# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Matinee at 1½.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—"ON THE TRACK"—A COMEDY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE DRAMA OF FRITZ. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—NARCISSE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—BLUE BEARD. Matinee at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee at 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—LOLA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

GLOBE THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

New York, Saturday, September 2, 1871.

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SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S STATEMENT of the public debt for August shows a further decrease of over nine millions during the month. A very comfortable item to wipe out of the long score.

THE INQUEST ON THE BODY OF ALICE BOWLSBY has been concluded. The evidence was so well arranged and covered every point so conclusively that there was no necessity for spinning it out. The verdict rendered finds Rosenzweig guilty of the girl's murder, and that fiend has been committed to answer. It was shown beyond cavil on the inquest that Rosenzweig and Ascher were identical; that the girl came to his place on Wednesday, and that Rosenzweig assisted in sending her remains away in the trunk. These points appear to be so fully covered as to leave no doubt of his conviction; but the police are still on the alert for any additional evidence that may tend yet more conclusively to saddle him with the guilt and the punishment.

PRESIDENT GRANT has been invited to visit New Brunswick on the occasion of the opening of the European and North American Railway from St. John, N. B., to Bangor, Me., but he has declined, on the ground that he is reluctant to leave the United States during his term of office, and thereby establish a bad precedent. But why should he not leave the United States for a call so evidently neighborly as this? We are on unusually cordial terms just now with Canada, and a visit from President Grant would serve to enhance the cordiality greatly. And considering that it is only across the border and the occasion is that of the opening of a railroad which is of immense commercial importance to the United States, and which besides is a great step towards further cementing the cordial relations between ourselves and the New Dominion, we think that really the President ought to go. Besides we would like to see what the Canadians would think of our Man of Appomattox on a personal inspection.

IT IS NOW PROPOSED in Massachusetts to get up a ticket with General Butler for Governor and Anna Dickinson for Lieutenant Governor. The Boston *Advertiser* very adroitly brings Miss Dickinson into the canvass in order to defend itself against certain charges preferred by Butler.

CAPTAIN VANDERBILT, the President of the Staten Island Ferry Company; Braisted, the Superintendent, and Matthews, the United States Inspector, who certified to the fitness of the boiler of the Westfield, have all been indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for complicity in the mismanagement that brought about the Westfield disaster. It has been just a month since the occurrence of that calamity, and the law does not seem to have acted very promptly in their case. But the law is always slow—much slower than sure. If we could rest assured that another month would find these men just indicted working out severe sentences in some of the State prisons, or paying heavy fines for their criminal mismanagement, we could wait cheerfully on the law. But will that ever be the case?

JAMES M. SCOVEL, of Camden, N. J., is stumping it alone for the republican nomination for Governor. "Solitary and alone" he set that ball in motion. Who will help to roll it on?

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA must be greatly at variance, for, according to the Prussian *Cross Gazette*, Prince Bismarck and Count Beust have arranged at the Gastein Conference that Prussia should make representations at St. Petersburg for the restoration of a good understanding between Austria and Russia. The trouble between these two Powers is that they have been trying to undermine each other in the Danubian Principalities, but chiefly in Roumania, where Austrian and German influence has rapidly lost ground. This Roumanian difficulty, though apparently settled for the present, will yet prove the Schleswig-Holstein question of the East.

## The South Carolina Ku Klux Klans—The President and the Ku Klux Bill.

We are sorry that the Ku Klux have come up again in Cabinet Council at Washington. We had been consoling ourselves with the opinion that these terrible Ku Klux Klans had taken a "new departure," had given up their lawless nocturnal adventures, and had quietly disbanded and dispersed. But Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, of the Congressional Investigating Ku Klux Sub-Committee, tells a different story. And he has had so much to tell upon the subject that the President on Wednesday last, from his "cottage by the sea," went down to Washington to hear him, and was so much impressed with what he heard of the lawless doings of the irrepressible Ku Klux in some of the mountain districts of South Carolina that the revelations and suggestions of Senator Scott were made the subject of yesterday's Cabinet Council.

