# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXV ..... No. 135


AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF MOSQUITO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—VETERAN OF THE OLD GUARD—LION OF NUBIA—GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—FOX VERSUS GOOSE—LOST ASHORE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LANCERS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU-FROU.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—IL TROVATORE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIR ONE WITH BLONDE WIG.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LONG STRIKE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSEY, &C.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—CHING CHOW HI.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—PANORAMA, PROGRESS OF AMERICA, &C.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place.—LECTURE ON NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 15, 1870.

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TAMMANY has completed her nominations for the general Aldermanic ticket, and if our readers wish to see who will compose the next Board of Aldermen we refer them to the list in another column.

THE CABINET MEETING.—The Indian question was discussed in the Cabinet yesterday, and it was decided to prevent the starting of the Big Horn expedition pending negotiations with Red Cloud and other Sioux chiefs. General Augur has consequently been given orders to that effect.

THE SUEZ CANAL, it is now contended, will financially fail, because the receipts are small and the expenses heavy, the single item of dredging out the desert sands drifted in by the winds eating fearfully into the tolls. But it will not fail; for if necessary all the European States on the Mediterranean, having had a taste of its good fruits, will combine to secure the crop.

NEW YORK JUSTICE.—Some of the country newspapers are horrified at New York justice as illustrated in the McFarland case; but as both parties directly interested seem to be satisfied with the result what more could be asked? At all events, have we not had enough of this miserable business? "Let us have peace."

TWO STRINGS TO THEIR BOW have the women's rights women. One is Henry Ward Beecher, President of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and the other is Theodore Tilton, President of the Union Woman Suffrage Society. This is coming back to the rule of the old Pennsylvania farmer—"Never trust a flock of hens on the high road without a rooster, for if you do they are sure to get scattered and lost."

THE CONFERENCE of the African Methodist church at Trenton, N. J., has come to a close. Resolutions were adopted declaring Fred Douglass an infidel for ignoring the interposition of God in the enfranchisement of the colored people. It would seem from this that the new political element does not consider itself bound to its old leaders. The democrats might take a lesson therefrom.

### The Council of the Vatican—The Dogma de Fide—Progress and Prospects.

In another place in this day's HERALD we print the full text of the *Dogma de Fide*, as approved by the Bishops in Council assembled at Rome. For the very accurate English version which we are enabled to give our readers we have to thank the editor and proprietors of the *Catholic World*, who have kindly furnished us with advanced sheets of their forthcoming number.

Of the fifty-five *schemata* drawn up beforehand this is the only one which has been definitively pronounced upon. The Council has now been in session for a period covering more than four months, and this is the result of their deliberations. The document speaks for itself. In one sense it is very respectable. In another sense it is somewhat old-fashioned and not a little absurd. It speaks of Creation and the Creator, of Revelation, of Faith, of Faith and Reason, and concludes with no fewer than eighteen anathemas bearing upon Christian duty regarding those several subjects. The definitions, as will be seen, are dogmatic enough. The thought that runs through them all is simply this—that some things lie within the range of reason, but that all the higher matters that go to constitute religion are to be received by faith and faith alone. The *Dogma de Fide* in its present shape will not make the world much wiser, nor will it convince many that the Council of the Vatican is the repository of wisdom infallible. The anathemas will convince all who had any doubt on the subject that the spirit which condemned Galileo, and which at a later date lit up the fires of the Holy Inquisition in Spain and Flanders, and gratified itself by dropping men and women into boiling oil in Smithfield, London, still lives. The dogma, it is true, has been greatly modified in Council. The anathemas are not so sweeping as they were intended to be. Thanks to Strossmayer, and Dupanloup, and Dollinger, and Darboy, and Kenrick, and Ullathorne, and Newman, and Schwarzenberg, and McCloskey. These men, and many others who have acted with them, have powerfully counteracted the influence of the Jesuits; and while they have defeated the plan and purpose of the Council they have done the Catholic Church good service. On the whole, considering what was intended, we cannot refuse to admit that the *Dogma de Fide* as now before us is a tolerably sensible and comparatively harmless document. It will frighten nobody. It can do harm. It will do no good. To our mind it is fully convincing that the Council has, up to this point, proved a failure.

