of the crew and passengers of the Mississippi have sailed for New York. Minister Nelson had continued on his route to Mexico.

### The West Indies.

The Mississippi, wrecked at Martinique, has proved a total loss. Salnave, in Hayti, has recently defeated the Cacos. The rebels are awaiting the arrival of the Quaker City. Baez, of St. Domingo, has apparently concluded a loan of £450,000 with the Hartmonts, of London, but his drafts had not yet been accepted, and he is uneasy. The Custom House at Puerto Plata had been burned, and many merchants were ruined in consequence. The Peruvian monitors have arrived at Barbadoes.

### Miscellaneous.

Attorney General Hoar has rendered a decision relative to the trial of citizens of Texas by military commissions. He holds that such trial is authorized by the Reconstruction acts of Congress, which has power, not only to declare war, but to declare when war is ended. Texas is declared to be still in a state of war, and the trial, which resulted in the conviction of a white man named Weaver, of the murder of a freedman, is in full accordance with the law, and there exists no obstacle to the execution of the sentence.

Sam Ward is working with confidence to get up a reception dinner to Reverdy Johnson at which the President, his Cabinet, the foreign Ministers, Senator Sumner and other notables he hopes will be present.

Dr. Kennedy, the census man, was before the Census Committee yesterday, and it is said put the members entirely out of many of their theoretical notions for improving on the last census.

The Presidential party returned to Washington from Annapolis yesterday.

Charles Langston, colored, has been appointed Minister to Liberia, his brother, John M. Langston, having declined the appointment. C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, a volunteer general during the war, has been appointed Minister Resident in Stockholm.

A man named Hugh Fisher died in Troy last night from injuries received by being thrown by robbers off a railway bridge crossing Fifth street in that city.

The blast explosion in Dutchess county, N. Y., on Friday, shockingly wounded two young men and killed another. Two kegs of powder were exploded right under them, and two of the men were blown thirty feet in the air.

Colonel Weir has returned to Fort Hayes with his command, being unable to overtake the Indians who committed the outrages at Fossil creek. Another scouting party has been sent after them.

R. H. Dana, of the Essex (Mass.) district, has withdrawn his suit against Boston for failing to place his name on the voting list last August. He has come to the conclusion that the case will not prove of much public value at a test case.

The rear car of the passenger train on the Erie Railway ran off the track near Hohokus yesterday morning and was dragged three-quarters of a mile, crossing two bridges, before the train was stopped. Four passengers who were in the car left and went into the preceeding one. No person was injured.

### The City.

Superintendent Kennedy issued his order yesterday for carrying into effect the new regulations relating to ambulances and stretchers for sick and wounded persons. The order states that such persons shall be taken to Bellevue Hospital and no prisoners shall be carried to hospital except on the commitment of a magistrate. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by the force and some members of the Board with these clauses of the order.

Robert Briggs and Henry C. Ross were yesterday arrested on a charge of being implicated in the alleged incendiary burning of Briggs Brothers stables, in December last, in West Twenty-third street. They gave bail before Judge Dowling in $50,000 each to appear for examination, which was set down for ten A. M. to-morrow. These parties make four who have been arrested on this charge.

The stock market yesterday was irregular but generally lower, particularly after the appearance of the bank statement. Gold advanced to 138⅞, fell to 138¼ and closed, finally, at 138½.

The aggregate amount of business transacted in commercial circles yesterday was light, though some articles were freely dealt in. Cotton was in good demand, and advanced ⅛c., closing at 30⅜c. for Middling Uplands. Coffee was steady in value, with an improved demand. On 'Change flour was moderately active at former prices. Wheat was but little sought after, but the offerings were limited and previous prices were maintained. Corn was less active and irregular, prime lots being firm, while inferior were heavy. Oats were in fair request and firm. Pork was slow of sale and 12½c. per bbl. lower, while other kinds of provisions were moderately dealt in at steady prices. Naval stores were dull and heavy. Petroleum—Crude, in bulk, was quiet, but ⅛c. higher, closing at 16⅛c., while refined was active and 1c. higher, closing at 32½c. Freights, though quiet, were steady.

### Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Senator J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire, G. Watson, of White Pine, Nev.; F. W. Kellogg, of Mobile, Ala.; Richard orthington, of Montreal, and R. A. Keys, of Utah, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Governor W. Dennison and H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel French, of Massachusetts; Captain Denny, of the British Army; Ross Campbell and Robert Moore, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. McMillan, of Nova Scotia, and General Adams, of Canada, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain Charles D. Ashcroft, of the United States Army; Commander Meade, of the United States Navy, and Captain G. L. Norton, of steamship United States, are at the Astor House.

Colonel J. W. Von Alstine, of New Orleans; Colonel C. C. McDonald, of Binghamton, and C. E. Benedick, of Saratoga Springs, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

A. M. Schlesinger, of Paris, and A. F. Kelley, of London, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Governor Bowie and General J. S. Berry, of Maryland, and W. J. Green, of New Orleans, are at the New York Hotel.

John M. Douglass, of Chicago; James Fraser, of Liverpool, England; Mr. d'Aulan, of Washington, and R. W. Corbin, of Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

S. S. Morrill and T. C. Smith, of Boston, and Professor W. Watson, of Cambridge, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Cyrus W. Field, lady and daughter, arrived in this city yesterday, in the steamship Weser, from Bremen

### Prominent Departures.

General James McQuade left for Utica; ex-Mayor Vaux for Philadelphia; Robert Green for England; Frederick Schmidt and family for New Jersey; H. B. Williams, J. M. Shepherd and Robert Campbell for West Point.

Judge Michael Connolly, General C. C. Andrews, J. S. Howard, United States Consul at Leghorn; General Guitain, Consul to Brussels; Professor W Watson, Rev. J. McCall, Charles Allen Perkins United States Consul to Barcelona, Spain; H. Brunscomb, Consul to Manchester, sailed yesterday in the Inman steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.

### The Approaching Council of the Vatican.

As the time for the assembling of the Ecumenical Council approaches interest in the same becomes at once deeper and more general. It is now a subject which commands attention in all lands where Christianity has found a home. The religious anniversaries which have been held during the course of the last month in this country and all over Europe have placed the Ecumenical Council of December, 1869, in the front rank of the great religious topics of the day. We now begin to know what will be the character of the Council; and although we must admit, in spite of the information volunteered by those who profess to know, that we are in almost total ignorance of its main objects, we have no longer any doubt as to its relations with non-Catholic Christendom.

The time has come when a little speculation on the Council generally cannot be considered as either inopportune or impertinent. It is now all but two years since the Council was officially announced. Many months have elapsed since the invitations were issued, and it is well known that in issuing his invitations the Holy Father was not neglectful of any section of Christendom. The Churches have had time to deliberate. Some of them have given answer. Some of them have not. From the answers which have been given we have no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to what will be the character of the constituent elements of the approaching Council. The hierarchy of the Eastern Church have politely but firmly refused to have anything to do with it. The Bishop of Constantinople, who rejoices in the titles of Ecumenical Patriarch and Thirteenth Apostle, who is, in fact, the Pope of the East, actually refused to receive the document on which the invitation was written. In round numbers the Eastern Church represents some one hundred million souls. Some of the bishops of the Eastern rite, who claim the right to act for themselves, may make an appearance in Rome in December, but it is fair to conclude that Eastern Christendom, which includes the churches of Russia, of Greece, as well as those of Turkey, will not be represented at the Council of the Vatican. Like its last eight predecessors this will therefore be purely a Western Council. But how far will it represent the West? The Protestant Churches were, as we have said, formally invited to come back to Mother Church and take part in the Council. The invitation has in some quarters been totally disregarded. In other quarters it has been formally and seriously considered. In Great Britain, in Germany and in the United States replies have been agreed to by some denominations; in some cases the reply has been made public, in others not; but, so far as we know, the reply in every instance has been unfavorable. On the 31st of May, as our readers have already been informed, a grand Protestant Congress was held at Worms, in Germany, attended, it is said, by twenty thousand people; and it was unanimously agreed not to go back to Rome, and, of course, to take no part in the forthcoming Council. It is thus manifest that the pious intention and kindly invitation of the Holy Father have had no effect in bridging the two gulfs, the one of which separates Rome from the Churches of the East, and the other of which cuts her off from the great and growing Protestant world. When the Council shall assemble, Russia, Greece and Turkey will each be without any national representative; nor is it likely that a single bishop will be there whose title will recall the great names so inseparably associated with the first Councils of the Church. It will not be otherwise with the West. England and Scotland, North Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway will all be conspicuous by the absence of any national representation. Nor will it be different with the United States; for, although American bishops will be there in numbers, not one of them will be representative of the government and nation in the ancient sense. The Council of the Vatican of 1869, will not, therefore, be an Ecumenical Council in the proper sense of that term. A General Council it will be, but a General Council only of the Catholic Church.

