SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

TRIPS TO THE PARKS, ISLANDS AND RIVER RESORTS—REFRESHING BREEZES AND DELIGHTFUL SCENERY.

The out-of-town resorts within easy reach of New Yorkers were well patronized yesterday, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the leaden morning sky, which seemed to announce a showery and unpleasant day. Many people were resolved, however, not to be frightened out of enjoying the invigorating sea breezes and the pleasant sight of the green fields. So, gathering up their umbrellas, overcoats and waterproofs, they sallied forth, like Virgil's hero, *in utrumque paratus*, and won the guerdon which fate reserves for valor. As the day wore on, the threatening clouds were dissipated by a genial sun, and nature appeared clad in holiday costume of brightest green. The warm atmosphere was tempered by cooling breezes, which made life doubly enjoyable. The only grumblers were the hotel keepers and lager beer venders, who were somewhat disappointed because that the rush out of the city was not so great as they had calculated upon, but even this class were willing to console themselves for the falling off in visitors by the agreeable reflection that though many remained at home those who ventured forth did their best to make up for the deficiency by enjoying themselves to the fullest extent.

Central Park received the overflowing crowds of the city who had not ventured to leave their comfortable quarters in the morning, and the shady paths were crowded during the day by happy looking promenaders. Every one was delighted with the weather for the heat of the day was tempered by perfume-laden breezes which were doubly agreeable to the workers, whose days are passed in the close and heated atmosphere of city factories and shops. There was also a large turn out of that happier class whose good fortune permits them the luxury of traps and wagons, and whose turnouts gave variety and animation to the scene. Manhattan Beach and Rockaway were visited by thousands. The boat excursions were perfectly delightful, and the lucky people who gave preference to this mode of travel were enabled to derive the greatest possible amount of pleasure from their holiday excursion without having their tempers ruffled or their nerves affected by the rapacity of a soulless corporation.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

The morning at Manhattan Beach passed rather monotonously, as there were not over a hundred persons present, the threatening weather keeping most people at home. But when the lowering clouds of the morning gave way to the bright sunshine of the afternoon it seemed as if "all the world," to use a French idiom, were flocking to the beach. From half-past one o'clock to half-past seven o'clock every train was crowded to its utmost capacity. There were fully 4,500 persons present about five o'clock, 3,400 tickets having been taken in at the railway gates and over a thousand having come by way of Bay Ridge. The season opens very promisingly for the beach. The recent stormy weather has prevented many from going there, but every fine day brings them out in crowds. The smallest number of visitors on any one day was about seven hundred, and three Sundays ago there were over seven thousand. The first regular concert of the season was given in the afternoon by Grafulla's Band at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. The following were the musical selections played:—Afternoon concert, from half-past three to five o'clock—Overture, "Velva," Reissiger; "Stabat Mater," "Cujus Animam," and "Pro Peccatis, Rossini; "Creation," chorus, "Forever Blessed be His Power" and "Achieved is the Glorious Work," Haydn; anthem, "Christ Our Passover," Wheat; "I Love," Mattei. Evening concert, from six to half-past seven—Messe Solennelle, "Gloria in Excelsis" and "Credo," Gounod; "Messiah," "Glory to God" and chorus "Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates," Handel; hymn, "Pull for the Shore," Bliss; hymn, "What Shall the Harvest Be," Sankey; "Les Rameaux," Faure; chorus, "Hallelujah," Beethoven. There were intermissions between all the pieces played, and the guests were well pleased with the music. Sacred music will be played on Sundays, and, if favorable weather continues, daily concerts will soon be introduced. The water is considered yet too cold for bathing, but as soon as any one cares to venture in they will find ample accommodations. Twelve hundred bathing houses have been put up, each one supplied with running water and gas. The ocean in front of the hotel will be lighted up every night with a large electric light, so that all who care to enjoy the witchery of sea bathing by night can do so. The other accommodations of the place, both for health and pleasure, are of the highest order.

THE ONLY DRAWBACK.

The journey from New York by way of the Greenpoint boats and Manhattan Beach cars is safe and pleasant, but the Brooklynite who attempts to reach there by way of the "rapid transit" cars is subjected to much inconvenience. It would seem that these latter lines are run on the principle of packing the greatest amount of human flesh into the smallest space. The cars going and returning yesterday, calculated to seat about forty-two persons each, were crowded with over 150. The aisles were so densely packed that many persons who wished to get out at the way stations were obliged to go to the end of the route. The platforms were jammed—over fourteen persons were counted by the HERALD reporter on each of the two platforms of one car. They were only kept from falling off by iron gates, which were shut with great difficulty by the breakmen, and which looked as though the company had provided them in the expectation of running so few cars on their trains that the platforms would be jammed. Fortunately the gates were strong and did not break with the pressure of the crowd; otherwise loss of life would have resulted.

TO CONEY ISLAND'S WEST END.