Our readers are now in possession of the first fruit of the Council. It is not a very large or a very satisfactory result of so much care and culture. As it is, however, they must take it or reject it. Fifty-four *schemata*, according to the original plan, are still to be discussed. Vigorous efforts have been made to secure for the *Scehma de Ecclesia* the second place. It is said that this has been agreed to, but as yet we have no authoritative information on the subject. The presumption is that the *Schema de Parvo Catechismo* has won the second place, and that the *De Ecclesia*, which covers the infallibility dogma, has been pushed into the questionable future. As the hot season is now thinning Rome of its population and forcing the bishops into more comfortable quarters, many of them, in fact, having gone home, it is not unreasonable to conclude that we shall not have any special reason this year to dread the thunderbolts of the Vatican as wielded by an infallible Jupiter called Pius the Ninth. The opposition is very determined, although in the minority, and now that the weather has come to their aid we should not be surprised to find that the Pope and Dr. Manning had lost their opportunity for good. It is said that Dr. Manning has declared it as his opinion that the Church will be well rid of all malcontents who refuse to accept Papal infallibility. This may be so; but when the best Catholics of Europe and America say it is not so it is time for the Council to consider whether indiscreet friends are not more dangerous than open and avowed enemies. Count Daru, although no longer a minister of France, is a good Catholic, and his letter to Antonelli, although it failed in consequence of his own resignation to command attention in Rome as a ministerial document, was expressive of the sentiments of the majority of French Catholics. Had Daru remained in power we should have expected to learn that Rome had yielded to France because Rome needs French soldiers. The *plebiscite*, however, has made France for the present forgetful of, or rather indifferent to, Rome. But it will not be wonderful if the new Foreign Secretary of France repeats Daru's demands. It is notorious that Spain is against infallibility; that Italy will not submit to it; that Bavaria is unqualifiedly hostile; that Austria has issued a threat; that Russia is determined to make sharp work with Catholicism in Poland if the dogma is proclaimed, and that American Catholics, so numerous and so respectable, are becoming ashamed of their Church. If the Pope and the Council take Dr. Manning's advice the malcontents may prove a little too numerous and somewhat too powerful. It is not wise, to say the least of it, in the Pope to provoke a fresh Reformation. Religion is too shaky all the world over for Rome to run the risk of a fresh schism.

Within the next few weeks we shall expect to know whether the Council has or has not been an absolute failure. If infallibility is not proclaimed before the Council is adjourned in consequence of the heat we shall regard the dogma as doomed. If it is proclaimed we shall expect lively times among all the Catholic States of Europe and not a little flutter even here. We shall not be sorry if good counsel prevails.

A QUEER IDEA OF THE CABINET.—We heard a philosopher from "the rural districts" remark this morning that the only two men in the Cabinet possessed of any progressive ideas up to the spirit and modern improvements of the age are Sherman and Porter. Our honest yeoman was perhaps correct as to the "progressive ideas," though a little off the track as to the Cabinet. But in these dull times at Washington one man is as good as another, in or out of the Cabinet.

LOVELY TO THE GLAZIERS—The late hail storm in Philadelphia, which destroyed window glass to the extent of half a million of dollars.

### Congress—Another Flat, Stale and Unprofitable Week.

Another week of Congress has passed, and the record still stands—time frittered away. There was enough work done, but it was not of the important kind. The Army bill was passed in the Senate, and it is a very good measure, and the Legislative Appropriation bill, which is merely routine business, progressed very fairly. But outside of these the time that should have been devoted to the Franking Privilege bill, the St. Domingo treaty and other important measures lying dormant among fossil committees was devoted mainly to discussing, without action, Mr. Morrill's proposition to secure protection by a revenue tariff, the centralizing tendencies of the Freedmen's Bureau and Mr. Sumner's desperate effort for a new departure on the colored question.