In a special Washington despatch we published yesterday a pretty full report of the Senator's indictment and specifications. It thus appears that when Mr. Scott and his committee went down into South Carolina to look into these Ku Klux troubles he found such a state of terrorism existing in the counties of York, Chester, Spartanburg and the adjacent counties that he felt compelled publicly to announce that if any witnesses before the committee were molested after the departure of the committee, or if these Ku Klux outrages were resumed, he would feel himself obliged in honor to inform the President and urge the enforcement at once of the extreme powers given him in the Ku Klux bill. It was only upon this promise that Mr. Scott's committee were able to obtain the attendance of any witnesses at all against these dreadful and mysterious Ku Klux moss troopers. Now, since the Senator's return home, it appears these outrages have been resumed, and that the witnesses, white and black, who appeared before the committee against them are the especial objects of hostility of these Ku Klux marauders; that for several weeks past they have ridden extensively through the districts of Spartanburg and Greenville, and that at or near the town of Greenville a large number of negroes have been whipped; that local juries on the Ku Klux outrages are of no account, and so on to the end of the catalogue.

Under these circumstances and representations it appears that the President feels himself bound to enforce the Ku Klux bill in the disaffected districts reported by Senator Scott, the Senator urging the enforcement of the law, not only as an act of justice, but of mercy to all concerned. This means that the repressive forces of the army shall take the place of the civil authorities in the disaffected Ku Klux districts aforesaid, under the powers in the premises conferred upon the President by Congress. But where is the constitutional authority for this act? The republican lawyers of Congress find it in the fourteenth amendment, first section, which declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside," and that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." It is claimed that Congress, having the power to enforce the provisions of this amendment by "appropriate legislation," has legislated appropriately in the Ku Klux bill, especially as the act is fortified by the fourth section of the fourth article, which ordains that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

It is also claimed that the powers conferred upon President Grant in this bill are substantially the same as those conferred upon President Washington for the suppression of the Pennsylvania whiskey insurrection; but whether the authority for this Ku Klux bill does or does not exist in the constitution, the law is the constitution to the Executive and to all concerned till otherwise declared by the supreme judicial department of the government. The only question, then, really before us, in reference to the enforcement of this law at this time, is the question of expediency. It will be remembered that before the passage of this Ku Klux bill, under the authority of an old act of Congress, President Grant, on application of the Governor of South Carolina, issued a proclamation warning certain lawless and disorderly persons to retire peaceably to their homes within twenty days or prepare for the consequences of martial law; and it will be remembered, too, that that was the end of that affair. Under the Ku Klux bill thirty days' grace is given, and it may be that in proclaiming the enforcement of the law these thirty days' grace will secure a restoration of law and order in the districts concerned. But if it should turn out otherwise, what then? Then, of course, the United States army will take the place of the civil authorities of the State in reference to these Ku Klux Klans, and so South Carolina will be held as a State incompetent to take care of itself.

The President evidently hopes that what now appears the necessity of proclaiming martial law may pass away. The reference of Senator Scott's letter to the Attorney General and the instructions of the Cabinet to the law officer of the government can have no other meaning. If the administration did not feel that the mere fact of the purposed enforcement of the Ku Klux bill would have the effect of preventing the outrages which are reported from South Carolina, the delay of a week in the President's proclamation would not, we think, have been agreed upon. It is to be hoped that when the Cabinet meets again even Senator Scott would hesitate in urging the enforcement of a law which is distasteful to a large part of the people. Should the outrages continue, however, the President will have no choice but to obey the bidding of Congress. The whole subject is one that is full of deep solicitude, not only for the Executive, but for the country; and we doubt by turns the truth of what we hear from some parts of the South, and the acquiescence of the Southern people in the rule of law and the reign of peace and order. There are, perhaps, exaggerations in both directions, yet there is enough in these Ku Klux outrages to make some action to suppress them a necessity. Many parts of the South are as peaceful and prosperous as before the war. Why is it that of all the Southern States South Carolina is reduced to the humiliating attitude of chronic disorder? Is it because her dominant black population, under her reconstruction system, absolutely rule the State, or are they, with all their vain conceits, so utterly incompetent and ignorant that they have brought all these troubles upon the Commonwealth with their "fantastic tricks" in the State administration? It would seem so; for surely, with anything like a just, honest and reasonable administration, the State authorities, black or white, would be able to take care of themselves and their followers in the maintenance of law and order even in South Carolina. In any event "let us have peace," and let us still hope that in order to have peace, even in South Carolina, it will not be necessary to resort to the instruments and the laws of war.