It is difficult to resist the conviction that all hope of a united Christendom on the ancient basis is henceforth a vain and foolish dream. It would certainly have been a sublime and edifying spectacle had the Churches everywhere forgotten their differences, and, at the request of a good and well intentioned old Christian gentlemen such as Pius IX. is known to be, sent their representatives to Rome. We humbly think the non-Catholic Churches have been badly guided in this matter. They have lost an opportunity. Who knows what might have happened if the invitation had been generally accepted? The Protestants and non-Catholics would surely have had their say. The Patriarch of Constantinople might have found the Pope a very pleasant companion. Such a man as Henry Ward Beecher, while he might have said some useful and profitable things, might also have found that the cardinals, when gathered together, were not a bad set of fellows after all. Such a gathering as that which the Holy Father contemplated might have been for the common benefit of all sections of the Church. But the opportunity has been lost. The Protestants and other non-Catholics stand aloof, and we are tempted to give up all hope of one fold and one shepherd. A rival Council of the Greek Church is already spoken of, and New York city next year is to be the focus of the lights of the Protestant world.

Meanwhile the Council of the Vatican is a great coming event. It is, to all appearance, to be the great world-fact of 1869. Already travellers from far are setting out for the Holy City. Rome promises to be crowded as it has not been for many generations. The Church of St. Peter on the occasion of the opening of the Council will present a spectacle such as is seen but rarely in the course of the ages. What the Council will do we know not. Whether it will be a success we must wait to see. The eyes of the world will be upon it. The shield of infallibility will not save it from merciless criticism. It must be either a great failure or a great success. If it rises to the dignity of the occasion and undoes some things which ought never to have been done in the name of religion; if it succeeds in placing the Church in harmony with this age of steam, electricity, newspapers and free thought, it will not have met in vain. If it does not accomplish something in this direction it had better never been convened.

### Western New York the Hotbed of Isms.

Our special correspondence from Oneida, N. Y., published in another part of the paper, gives a full account of the community of Perfectionists, as they call themselves, established in that part of the State. It seems almost incredible that such a moral ulcer is permitted to exist in the midst of a Christian and civilized people; nor would it be tolerated, probably, in any other thickly settled part of the country. But Western New York is the hotbed of all sorts of isms and extravagant theories, and the people seem so familiar with them that they lose sight of the demoralizing effects. It was in Western New York Joe Smith pretended to find the Bible of Mormonism, and here he commenced the Mormon Society. It was not till after an indignant population drove the Mormons away from New York that they found refuge at Nauvoo, and finally, when driven from this latter place, at Salt Lake. Here, at Rochester, sprung up modern Spiritualism. The Rochester knockings and the Fox sisters laid the foundation for that widespread belief in spiritual manifestations, which has assumed a hundred different phases, and which has to-day, perhaps, more adherents than any religious sect in the country. The irrepressible conflict of anti-slaveryism, if it were not born in Western New York, grew up and assumed shape there. That was a very costly ism, for it brought on the war with all its terrible consequences, and overwhelming debt. This part of the State, too, was the home of John Brown and the birthplace of John Brownism. Here, too, sprung up the ism of anti-Masonry. There was some few years ago a semi-religious and socialist community near Buffalo called "The Ebenezers." They had everything in common, except the women, as the Oneida Community has, and flourished for a considerable time. But they became rich and purchased a very large tract of land in Iowa, to which they removed. Now, there is the Oliphant settlement, a religious community, on the shore of Lake Erie, an account of which we published some days ago, and the Oneida Community, a description of which is given to-day. There may be some others more obscure that we have not noticed, and in all probability there are now fermenting new isms in that prolific region. The only way to treat them is to let them live out their day and expire, except they become immoral in their practices, disgustingly offensive to the sentiments of the community at large and demoralizing to the public. But this very curious and interesting question remains:—Why is it that Western New York, more than any other part of the country, is the hotbed of all such isms and vagaries?