The past week was even more unprofitable in the House. All the work done has been of a negative character. The only bill of vital importance introduced was Mr. Lynch's bill to revive the shipping interest, and that, having been discussed until the morning hour on Thursday, went over under the rules until next Tuesday. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill, apparently a huge land grabbing job, occupied most of the time of the House, but it was not concluded, and, owing to the plucky determination of the minority to filibuster on it, will probably succeed only in wasting the time of the members. The Tariff bill has been dragging its slow length along, its prosy details enlivened at times by the brilliant jovialities of Cox and Butler; but still it is not nearly finished, and is on an average an excessively dull subject for light reading. Besides, it does not seem likely to pass when the Committee of the Whole have completed revising it, and thus it too contributes its quota to frittering away uselessly the time of the members. Altogether we have an idea that the members believe too much in play and too little in work, and would recommend them all to draw their full salaries for the session and obtain indefinite leave.

### A Church for the Rev. Mr. Smyth.

The congregation of the church in which the Rev. Mr. Smyth was recently a preacher is evidently of the "unco good and ower righteous sort," and fancies that it will be better without association with that liberal-minded but zealous Christian gentleman. In fact, these people have been more moved by the wild romancing of a reporter, who convicts himself as one of the meanest creatures that ever wore human shape, than by the spirit of forbearing good will and brotherly kindness that should prevail among worshippers at the same shrine. It is evident, therefore, that there are places in the world where Mr. Smyth can do better service as a preacher of the Gospel than among these people, however much they may need proper teaching. It seems to us that the fit place for this man is in the highways and byways, out among the sinners who have not their natures case-hardened with a hypocritical guise of great virtue, but may be touched by the plain appeals of a man of really good intent. Why should he not have the church on Broadway opposite the New York Hotel? That edifice is, we believe, the property of A. T. Stewart. It has been tried innumerable times as a theatre and has always failed. Would it not be a good thought for the munificent millionnaire to indulge himself with giving the use of his church for the good of the impressionable masses that "happen in" when churches are handy and seats free? With strong sermons in the popular vein of those preached by Mr. Smyth this house would become a great Sunday resort of city saunterers, and thus much good might be done.

CLAIMS ON CONTRACTS.—We are glad to note that there is a disposition in Congress to make a permanent rule with regard to the claims "for extra compensation" of government contractors. These claims have long been a mischievous cause of leakage in the national Treasury. People making bids on government contracts made them lower than the work could be legitimately done, and such a bid was the first of a series of corrupt practices. Men of honest business intentions were driven from the field; and the contractors when the work came to be done paid more than they received from the government. But they relied always upon the appeal for "extra compensation," and generally had it pushed through by some "good-natured member." This will always be a source of corruption so long as Congress acts directly on these claims. It is now proposed to send them to the Court of Claims, and thus we may have a proper scrutiny of the facts of every case. This will certainly end the game.

THE MORMON CHILDREN—WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THEM?—It is now believed by those engaged in Congress upon the Utah bill that the summary abolition of polygamy and the consequent breaking up of all the state of society founded upon that horrible institution would cause much suffering to "innocent parties." The innocent parties are the children first, and next, no doubt, the wives that will be left without support or social position when every man is restricted to a single spouse. It would be strange if consideration for the innocent victims of polygamy should prolong its life. Congress must not be over nice here with the men it finds in a flagrant wrong. It must provide for the support of these women and these children by devoting to that special purpose so much of the property of the Saints as may be necessary. The whole Mormon society and capital is before the world responsible for the support of these widows and orphans.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The House bill abolishing the Congressional franking privilege has evidently been given an overdose of paregoric in the Senate, and will probably "sleep on" to the end of the session. The members concerned in this thing, however, will probably hear something on the subject when they return home, and in saving his frank Tom, Dick or Harry may lose his place.