## The Weather Reports—Their Use to Farmers, &c.

Important arrangements have recently been made for extending the benefit of the daily weather reports to farmers and agricultural societies. The law instituting the Meteorological Bureau makes it imperative on the chief signal officer merely to furnish "notice of the approach and force of storms on the Northern lakes and seacoast," and its intent is limited for "the benefit of commerce," just as is the similar bureau, established in 1861 in England, under the supervision of Admiral Fitzroy. Indeed, all institutions established for the purpose of gaining weather intelligence in Europe were designed to give timely premonitions and forecasts of impending or approaching gales likely to affect the shipping or seagoing community.

Like everything else, however, that is of a truly scientific origin and proceeds upon accurate observations of nature in the lofty spirit of the Baconian philosophy of induction, the enterprise of which we speak has its manifold benefits and blessings. While, directly, the Weather Bureau is operated in the interest of the imperilled mariner, it is in future, as far as its means justify, to co-operate with agricultural and horticulturul societies, many of which have already solicited such co-operation from General Myer and have expressed their high appreciation of the naked information which the Signal Office, through the press, twice every day spreads broadcast over the whole country.

The agency of man in altering the physical conditions of any part of the globe on which he sojourns has never till now been at all understood. Few would suppose that the valley of the Nile, through immemorial ages of the past doomed to eternal drought and sterility but for the swellings of its noble river, should by human agency be made to arrest the passing cloud and rob it of its moisture and fatness. Little did the pioneers of the far West dream that the felling of their forests and the drainage of their swampy prairies would, in time, so seriously reduce their mean annual rainfall that in some regions, at this season, they must drive their cattle hundreds of miles to water and tarry at the water course till the equinoctial rains. Steadily, however, the climatic character of vast sections of the Continent is undergoing a most serious change. At some future time we shall call attention to these grave changes, which will, by their silent and unnoticed but yet potential agencies, revolutionize the labor and industries of some of our States, and even, perhaps, alter the social complexion of entire portions of the country. But it is enough at present, in this connection, to point out the splendid field of usefulness which lies before our Meteorological Bureau in the investigation of these climatic phenomena, upon which every intelligent man, but especially the intelligent farmer, must anxiously fasten his attention.

It often happens that the indirect advantages which follow upon human achievements and labors exceed those that are immediate and direct. The English mechanic who first applied steam to pumping water from the coal mine might not have thought that his application would subserve the more magnificent and gigantic purpose of driving the monster steamship through the ocean. The poor French prisoner who, in 1792, first contrived a telegraphic code for conversing with those outside his prison wall probably did not conjecture that upon the discovery of the laws of electricity his device would become of world-wide and all-embracing importance. If the Signal Office had no other mission to fulfil, and should its valuable and almost invariably correct forecast cease, the sphere of usefulness left it in learning and publishing the great climatic peculiarities of our vast country for the benefit of agriculture would alone far more than pay for double its cost and labor.

The Chief Signal Officer has shown himself glad to welcome the applications of all agricultural societies for his co-operation in furnishing both timely storm warnings and in amassing the largest possible fund of exact weather statistics. Let his efforts be seconded and sustained throughout the country.

THE MATE OF THE SHIP THOMAS DUNHAM, during a melée on board yesterday, shot and killed Hugh Conway, one of the crew just shipped, a little below Stapleton, S. I., as the ship was getting under way for Liverpool. Coroner Gaffney, of Staten Island, has the prisoner in charge and is holding an inquest.

THE HOWE FAMILY GATHERING in Framingham, Mass., on Thursday was quite a pleasant affair. The "Howe d'ye do?" was passed among three thousand members of the family, hailing all the way from Canada to Louisiana. It is a wonder "Lo," the poor Indian, was not there, for "Howe!" is his invariable bacchanalian salutation.

THE CATSKILL *Recorder* (democratic) thinks the Democratic State Convention should not be deferred until after the 27th. It says, "Parties with a majority of the popular vote to back them have no need to wait the action of rivals that advantage may be taken of blunders."

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has accepted the Presidency of Bowdoin College. A happy remove from the puddle of politics.

## The Remote Cause of Napoleon's Downfall—Woman's Influence in the Overthrow of Men and Nations.

"Where is the woman?" was the invariable demand of an old French judge, long ago, whenever a male criminal was brought before him. He held the theory that a woman was at the bottom of every disaster—that a woman was the immediate or remote cause of every act of crime or folly committed by man. On examining into the causes of most of the great catastrophes of history we are forced to admit, in a measure, the justice of this opinion. Even if we come down to the immoralities, frauds and crimes of our own everyday life, we find women in one way or another largely responsible for them. Thus women, naturally fitted to be the guardians of purity and morality, through an imperfect and vicious education, become ministers of evil. The greater number of women shirk their holiest duties as wives, mothers and conservators of morals in order to give themselves up to the vanities of fashion, the dissipations of society or the promptings and pursuits of a false and pernicious political ambition.