Very Important from Hayti.—From Hayti we are advised that President Salnave is making extensive preparations to abdicate the government, and has a house ready for his reception at Turk's Island, where he will be welcomed by Mme. Dupee, a wealthy widow lady, to whom, it is said, he is engaged to be married. Picos and Haytiens, of all other parties, must join in grateful thanks to Mme. Dupee for inducing Salnave to relieve them of his presence.

Waiters may find out that there is a limit to the possibility of that workingman's institution, "the strike." The strike is an effective thing in the hands of mechanics working at trades that are in the domain of skilled labor, because skilled labor is always limited; but as the occupation of a waiter requires no special knowledge, and only smartness and civility, it is always possible to supply the places of any number of strikers.

All for Cuba.—Readers abroad who may venture to trust certain portions of the city press must fancy that everything that sails from here goes to Cuba with filibusters and cannon.

Green Scum is mantling on a hundred pools and stagnant gutters at that end of Greenpoint towards Hunter's Point, and the Board of Health, whose duty it is to prevent public injury from such sources, probably has no officer that ever goes within miles of the place.

### The French Channel Race.

In an article we recently quoted from the *Field* it is said that the American yachts Meteor, Sappho and Dauntless are entered for the French Channel race of July 15. We believe this is incorrect in regard to all the yachts named, and, so far as we know, no American yacht is entered for that race. Neither is any likely to be. The reason of this is that American yachtmen, like sportsmen the world around, in going into a race, like to go into one where there is a chance to win, and the appearances are that they would have no such chance in this contest. The course from Havre to Cherbourg and back is not one to test a yacht, but a pilot. It is not one in which the speed of the boat will tell on the result, nor the ability of sailors to handle their craft; but it is one in which a knowledge of the eddies, the shore currents, the points at which, from the conformation of the land, a breeze is certainly to be counted upon; and knowledge of this sort generally is of all possible value. This is commonly true of races along a line of shore. It is pre-eminently so of the present course. But even in such a race the better boat might win if all could be made equal in regard to this knowledge by the pilots. This, however, cannot be. A few pilots are first rate, the majority quite indifferent in knowledge and sagacity, and all the first rates were secured last year for the English yachts. Nay, one of these pilots, the best of all, was secured for a favorite English yacht before the course was determined upon, and was even consulted in regard to the course. If he advised that the race should be made so as to make his own especial superiority more conspicuous he was only human. Some games are never played to the close because it is so evident who is to win that it would be ridiculous to go on. If this spoils sport, who is to blame? We fancy the Channel race will be a game of this class if the English yachts count upon Americans as their principal competitors. We understand that it is earnestly desired that the American yachts should contest the prize to be given by the Empress. They who arrange the particulars of that race may do much to secure this result by stretching the course across the Channel—from any French port—say to Cowes and return. In the open sea no races are cut and dried.

### The Fashions.

It appears from our Paris fashions letter that the velocipede mania still rages in the French capital. Inasmuch as it has only diminished, without expiring, in New York, it is not impossible that on the lake in the Park, as well as on the lake in the Bois de Boulogne, the latest novelties—gondola-like veloces, some red and some blue—may yet be seen. Our own velocipedestrians will be glad to learn what they ought to wear—gray pants, top boots, a gray jacket, striped shirt and cuffs, with plain pearl buttons and blue or scarlet necktie, unbleached Holland cap, with blue or scarlet band, and neither spectacles nor eyeglass; or else trowsers kept to the ankle by an elastic band under high kid boots, and merino tunics (tan shades) trimmed with bright but simple cord and tassels on epaulettes, and rendered feminine by a skirt. For other details of the lady rider's costume we must refer to our Paris fashions letter, and also for full and minute descriptions of "lovely toilets" worn at the Empress' Monday ball, which was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales; at the wedding of Mlle. de la Gravière, daughter of the Admiral, and at the very private theatricals to which Gustave Doré, the artist, has lately treated his friends.