TOO MUCH—A subsidy from Congress of five hundred thousand dollars a year, for any number of years, for a Pacific cable. It is too much to ask and too much to attract any favorable attention in Congress to the scheme. A grant of the Aleutian Islands, if asked, would probably take, and those islands stretch pretty well across the Northern Pacific.

### The May Anniversaries and Church Services To-Day.

Considering the large number of preachers and other pious mortals who have been and still are in this city attending the May anniversaries, New York may be said to enjoy at the present moment the odors of sanctity. If she does not, then she ought to. We admit that the seductive influences of this great metropolis do much towards neutralizing the pure morals and religious sentiments of our provincial visitors, but we are strong in the faith of their ability to resist the dangers which beset them. And, furthermore, we believe that during their stay here the moral tone of this community will be visibly improved. What with charitable works, pious discourse, and religious exhortations we would, indeed, be depraved beings if our souls were not affected to righteousness.

Doubtless in some of the churches to-day our clerical visitors will propound the Gospel to metropolitan congregations, interspersing throughout their discourses graphic pictures of the calm delights and high morality of rural or provincial life. "God made the country, man made the town." The verdant fields and meadows are the direct promoters of that almost perfect innocence which characterizes country people, while closely built streets and packed tenement houses are directly provocative of sin. Thus we have reason to expect that in their artless simplicity the sermons of these country clergymen will strike conviction to the hearts of their hearers. If they preach in any of our aristocratic churches it is not improbable that they will be given a chance of contrasting the butterflies of fashion before them with the bright-winged lepidoptera which hover in the summer time over the "smiling fields of grain." And if they will tell us in what respect the beauties of nature surpass the beauties of art in the pews we shall feel much obliged.

Thus far we have merely suggested that which may be. Turning now to that which will be, we find that Rev. Mr. Smyth will deliver his farewell sermon to his over-pious congregation, all the members of which, we feel assured, are sinless, or they would not have, writing metaphorically, stoned him out of his pastorship. In addition, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Brother Beecher, Dr. Chapin and all our other regular metropolitan preachers will provide spiritual comfort for their flocks. Altogether, we expect that this day will be observed with due solemnity, that the Christian faith will be more firmly impressed upon the minds of our people, and that by the setting of the sun there will be many tearful and repentant sinners

GENERAL GRANT'S FIRST PLEASURE TRIP OF THE SPRING SEASON.—The President, some of the Cabinet and a large number of Congressmen and private citizens, took a pleasure trip by steamboat yesterday down the broad Potomac, which may be considered as the official announcement of the opening of the spring season of excursions and picnics and strawberries and cream in the latitude of Washington. Strawberries and cream are good. A week or two later and we shall begin to have them here at something less than their weight even in nickel pennies.

REGISTRY OF OUR COLORED FELLOW CITIZENS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.—The colored vote will certainly be an item in the city elections whenever the figures run pretty close. There have been elections for Mayor when the vote of Sambo, as now registered, given solidly for one side or another would have changed the result. The negro voters register over sixteen hundred names, and doubtless with one more day will exceed two thousand. Of the number given the Eighth ward has over six hundred, and the time may come when Laurens and Thompson streets will call for special representation in the Common Council.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE—The cave-in of the coalition of the odds and ends of the anti-Tammany democracy, who retired from the field with such a graceful crab-like movement. The coalition, unlike Julius Cæsar, "came" and "saw," but they did not "conquer." Perhaps their failure to elect a ticket may be a great detriment to the city government, and perhaps not. Anyhow, they have not come to the scratch, and if the city should suffer may we not hold the odds and ends in a measure responsible? They promised much and declare now that they will not even attempt to perform anything.