What is the verdict of the community when looking on a man of genius delivered into the bonds of some overmastering weakness? "Some woman has ruined him." What says the divine when he reproves in solemn tones the sins of extravagance, display and social demoralization?—"the women are to blame." The condemnation is not undeserved. It is undeniably true that in nine cases out of ten women are the chief workers of ruin to men and nations. This seems a harsh judgment, ladies; but, unfortunately, facts support our assertions. It was the extravagance and licentiousness of the courtly intriguantes of Rome that undermined morals and brought about the destruction of the Roman empire. We have not the space to prove how many of the bloody wars in history resulted from the jealousies, intrigues and culpable ambition of women. Charles the First lost his crown, and, what was worse, his head, through being influenced by a pretty wife. The result was the dominion of Cromwell and the oppression of Ireland. Louis XIV. struck a crushing blow at Protestantism, liberty and the commercial greatness of France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes—the work of the bigoted Mme. de Maintenon. The overwhelmingly evil effects of this act, instigated by an unscrupulous and narrow-minded woman, have overshadowed France even to this day.

The extravagant conduct of Marie Antoinette, her reckless expenditure while the poor of Paris were in an absolutely starving condition, her openly expressed disdain and contempt for the just demands of the suffering people and her fatal influence over that weak but good man, Louis XVI., were the direct causes which precipitated the horrors of the French revolution and led to the deaths of the King and herself—"the hated Autrichienne."

It was through the intrigues of Josephine and her powerful influence with Barras, the chief of the French Directory, that Napoleon Bonaparte was raised to the command of the army of Italy. Thus was laid the foundation of his after despotic career and of the terrible wars which accompanied it.

It is well known that Louise of Prussia, the mother of the present Emperor of Germany, was the instigator of the disastrous war which Prussia waged against Napoleon I., a war which led to the victories of Jena and Auerstadt and the dismemberment of Germany, and planted the seeds of a vengeance which in these later days has laid the fairest provinces of France in ruins and sacrificed the lives of a half million of men.

And now as to this Franco-Prussian war. Would Prussia ever have found her opportunity had not that woman of questionable morals and feeble understanding, Isabella II., placed the very one wanted at her disposition? Isabella, a Queen from childhood, had it in her power to make herself beloved; but she had so wearied and disgusted the people of Spain by her shameless behavior that one day when she took it into her foolish head to leave her capital for an airing in the country they rushed into revolution in order to get rid of her.

The Spanish revolution being unpremeditated, its leaders were unprepared. They grasped suddenly at the chance given them by the absence of the Queen, and all the world beheld them month after month floundering in a sea of indecision and incapacity, unable to make use of the liberties they had so promptly seized. Had the revolutionary leaders been capable of founding a republic Europe might have remained at peace; but they went about begging for a strange master to come and rule over them. Fear of the certain displeasure of Napoleon III. prevented all European Princes from accepting the Spanish crown, until—Prussia being ready to meet that displeasure with Krupp guns—the intrigues of Prim with Bismarck fixed upon Leopold of Hohenzollern. This gave to Napoleon and Bismarck the long-wished-for opportunity to cross swords. For years these two men had been rivals for the mastership in diplomacy of the world. We have proved in these United States and by a long war that vast as are our domains they are not big enough to support two Presidents. Bismarck for a long time has been aching to prove to everybody that this little planet, roomy though it be, is not wide enough to contain two kaisers. And it really seems as if the German Machiavelli had effectually killed off the last Napoleonic representative of the Roman soldier, and has now the European field all to himself. But he would be a bold man in these strange eventful days who should predict the future of Europe.