The announcement by our Paris correspondent that some unbleached lawn dresses are being made for the watering places and that they are all trimmed with plaiting and Valenciennes is no less true of New York than of Paris. But as the Parisian *élégantes* have somewhat delayed their departure for the usual summer resorts in order to attend the races of the Bois de Boulogne, so have our New York *élégantes* in order to attend the races at Jerome Park. It gives us pleasure to add that the latter, like the former, attest the wish of the ladies to emancipate themselves from the strange eccentricities imposed on them by the impure hands which have so tyrannically wielded the sceptre of fashion.

We bestow our heartiest approval upon the tendency to return to simplicity and good taste. The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* recently described in detail the special costume for the races, which was this year decided upon by the *élite* of Parisian society. The rules generally observed in the manner of dressing for the drawing room or for the promenade were altogether set aside. It was at last understood that as a lady of fashion's style of dress is modified according to the occasion of her wearing it, and is different for a ball, for a concert, for a walk, for a drive, for a ride or for travelling, so ought it also to be different and specially suited to the race course. The important point, according to the periodical which we have named, was to decide upon the shape of the dress and the choice of the material. As to the color, it must correspond not only to the season during which the races take place, but also to the state of the weather upon the very day of the race. It is evident that a dress trimmed with lace or any other delicate trimming is suitable for the drawing room, but must be decidedly set aside in toilets for the race course. There are so many women ready to exhibit on all occasions gaudy ornaments, dresses of two or three colors, and flounces of white lace, that a lady of taste must lay it down as a rule never to show herself at the races in any but a very simple dress. Nothing is more offending to an artistic eye than those gaudy dresses, blue, yellow, violet, red and lilac; they seem to have been made with remnants of materials sold at half price. At the Jerome Park the severe and correct style of the new Parisian costume for the races has been happily adopted in several instances.

The new spring and summer materials—light colored, plain or shot glacé silks, soft silky foulards, glossy mohairs and lenos, clear, bright grenadines and silk gauzes—are undeniably beautiful. The foulard alone, that cool and charming tissue, with its infinite variety of tints, from the most delicate to the deepest, might supply Miss Flora McFlimsey with dress toilets enough to fill her biggest trunk and to last throughout the entire season.

### Our Summer Watering Places vs. The Tour of Europe.

Four steamers left this port yesterday for Europe with something more in each than the average passenger list—the City of Paris and Virginia for Queenstown, the Dacian for Glasgow and the Main for Bremen. The heavy tide of summer travellers from this country for Europe, which fairly set in with the Paris Exposition of 1867, is hardly diminished; indeed, from this source we may say that the immense sums of American money scattered over the British Islands and over the Continent, from Paris to Rome, have been heavily increasing every summer since the suppression of our late Southern confederacy. Here we have one of those marvellous changes in the old order of things effected by the steam engine within the period of the living generation.

But why should our fashionable people, or sensible summer travellers in search of health, retirement, pleasure or information prefer the tour of Europe to the tour of the United States? It is because they see more, learn more, enjoy more and have something more to talk about on their return from the trip to Europe than from the widest circle of our American watering places. It is because from June to September or October the expenses of an excursion in first class style inside the United States exceed the costs of the grand summer circuit of Europe in the free and easy style of the American abroad, notwithstanding the difference between our national bank paper and Bank of England notes. At this rate, when we get back to specie payments or the specie standard, our summer caravanseries will almost be deserted, and those of Europe will swarm with American citizens of all classes, races and colors. It may be said that this is all fair; that in these summer distributions of American money over the Old World we are only returning the interest upon the great debt which we owe it; that but for the Europeans America would be to-day, as it was four hundred years ago, a vast howling wilderness of savages and wild beasts. True; but still the main question to the hotel keepers concerned is, Why can we not make our places as cheap and attractive, in substantial comforts, at least, as the summer resorts of Europe?