BULL MOVEMENT IN PIG IRON.—Pennsylvania tactics are readily understood. Regularly as spring opens and the demand for coal decreases we hear of strikes throughout the mining districts, when the mines are at once closed until the stock on hand is seriously diminished and a consequent increase in prices is effected, when operations are at once harmoniously resumed. At the present time, as Congress threatens to reduce the tariff on the imported pig iron, the Pennsylvania iron masters have determined to close their furnaces in order to run up the prices and frighten off legislation. Congress, we hope, will readily understand that the disposition of the iron masters to thus force up the price of home productions is mainly an additional reason why the people should be protected by a reduced tariff on the foreign article.

VERY GOOD BUT NOT VERY USEFUL.—The republican nominations for Aldermen appear to have exhausted the list of the most prominent men in the party, and hence have spread out some excellent names. Under the new Charter all parties and parts of parties seem to be put upon their best behavior. The Charter of Tweed and Sweeny means reform—that is, the election of as good men as can be got to accept office, and a general retrenchment in the public expenditure. That is what the Charter promises; that is what the fathers of the document are pledged to and what they will be expected to accomplish, provided they are suppported by that class of citizens to whom the public have a right to look to aid in the work. If they are not so supported we know where to place the blame. The republicans have done very well in their list of candidates on the Judiciary and Aldermanic tickets, and in this they have followed the spirit of the hour; but of course they cannot hope to elect them. However, the object of making the nominations was good and may help the party at some future day, but it will not be of much service in the grand battle of Tuesday next.

### Dress Fashions in Paris—"Young" and "Old" America on the French Turf.

Our special fashion correspondence from Paris, published elsewhere to-day, is particularly lively and attractive. It is progressive and hopeful in idea and expression. Fashion shrunk back somewhat from the rough facts and materialistic influences of the *plebiscitum*. Its inspiration remained, however. It was kept alive in the domestic circle, worshipped by beautiful eyes, propagated from house to house by eloquent, lisping and prattling tongues, and appealed to and pleaded for by elegant hands. Fashion is an etherial essence, particularly in the minds of refined and cultivated persons. So fashion remained while the public agitation was almost forgotten in Paris. Napoleon had his triumph. The "yes" and "no" of the *plebiscitum* had been spoken and duly enumerated. The "yes" or "no" of the young ladies to one of the most important social questions of the world, as well as for their own individual earthly future, was just as difficult to arrive at as ever. They toyed with love billets lovingly, at the moment when the glittering name and overshadowing dynasty of Napoleon were being placed in the balance against paper ballots.

Style was struggling against the weather. April remained fitful at its close, and May was about to fight its way into sunshine and flowers. Our special writer describes some of the most aristocratic toilets which were displayed at the French Court, enumerates the different dress materials which were most patronized in the city, and tells our readers how they were made up. From the same pen we have an animated report of the brilliant scene which was witnessed on the turf at Longchamps. John Bull and Brother Jonathan, Turkey and France were well and gallantly represented. "Young" America was greeted in special compliment by Nubar Pacha, and Lord Lyons joined hands with Minister Washburne. "Young" France was made jubilant by the fame and name of the American yachtmen, while the representative of ancient Egypt, speaking for the present ruler of the land of the Pharaohs, bowed his fezzed head in graceful and grateful compliment to the youthful representative of the free and independent newspaper press of the young and giant nation of the West. French men-of-war's men and yachtmen gave a "God speed" to the Stars and Stripes. The memories of the early alliance of the naval ensigns of the two great nations, France and America, were active in their hearts and found vent on their tongues. The aristocratic and popular comminglement reported by our special writer—a meeting of aged diplomats, of the valiant soldiers, and of the noble spirited young men of the two countries—will go far to render these memories enduring, and thus inscribe the *esto perpetua* in Paris and Washington.