Bismarck, after all said and done, cannot be called a statesman in the proper sense of that term. A true statesman has a far outlook into the future, and builds accordingly. Bismarck may be called the Great Political Crab of the nineteenth century. His policy is more distinctly and strongly backward than that of any leader of modern times. It cannot last. He may strongly fortify the German frontier, but there is one thing certain—there is no frontier for ideas. Liberal principles have now acquired a power in Europe upon which Krupp guns and mitrailleuses and legislation in the interest of caste can have no permanent effect. Everywhere the masses are moving. The press, with its million voices bearing light into dark places, sapping old prejudices and overturning aristocratic barriers, is, with the telegraph, the railway and the steamship, revolutionizing the world. With these powerful assisting forces the political advances of mankind toward the consummation of universal liberty, popular sovereignty and equal rights, are simply irresistible. Public opinion, in fact, is already master of the situation throughout Europe, except in Russia and Turkey, where there is as yet but little public opinion beyond the will of the Czar or the Sultan. Europe is certainly no longer controlled by diplomatic jugglery, nor by the intrigues at court of weak, wicked or ambitious women; and in the bold game of Bismarck of moulding the public opinion of Germany to the "divine rights of kings" he is bound to fail. And we have only to look at the power of the so-called "good Queen Bess" in her time over the affairs of England and contrast it with the mere symbols of sovereignty left to the really good Queen Victoria in order to realize the decline in these latter days of woman's influence in governmental affairs, notwithstanding the general agitation of women's rights.

## President Thiers and the Great Powers of Europe.

The National Assembly of France has voted on the question whether M. Thiers' term of office as Chief of the Executive of the French nation should be prolonged, and the "yeas" carried it by an overwhelming majority. Five hundred and twenty-three as against thirty-four was surely a vote of confidence. The conservative journals are all satisfied; but some of the minority have given indications which encourage the belief that they may resign.

Later news, which we publish this morning, states that the great Powers of Europe have officially congratulated M. Thiers on the prolongation of his term of office. Advices from the departments show that the people, as a rule, all over France, are satisfied with the action of the Assembly in relation to the Chief of the Executive.

A special despatch to the HERALD emphatically states that the vote is, after all, not so satisfactory as many are willing to believe. The President is not popular, but he is a necessity. In the peculiar circumstances in which France is placed he is the only available man for the office. D'Aumale was sounded, but he positively and finally refused. MacMahon and Changarnier were spoken of; but it does not seem as if they had any ambition to undertake a task which is irksome and thankless. The name of M. Grévy, the President of the Assembly, was also mentioned, but M. Grévy is too straightforward a man and too much of a republican to be acceptable to an Assembly which is at least two-thirds monarchical. Not caring much for the man, and not much alarmed by his repeated threats, the Assembly simply accepts him as the one available man in the crisis.

In our judgment the Assembly has acted wisely and well. It could not do anything else without precipitating a revolution, which it is anxious above all things to defer. It is not our opinion, however, that anything has been gained in the republican interest by maintaining M. Thiers in his office as Chief of the State. What France is to be—under what form of government it is to settle down, whether republican or monarchical or imperial—it is as difficult to say to-day as it was when the Assembly held its first session at Versailles. It is not possible, however, for the present anomalous state of things to last much longer. The Assembly has, by its own vote, assumed constituent rights. It must, after the approaching recess, begin to manufacture a new constitution. Then the tug of war will be felt. Then the factions will be let loose, and Bonapartists and Bourbons and republicans will reveal their mettle. Meanwhile the republic practically exists, and this at the outset gives them vantage ground.

## A Suggestion for Naturalists and the Weather Bureau.

That delicious fish, the pompeneau, which the gourmands of New Orleans and the Gulf coast delight in and feast upon, has appeared on our coast and in our markets. This is the first season, we believe, this fish has been caught on our coast, at least in such numbers as to be marketable, common as it is along the Gulf of Mexico. The same remark would have applied to Spanish mackerel a few years ago. This last named fish was a stranger, like the pompeneau, except a stray one occasionally on the shores of the Northern States, up to a recent period, though abundant now. The question is, what brings these fish of the warmer latitudes so near to us? Intelligent old fishermen say it is the unusual proximity of the Gulf Stream to our coast; and, to fortify their opinion, they call attention to the fact of the peculiar Gulf Stream weather, with southeasterly winds, which we have had for some time past. Then, again, sea captains who have sailed along the Southern coast for a long time remark that the Gulf Stream is coming much nearer the coast than formerly—that, in fact, it almost invades the land at Cape Hatteras. Here is an exceedingly interesting subject, and one that may prove useful for both the Weather Bureau and naturalists to investigate. The recent appearance of Spanish mackerel and the coming now of the pompeneau may promote scientific knowledge. Who will enter upon the investigation of this piscatory immigration to our coast and the causes of it?