But, far as they are behind the real requirements of the age, with all their fuss and fine feathers, we think that, after all, our home resorts of health and pleasure seekers will have a pretty fair season this summer. To most of our fashionable moths and butterflies Saratoga, Lake George, Newport, the White Mountains, Niagara and the St. Lawrence, &c., have become an old story. Nor is the South sufficiently reconstructed to draw yet awhile any material accessions from the North to Old Point Comfort, or the Virginia springs, or to the mountains around Chattanooga, or to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. They must wait yet a little longer for their good time coming. The inhabitants of Manhattan Island and its surroundings are especially favored with convenient summer recruiting places of all descriptions, varieties and degrees, along the Hudson, the Sound, the seaside of Long Island, around Staten Island and along the Jersey coast. If, for its elegant cottage establishments and appointments and surroundings, Newport bears away the palm in modern improvements, Long Branch, but two hours distant from the Battery, is still the place for New Yorkers whose ruling idea is to make pleasure subservient to business. Nor is the time far distant when that pretty combination of hills and valleys, woods and fields, inlets and the roaring main, known as the Jersey Highlands, will attract its summer squatters from Europe. And there are but few of the inhabitants of this city who know that on the summit of the Palisades, opposite the Park, we are on a plain covered with extensive forests almost as wild as the woods of the Alleghanies.

It is understood that General Grant will devote a month or two, beginning before the end of June, in a reconnoissance of our summer resorts, inland and seacoast, and will try our various healing waters in their inside and outside applications; and that if delayed at Washington till July he will probably begin at Gettysburg and its lithia spring, made famous for the healing of sick and exhausted soldiers. A call or an expected call from General Grant will be a windfall to the locality concerned; and as all the desirable offices have been given out he may reasonably count, everywhere, upon the pleasure of taking his afternoon drive and smoking his evening cigar in peace. We think it likely that they will have him at the Boston Peace Jubilee; for, as his motto is "Let us have peace," he cannot very well decline it as offered in the grand hubbub of the "Hub."

Returning to our text, "Our Summer Watering Places vs. The Tour of Europe," we conclude that as the capacity of the Atlantic steamers is limited, the bulk of our summer birds of passage will, after all, remain this side the water; that the hotels which study most the traveller's comfort and have least to do with the mere froth and flummery of fashion and the plucking of pigeons will be most prosperous, and that the places which are most infested with sharpers, sharks, adventurers and Bohemians will be most carefully avoided by prudent people who pay as they go.

The Seventh Regiment on Broadway.—As the Seventh regiment will pass down Broadway on Monday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, it has been suggested that the street be sprinkled early and then left until after the regiment has passed. The members express a strong aversion to wading through the mud which is made by sprinkling. If the watering service is performed early the street will become comparatively dry when the regiment goes over it.

Getting His Share.—Since Sambo has had his civil rights there has been hardly an execution without a colored gentleman at the uncomfortable end of the rope.

Schofield in Kansas.—The Governor of Kansas wants Grant to order Schofield to use the troops in the interests of the Cherokee land jobbers against settlers, who hold under the general law. Schofield had better be left alone. He had much to do with many of these political nincompoops in Virginia and always came out right

### Opera Bouffe, Opera Comique and English Opera.

Madame de Staël said truly that the gayety even that *bouffe* music is so capable of exciting is not a vulgar gayety which says nothing to the imagination. Beneath the joy which it gives there are poetical sensations, an agreeable revery, which spoken pleasantries could never inspire. This is undeniable. It partly accounts for the extraordinary popularity won by French *opéra bouffe* on its first introduction into this country by Mr. Bateman, and sustained by it to a degree beyond all reasonable anticipations under the management of Mr. Grau and that of Mr. Fisk. After all, however, it seems that Mr. Bateman retired from the field at a lucky moment. He had swallowed the oyster and left only the two half shells to his successors. Neither in Paris nor in London has *opéra bouffe* been so fully and fairly tried as in New York. Here, at last, as in both the former cities, it has been found wanting in certain essential elements of permanent success. As an occasional stimulant, by way of variety, it is delicious, but the most sparkling champagne will not do for a steady drink. Something with more body to it is requisite. The music of Hervé is, indeed, superior in some respects to that of Offenbach. Utterly nonsensical as is the libretto of "Chilpéric," the music, particularly in certain finals, full of breadth and treated with a sure and masterly hand, often reveals Hervé as a grand composer. Like Byron, in "Don Juan," Hervé not unseldom rises towards the sublime only to leap back abruptly into the trivial, the grotesque and the ridiculous. Barring these sudden and intentional transitions to the usual sphere of *opéra bouffe*, almost all his music more properly belongs to *opéra comique*.