THE COMING PASSAGE AT ARMS.—If the war of the sections is to be renewed Brooklyn will be responsible for it. Her proposed tournaments, which are to come off soon in Prospect Park, wherein gallant knights, under various disguises of name and costume, dash about the amphitheatre and do dreadful havoc in carrying off iron rings on the ends of their lances and in breaking down horseflesh, will be construed as the direct cause of it. The clash of arms has already been snuffed by the chivalry of Virginia and Maryland, and youths, who have won high honor in the lists of the numerous Southern fields of the cloth of—say, sawdust, or of unreconstructed Ashbys de la Zouche, some of whom it is even probable have won the honor of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty on these occasions, are already careering proudly northward to take part in the contest. We advise our Brooklyn youth to furbish up their horsemanship.

## LITERATURE.

### Criticisms of New Books.

A CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS. By S. Austin Allibone. Vol. II. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Every student of English literature will feel gratified that this valuable work has been finished and that the publication of the volume before us will be followed shortly by the publication of the third and last. Mr. Allibone's labors have been immense. He has gathered together the names of over 43,000 authors, living and deceased, from the earliest accounts to the latter half of the present century. Attached to each is a biographical sketch, a list of works written by the subject, and, in some instances, extracts from criticisms of them, which have appeared in the public journals. When the entire work is published it will constitute one of the most valuable books of reference in the language, and should form a part of the library of every educated person.

IN SPAIN AND A VISIT TO PORTUGAL. By Hans Christian Andersen. Author's Edition. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

This is a charming book of travels, with which many of our readers are already acquainted. Like all the other works of Hans Christian Andersen the style is notably pure and simple, and at the same time the descriptions of scenery and incidents are vivid and graphic. "In Spain and a Visit to Portugal" forms part of a uniform series of all the writings of the author which Messrs Hurd & Houghton are publishing. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is a together such an one as we can heartily recommend to the public.

### Magazines, &c.

*The Overland Monthly* for May maintains the reputation it has now of being a veritable wonder in the literary world. In the present number there are several articles of decided merit. A biographical sketch of Rufus A. Lockwood, an account of the Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout, description of a journey from Mexico to Costa Rica, and a paper on silk culture in California, are the most interesting of the more thoughtful articles. In the way of short stories, which seem to be the specialties of the *Overland*, we have three characteristic ones—"The Story of the Second Mate" and "A Lady in Camp," both of which are admirable in every sense of the word, and "A Boar Hunt," which is good.

*The London Quarterly Review* for April contains the following articles:—"The English Bible," "Lanfrey's Napoleon," "The Church in Wales," "Sir Charles Eastlake and the English School of Painting," "Non-Historic Times," "The Education of the People," "Mr. Froude's Queen Elizabeth," "Annals of an Eventful Life" and "Government Dealing with Irish Crime." All of these subjects are interesting and all are well handled. Indeed, this is one of the best numbers of the *Review* that we have read in some time.

The latest literary sensation is *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, edited and owned by the famous firm of Wall street brokers, and the first number of which is before us. In the language of the editors the paper "will be primarily devoted to the vital interests of the people and will treat of all matters freely and without reservation." Of course it is a strong advocate of woman suffrage and discusses finances learnedly and acutely. In contents and appearance *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* is interesting and agreeable. Among its literary papers is the opening part of "In Spite of All," translated expressly from the French of Madame George Sand for the paper, and which reads well. Altogether the *Weekly* promises to be well managed, and we wish it all success.

## BON VOYAGE.

### The Blossoms on the Water—Honors to Judge Bedford and General Grafulla.

The Blossom Club of this city, which was organized some years ago, under peculiar circumstances, and which has spread from year to year in the number and influence of its members until it has become one of the leading social organizations of the city, yesterday covered itself with glory. Two members of the club sailed yesterday for Europe, and the other members could not or would not allow the occasion to pass without a fitting tribute to their fellows, and such