THE REPUBLICAN papers in Indiana are stirring up ex-Senator Hendricks' war record. That shows he is in the field for something.

THE IRISH REPUBLICANS in Boston have refused to commit themselves in favor of any of the candidates for Governor now prominently before the public. This is where the Irish republicans in Boston are sound. But are there enough of them to make it any material difference who they go for?

TOO EARLY IN THE SEASON—Radical Roorbacks.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Age* says the radicals have a political "syndicate" in that city composed of certain noted politicans. Their bonds are always in the market, and generally below par. They are intended, however, to operate chiefly on the Board of Aldermen.

HEAVY EDITORIAL WEIGHTS—The Atlanta *Sun* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

## AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Never had a season opened at any theatre in this city with more brilliant prospects of success than at the Olympic Thursday evening. The house was densely crowded, and many of those unable to find seats were obliged to content themselves with very scant standing room. Despite the great number and variety of the features of the pantomime everything went off as smoothly and perfectly as if it had been the hundredth instead of the first night. "Humpty Dumpty," after a run of a year and a half at this theatre, might be supposed to have fulfilled its allotted time on the boards, and its revival was calculated to tax all the energies and resources of the management to make it again attractive. But what's in a name? The new "Humpty Dumpty" bears about as much resemblance to its preceding namesake as does a modern six-in-hand at Jerome Park to the old-fashioned stage coach. Every detail bears evidence of master hands being engaged in the preparation of the pantomime, and scenery, music, ballet, tricks and novelties of all kinds combine to make the entertainment the best of its kind. The only fault we may find is an *embarras des richesses*, for there are materials enough in the three "acts" to make a half dozen ordinary pantomimes. To introduce the new comers first, the ballet, excellent in *ensemble*, possesses one *premiere danseuse*, Mlle. Pagliari, who for grace, art and statuesque beauty in all her movements far surpasses all the Terpsichorean importations of late years. Mlles. Morlondo and Alexandrowa, the other *premieres*, are also artists in the true sense of the word. The Martens family, consisting of a gentleman and two ladies, gave a capital burlesque of wandering Tyrolean singers, and two of them appeared in the celebrated cat duet, which is irresistibly funny and natural withal. This latter feature alone is almost an evening's entertainment in itself. Young Adonis and little Venus, whose combined ages hardly reach seven years, displayed rare skill on the velocipede and were tumultuously applauded. The French grotesques, called the "Zigzags," did some extraordinary things in the contortion line, but they might appear to better advantage were they to select some other of their numerous acts. The last of the novelties was a very clever performer on a slack wire, one Signor Casselli. Then there was the precocious little Jennie Yeamans and the ever welcome Kiralfy troupe of Hungarian dancers. In the pantomime George L. Fox, who has elevated the business of clown to what might be called an art, outshone himself and made the performance bubble over with fun and humor. His brother Charles made his bow as the pantaloon with well deserved success, and the Kiralfys undertook the parts of two harlequins and two columbines. As may be seen, there is no lack of variety and merit in the performance, and there is every reason to expect another run for "Humpty Dumpty" equal to, if not surpassing, its former unprecedented career of a year and a half.

DAN RICE'S PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.—This veteran clown and manager appears this season on his annual farewell with something entirely new in the circus world. This is the structure known as the Paris Pavilion, in which we have a trip to Europe and return. The building is now being erected in Brooklyn, and opens on Monday night for a six days' season. It is fitted up with private boxes, parquet, family circle and all necessary adjuncts to a well regulated theatre.

### Musical and Dramatic Notes.

The Grand Opera House opens to-night with Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann in "Narcisse."

Matinées will be given to-day at the following theatres:—Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty;" Wallack's, "Blue Beard;" Booth's, "Little Nell;" Niblo's, "Fritz;" Wood's, "Lola;" Bowery and Globe, New York and Brooklyn.

Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels open at the Twenty-eighth street Opera House on Monday evening with a double troupe, comprising some of the best performers on the Ethiopian stage.

Jefferson plays "Rip" all next week at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Dan Bryant opens on Monday at his "opera house" with an immense minstrel company.

The San Francisco Minstrels are doing an unprecedented business, to judge from their announcement—"People are buying ladders to peep in the windows."

The Lingards are at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

One of the great features of the season at the Grand Opera House will be the *rentrée* of the queen of the dramatic stage, Matilda Heron.