The western end of Coney Island, or that portion of it nearest to the city, burst into life yesterday. Its morning hours were inauspicious, but in the evening it was touched at once with sunshine and prosperity. The pretty excursion steamer Idlewild, all tricked out with bunting, made three trips—one in the morning at nine o'clock, again at noon and again at three P. M. The pluvial menace of the skies on Saturday night and the drear aspect of things during the earlier hours of yesterday prevented excursionists favoring the morning trip, and so not more than one hundred and fifty went down by the nine o'clock steamer. A somewhat similar complement of passengers took the midday boat, and these few hundred sparsely peopled the piazza of the New Pavilion or strolled listlessly along the beach. The appearance of the day at this time was unpromising. The blue of the sky was shut in by dull gray clouds, the wind blew with some degree of turbulence out of the northwest, and all the sea was foam crested. And apart from the evidences of attention to the public wants at the New Pavilion the indications were not those of progress and prosperity. The unsettled season seemed to have kept everything in a kind of indeterminate limbo. Work of all kinds appeared to rest in suspension, waiting the next climatic change. Nor were the popular amusements of the seaside much patronized yesterday. The swings were unswung, the crack of the rifle was not heard among the sand banks, the bathing house keepers had no custom, and until the steamer had made her third trip even the barrooms languished.

It was about half-past four o'clock when the Idlewild came down for the last time from the city. She brought over four hundred excursionists, and these gave new life and movement to the place. Besides, the day had undergone a complete change. The wind had gone down until the gay flags flapped idly against the staffs, the disenthralled sun burst out in a blaze of late glory, and the sea was all sheen and shimmer from verge to verge. The tardy season had suddenly blossomed into summer. One lady realized the fact and took to the water, from which she emerged by and by "full flushed" like Aphrodite. A few emulative men and small boys followed her example, and so the bathing season was begun. Those who went down by the late boat had only an hour and a half for recreation, and at six o'clock the Idlewild started on her return journey, carrying all the excursionists to the city without mishap or inconvenience of any kind.

ON ROCKAWAY BEACH.

It was a blue Sunday with the managers of boats, pavilions, bathing houses and steamboats running to Rockaway beach, and, as a matter of course, they were not in a very good humor. The threatening clouds that hung over the city during the morning deterred pleasure seekers from venturing out to sea, and probably not more than three thousand persons arrived at Rockaway by cars and boats. The Columbia made her usual two trips, and not more than seven hundred patronized her. The Twilight, America and Marion took down and returned probably one thousand in all. The few who, supplied with overcoats, umbrellas and wrappers, did venture out on the Columbia enjoyed a most pleasant time after all, for there was no lack of room, no stint of lager beer, and, better than all, a most entertaining programme of music by the band, which has recently been reinforced by a very clever cornet performer. The day at the beach was quite warm, the sun coming out in full glare during the afternoon. Yet the surf was almost entirely deserted. Half a score of youths of the masculine sex floundered about in the waves for a brief space of time to the amusement of the visitors, but they did not take kindly to the water, and quickly sought again the shelter of the pavilions and hotels.

UP THE HUDSON.

Notwithstanding the threatened inclemency of the weather upward of fifteen hundred happy people availed themselves of a Sunday sail up the Hudson on the steamer Plymouth Rock. It is safe to say that there is no excursion out of New York which, more than this, affords unalloyed satisfaction. First, the management spare no pains in securing comfort to the ladies and children. Second, the boat is like a great hotel, where one may enjoy every luxury from a ham sandwich and lager to a first class dinner; and, finally, the noble scenery, along the Hudson, the panorama of beauty that is everywhere spread before the eyes, and the clear, bracing air that imparts fresh vigor to the physique are attractions such as are not to be found under similar conditions of economy and convenience elsewhere. Not the least among the admirable features of the excursion was the presence of a large band, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Bent (the celebrated cornet soloist), which performed a series of popular selections from the best composers. In connection with the above was a concert in the forward grand saloon, under the direction of Mr. Frederic Intropedi, in which Messrs. Norman, Van Houten and A. G. Nichols sung selections from Vogel, Cooke, Wells and Kreutzer. Master Charles Lowe played upon the xylophone. For the further convenience of the public there was distributed among the passengers a richly embellished map of the Hudson, descriptive of every locality and the distances on either side of the great river, a want that has long been felt even by those who are in the habit of travelling to and from the city. These excursions are to be continued daily during the summer months, and when the hot weather comes will prove a boon to our weary workers.

OBITUARY.

DON MANUEL FREYRE, PERUVIAN MINISTER.