A SEND OFF

as would delight the hearts of the two gentlemen who were to take leave of them. The members who were bound for a life on the ocean wave were Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge, and Claudius S. Grafulla, leader of the Seventh regiment band and Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Sound under the Americus Club. The Blossoms engaged the handsome steamer Minnahannonck and determined to have with them such a party as would make the departure of their friends and fellow members something to be remembered with pleasure and gratification for years to come. In this arrangement, of course, the Americus Club was bound to have "a say," and then came the City Club, of which Mr. Grafulla was a member and Judge Bedford an honored guest. So the steamer Minnahannonck was chartered and invitations sent out for the friends and well wishers of the two honored individuals—Judge Bedford and Mr. Grafulla—to be on board at one P. M. yesterday. Promptly at the time named there was a crowd on board which could do honor to any distinguished party. When the time had come for

THE DEPARTURE

of the boat from her moorings, foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river, there was a large crowd of the leading "bloods" of the city on board; but neither of the gentlemen in whose honor the affair was arranged had yet arrived. Presently a string of coaches, the foremost drawn by four dashing grays, hove in sight, coming down East Twenty-sixth street. When the foremost coach neared the boat the Seventh regiment band, which was on board the boat, struck up

"HAIL TO THE CHIEF,"

and the crowd on the dock and on the boat rent the air with cheers. The carriages halted, and from the foremost one alighted "General" Grafulla, Assistant Alderman (that is to be) Eugene Durnin, Charles H. Hall and one or two others; then came the indefatigable and irrepressible E. D. Bassford and a friend in Bass' private coach, and then half a dozen more other coaches laden with the jolly lads of the City Club. Judge Bedford was not in the party, as his family was to escort him to the steamer and he had concluded to forego the pleasure of the escort so as to be with his family as long as possible. As soon as the party were safely on board the steamboat cast off its moorings and steamed away down the East river while the band discoursed Grafulla's last and beautiful composition—

"SOLID MEN TO THE FRONT,"

dedicated to the Hon. William M. Tweed. As soon as the boat left the dock the festivities commenced the President, Owen W. Brennan, called the company to order and proposed the health of General Grafulla. The toast was received with a three times three, and the worthy General was called on to respond. He was so much overcome that he could not do it, and asked Supervisor Isaac J. Oliver to respond in his behalf. The task was fittingly discharged by Mr. Oliver, and then speeches were made by Colonel Clark, on behalf of the Seventh regiment, and Captain William O. Gover, who proposed the health of Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, the company meanwhile playing sad havoc with the salads, sandwiches and champagne. The course was first around to the dock where the steamer Pereire lay. The trip was shortened by

DUTCH STORIES,

admirably told, by Dave Wambold, of the San Francisco Minstrels; Oofty Goof (Gus. Phillips), the Hon. Eugene Durnin and others; while in another quarter Judges Quinn and McGuire, Colonel W. R. Roberts, Commissioners John Mullaly and Major P. M. Haverty whiled away the time with tales of their native land. After a pleasant sail the boat arrives at pier 40 North river, where the steamer Pereire lay with steam up and officers strutting about, full of consequence, and ready to start at any moment. At one side, near the bow, stood

THE DAUNTLESS LITTLE JUDGE,

waving a kerchief and smiling good-naturedly, as is his wont. His salute was returned by all on board the steamboat, while the band struck up "He's a jolly good fellow," and then branched off into a medley of "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle" and "The American Boy." Three cheers for Bedford and Grafulla rent the air. The General embarked from the steamboat to the steamship, after which the former started away, for the purpose of

HEADING OFF THE STEAMER

as she travelled down the bay. While waiting for the French craft to catch up, the crowd on board organized a battalion, with Colonel Fisk, Chief Connor as captain, the fair-haired young man Keil as orderly, Major Corn. Fullerton as corporal, and everybody else as privates. A march around the boat under the worthy commander was something worthy of being witnessed. The loading and shooting were admirably carried out, and although the salutes were many yet nobody was "shot." Court-martial were held on Coroner Nell Bryant, Brother Oliver and Dan Conover. The first was sentenced to carry an empty lager keg twice around the boat, the second was obliged to sing a song, and the charge against the third being unfounded the charger (Mr. Oliver) was obliged to suffer the same penalty as the first prisoner. These penalties were all enforced, amid much laughter and applause.