Madame Hedwig Raabe, the comedienne who was engaged by Mr. Grau, during his visit to Europe some sixteen months ago, for a professional tour in this country during the coming season, has broken her contract with the impresario and declines to come. It seems that this is not the first time that the lady has violated her contracts, she having refused to fulfil a dozen engagements during last season in Europe, and thus causing great inconvenience to the managers.

Jerome Hopkins has returned from his Western tour, which extended as far as Aurora, Ill. The Piano-Lecture Concerts of this original artist were very successful in many places, and at Chicago Mr. Hopkins created a sensation by his performance on the same evening upon the organ as well as the piano. The Chicagoans confessed that they had never before witnessed such power and versatility in a musical artist.

## OBITUARY.

### Captain Henry R. Hovey.

Brief mention has been made in the city journals concerning the history and affairs of the late commander of the ill-fated steamship Lodona, wrecked on Cape Carnaveral on the 16th ult. The thousands on both sides of the Atlantic who have received private and official courtesies at his hands will appreciate a more extended historical notice, which we herewith append.

Captain Hovey was born at Essex, Conn., in 1816. His seafaring life commenced at a very early age and continued, with scarce an interruption, for over forty years. Until lately he was connected with the Black Star line of New York and London packets, his first voyage being as cabin boy for his brother-in-law, the late well known Captain H. L. Champlin, the founder of that line. At the age of twenty-four he commanded the ship President, and successively the Philadelphia, the Westminster, the Devonshire and the Amazon. In the winter of 1850, while in the Devonshire, he met in mid ocean the Hamburg steamship Helena Sloman, in a sinking condition, with 175 souls on board. Other vessels had been sighted by the unfortunate steamer and recognized her condition, but the wildness of the storm had seemed to preclude communication. After most laborious and perilous efforts Captain Hovey succeeded in saving the entire crew and passengers, but with the loss of one of his own boats' crews, which had swamped while passing on its errand of mercy. For this humane act Captain Hovey received the unbounded plaudits of all classes of citizens and the press throughout the country. The cities of New York and Hamburg had medals struck commemorative of the event, and presented other suitable testimonials in honor of the intrepid captain and crew. In the contemporary issues of the New York journals frequent mention may be found concerning the remarkable passages of the Devonshire. Several trips were made in the number of days usually allotted to steamers, and one in the shortest time for sailing vessels on record. In 1853 the Black Star line completed the magnificent ship Amazon, of 2,000 tons burden, built expressly for Captain Hovey and under his immediate supervision. His unsurpassed skill as a navigator and his uniform courtesy and care of his passengers made this ship for ten years a favorite on both sides of the water. To book for the Amazon was considered a guarantee of a safe and pleasant voyage. She left London November 1, 1863, with a full cargo and over one thousand cabin and steerage passengers. A storm prevented her putting to sea until the evening of the 3d, and when finally under way, and but a few miles off Margate, her lower hold was discovered to be in flames. Apparently the fire had been long smouldering in her cargo, as all efforts to get it under were unavailing. On its first discovery the shore was signalled and steam tugs had put out to her assistance. Through the heroic exertions of her officers and crew every person on board was safely got off, Captain Hovey bringing from the steerage, at the imminent risk of his life, one old man, who had become too paralyzed with fear to make any effort to escape. Soon after this occurrence Captain Hovey became part owner and commander of the Lodona. It is noticeable that just before assuming this command offers of two other steamers sailing from this port were made him. Under his able management the Lodona steadily gained in favor with shippers and made uniformly successful voyages. She had been very lately refitted with new boilers and machinery in great part, and newly decked. Originally designed for blockade running, she was entirely of iron and of unusual strength and compactness. She left this port for New Orleans with a full complement of officers and men, and has closed her record, and that of her brave captain and many of his crew, on the bleak coast which has proved the grave of so many intrepid American seamen. Captain Hovey found it not inconsistent with his profession to be a thoroughly Christian man, and it is his character as such that will longest survive in the memories of his immediate neighbors and friends.

## THE EPISCOPALIANS.

### The Church Controversy at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1871.

It is now stated that there will be no confirmation at Christ church till Bishop Whitehouse requests Mr. Cheney to present the candidates, which he will probably not do. It should be understood that the action of Mr. Cheney from the first has had the cordial support of his wardens and vestrymen. At the meeting of the vestry last night Mr. Cheney offered his resignation for the fifth time, but it was unanimously rejected.