The idea of naturalizing *opéra comique* in this country has been seriously entertained. But with a few signal exceptions it is manifest that for the present, at least, the idea must be abandoned. So that Italian opera having lost long ago, through wretched mismanagement, its early prestige, *opéra bouffe* being played out, and *opéra comique* being hopeless, and the leg-and-blonde drama having received its final *coup de grâce*, winding up its closing act with a knock-down and drag-out scene, more effective than beautiful, nothing remains but to ask our managers to provide some more legitimate entertainments than those with which they have vainly tried to satisfy the public. In this connection we may well congratulate Mr. Grau on his intention to reopen the Fourteenth street theatre in September, with English opera, under the auspices of Madame Parepa-Rosa and other eminent artists. Ours is a decidedly music-loving public, and it cannot be unwilling to applaud music with which it thoroughly sympathizes, married to words which it understands.

Stronger than Law.—Judge Cardozo awarded the custody of a child to its mother, now able to take care of it, though when not so able the child had been given to its uncle. But what cared the child for Cardozo? Who was he? What had he to do with her? She wouldn't go, and she didn't, but hung on to the iron rail and made such a scene that they had to give her to her uncle to get rid of her.

It is Stated that Mr. Washburne, our Minister to France, understands French. Wonder if he will ever be able to make other people walk Spanish?

There is one more reason against the omnibuses satisfactorily seen on one of the few remaining omnibus lines. On the line that goes to the Tenth street ferry passengers who take the 'bus at Broadway must change at the corner of avenue C. They must take two omnibuses to go from Broadway to the East river—that is, make one more change than is necessary between Jersey City and Washington. This is not convenient, especially for women with children, more especially in rainy weather. The reason is that the stables are somewhere up avenue C., and the driver, instead of taking his passengers to the ferry and then returning to his stable, drops his passengers and lets the next 'bus take them up. We suppose the company will build a waiting station at that corner by and by.

The Sabbath Was Made for Man.—In Newark the Sunday question has just been tried before the people, and they have voted by three thousand majority that the horse cars shall run on Sunday. Sunday law is only the will of the minority anywhere.

That Policeman who refused the check given him by a woman and turned it over to the Property Clerk was, perhaps, afraid it would go off.

## OBITUARY.

### Mrs. Jane Marchant Fisher Vernon.

This estimable actress, whose stage popularity and experience in this country date back for nearly forty-two years, and whose name has long since become a household word in this city in her particular line of acting, died at her residence in the metropolis on Friday evening, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. Her birthplace was Brighton, England, and her début in America was at the Bowery theatre, September 11, 1827. The first *rôle* she undertook was that of Cicely Homespun in, the "Heir at Law." We have seen an old play bill announcing the doing of Miss Fisher in this old play. She married Mr. George Vernon, an English actor, in the same year. He was five years younger than she, and died within three years after their marriage. Mrs. Vernon appeared successively at the Bowery, the Chatham theatre, the Park, Burton's, the old Broadway and finally at Wallack's, with which theatre she has been long connected. After the death of her husband she devoted herself entirely to her profession. Her range of characters was almost as extended as the limits of legitimate drama and comedy, and in every *rôle* which she undertook her rare talents made it an entire success.

There was one peculiarity about Mrs. Vernon's acting which made a lasting impression on the audience. She had the great art of identifying herself so thoroughly with each character as to puzzle many of her friends to discover her name without the aid of the play bill. It wil be long before we have another Mrs. Hardcastle, Tabitha Stork or Mrs. Malaprop on the stage equal to her. She retained her popularity to the last. In this age, when the drama is threatened with dissolution at the hands of nude and indecent importations, the death of such an estimable lady and distinguished actress is indeed a great loss to the profession. The private life of Mrs. Vernon was characterized by that beautiful, simple, genuine, tender grace which she carried to the stage and which made her as a lady in society and an actress on the stage so universally beloved. Her last appearance on the stage was exactly two months ago at Wallack's, in the character of the prim Mrs. Sutcliffe, the fashionable "school" mistress. The death of Mrs. Vernon will bring a pang to the heart of many an old theatre goer who has seen her and her sister, Mrs. Maeder *nee* Clara Fisher, and her brother, John Fisher, at the Park theatre, and also those who for many years past have welcomed her each season to her accustomed place in Wallack's. Mrs. Gilbert is her successor.