All the San Francisco Minstrel "bugs"—Backus, Wambold and Bernard—had gone through

THE DRAMA OF "HASH"

in company with everybody else, and all felt joyful. That is to say, they were joyful under the influence of the fine weather and cheering company, and yet withal somewhat sorrowful in parting with their young indomitable friend Judge Bedford and their inestimable musical friend the venerable Grafulla. Presently the Pereire was seen coming down the bay. The boat by this time was some way beyond Governor's Island, and all hands prepared their kerchiefs to wave

A LAST FAREWELL

to the voyagers on board the steamer. She came up to and passed by the Minnahannonck. Cheer upon cheer was waafted to the honored ones on board the ship, handkerchiefs waved in the breeze, and the band sent forth the pleasing strains, "The dearest spot on earth to me." Judge Bedford and General Grafulla stood on the after deck as the steamer passed the boat, and both were seen to wring the moisture of the tears from their pocket handkerchiefs before they could fully return the salute. After chasing the steamer down the bay the Minnahannonck was turned

HOMEWARD BOUND,

the party engaging to be down the bay to meet the little Judge when he would arrive in the yacht Dauntless in the great ocean race and escort him up to the city. On the way up the trip was relieved again with songs and speeches. Bassford gave "Ever of Thee" as he only can give it. Tim Golden sang "The Harp that Once," with full band accompaniment, and others enlivened the occasion. It would be much easier, perhaps, to say who of note was not present than to name those

WHO WERE THERE.

The Americus Club, the Blossom Club, the City Club, the Press Club, the Stuffed Club—all were represented; the Seventh regiment officers, judges, doctors, lawyers, office holders of all grades and others far too numerous to mention were on hand in large numbers. The members of the City Club, previous to the departure from the club rooms, in the Bowery, presented General Grafulla with a handsome badge of the Americus Club, set with diamonds. The General could scarcely believe that he was awake. But he was, and few men could get such a hearty, whole-souled "send off" as he and New York's favorite little judge got yesterday on their departure for the Old World.

### COLLECTOR GRINNELL AND JAMES WATSON WEBB.

The published statements regarding James Watson Webb and his 2,000 cigars, brought upon the steamer Morro Castle on his late arrival, and upon which a Custom House inspector demanded payment of duties, require some explanation as regards the way Collector Grinnell's name was mixed up in the matter. The facts are simply these:—Mr. Webb notified the Collector of his arrival, and the latter, at Mr. Webb's request, gave him a letter directing the Custom House inspector to afford him every facility in the removal of his baggage. Such a note is nothing more than the Collector would write for any one making such a request. Its only object was to prevent as little delay as possible in getting the baggage off the steamer, and was not designed to prevent an examination of Mr. Webb's baggage or the enforcement of payment of duties upon any portion of it, if any were due.

### A NEW OCEAN CABLE.

The prospectus of a new cable uniting England with the United States will soon be made public. It is a light one, patented, and it is proposed to make Wales and Rhode Island its *terminii*. The capital stock of the company, which is styled the New York and London Telegraph Company, is £850,000, or about one-seventh of the capital stock of the Consolidated France and Anglo-American Cable Company. This will, it is believed, enable the new company to do business at a much lower tariff than at present prevails. Lord Dudley is chairman of the company; Sir W. Canning, engineer. Ex-Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island; William T. Blodgett, Eugene Kelly, H. G. Marquand and G. Ticknor Curtis will be the New York directors of the undertaking.

The cable is contracted for, and will, it is expected, be laid before September 1, 1871. Able cable men express the belief that great difficulty will be experienced in finding a favorable landing on the coast of Rhode Island, on account of the shoal water and anchorage, and some point in New Jersey, near Sandy Hook, has been named as most feasible for the American terminus. Connection could then be made with New York, the great centre of telegraph business, by means of a land line, thus avoiding the expensive tariffs over land lines in Rhode Island.