Don Manuel Freyre, the Peruvian Minister to the United States, died yesterday evening at his residence on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, in his sixty third year. He had been in the enjoyment of excellent health until about a month ago, when he was taken with pneumonia. There was nothing in the first stages indicating a serious attack but the illness of his eldest daughter gave him great uneasiness, and his solicitude for her recovery had its influence upon his mind, inducing an acute attack of heart disease, which prostrated him on Friday last, and from the effects of which he suffered until last night, when it became painfully apparent that he could not survive many hours. Yesterday morning the Rev. Father Boyle, pastor of St. Matthew's parish, administered the last sacraments of the Catholic Church and shortly afterward the dying diplomat made his will. He was conscious until the moment of death and bade his family farewell with a peaceful smile resting upon his features. Minister Freyre was born in Peru in 1815, and in early life was an officer in the Peruvian army, attaining the rank of Colonel, which he held in his subsequent official and diplomatic career. He filled the offices of Minister of State and Minister of War under the Peruvian government, and for several years occupied the position of Prefect of Lima, the Peruvian capital. In 1869 he was sent to Washington as Minister Plenipotentiary of his government. He remained in Washington until 1873, when with his family he visited Europe, returning the following year. In 1875 the Peruvian government, from lack of means, was obliged to discontinue the Washington mission and Mr. Freyre returned home, intending to retire from public life altogether. While in Lima, the importance of resuming full diplomatic relations with the United States was discussed, and the government determined to again ask Mr. Freyre to resume his former position. He reluctantly accepted, and, returning to Washington, he rented the residence of ex-Attorney General Williams, which he has since occupied. The funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Church, and the remains will be temporarily deposited in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

RIGHT REV. JOHN GREGG, D. D., BISHOP OF CORK, CLOYNE AND ROSS.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, died on Sunday, May 26. He had attained the patriarchal age of eighty, and had completed a ministry of more than fifty years. The earlier portion of his career as a churchman was passed in Dublin, where, as the incumbent of Trinity Church, he became conspicuous as a controversial preacher. Lord Carlisle, when Lord Lieutenant, promoted him to the see of Cork in 1862, and in the earlier years of his episcopate the habits he had contracted in the Dublin pulpit betrayed him from time to time into the use of language with respect to the tenets of the Catholic Church which gave deep offence. As he became better acquainted with the Catholic people among whom his lot was cast he learned to treat their religious opinions with more consideration and respect, and thus it was his good fortune to outlive the resentments which some of his earlier utterances produced, and to die in the enjoyment of the esteem of his Catholic fellow citizens. Of the Protestant Episcopal Church Dr. Gregg was a devoted servant. The zeal with which he performed his episcopal duties was admirable. His very indiscretions had something excusable in them because of the earnestness which lay beneath. It is told of him that when appointed Bishop of Cork he proceeded to learn Irish in order to be able to address the people in the vernacular tongue, an accomplishment for which, one would think, a Protestant bishop would have few occasions. He left in his diocese at least one magnificent monument in the fine church that stands on the site of the old Protestant Cathedral. The creation of this noble edifice he regarded as the crowning work of his life and its completion was the engrossing occupation of his declining days. Simple and unaffected in his life, kindly in disposition and zealous to a degree for the interests of his Church, the venerable prelate in his declining years enjoyed unbounded popularity with the members of his own persuasion, and the Catholic community unaffectedly joined in the expressions of sorrow at his death and respect for his memory. The funeral took place at Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, May 30.

THE COUNTESS OF NEWBURGH.

The death is announced from Rome of the Countess of Newburgh, a peeress of Scotland. Her Ladyship was Princess Giustiniani in the Roman States, the only child of Vincent, sixth Prince Giustiniani. She was born in 1796, and was naturalized, along with her son, by act of Parliament in 1837. She married, in September, 1815, Charles, fourth Marquis Bandini, but was left a widow in 1850. She had four daughters, who all married Italian noblemen of high rank; and also one son, Sigismund, fifth Marquis of Bandini, and Prince Bandini Giustiniani in the Roman States, who now succeeds his mother in her Scottish titles as Earl of Newburgh, Viscount Kynnaird and Baron Livingstone of Fejcraig. He married, in 1848, the daughter and co-heiress of the Cavaliere Giuseppe Maria Massania, of Rome, by whom he has a family of seven daughters and an only son, Charles, who was born in 1862. The earldom of Newburgh was created in 1660. The granddaughter of the first earl carried the title by marriage into the house of Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, with whose descendants it remained till the death of the eighth earl, when it became dormant for some years until, in 1858, the claim of the lady now dead was allowed by the House of Peers.

MARGARET, BARONESS GRAY, OF GRAY.

Margaret, Baroness Gray, of Gray, and of Kinfauns Castle, Perthshire, died on Sunday, May 5, at her residence in Grosvenor Gardens, London, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. The only daughter of the late Mr. John Grant, of Kilgraston, county Perth, by his first wife, the Hon. Margaret Gray, daughter of Francis, fifteenth Lord Gray, and sister of John, the sixteenth lord, she was born in the year 1821, and married, in November, 1840, Major the Hon. David Henry Murray, brother of the present Earl of Mansfield, but was left a widow, without children, in September, 1862. She succeeded her aunt, the seventeenth holder of the barony, in her title and estates in February, 1869. The barony of Gray dates from the year 1437, if not earlier, and stands third on the roll of Scottish barons, and is descendible to female as well as to male heirs.

CALVARY CEMETERY.

THE RECENT EXTENSION CONSECRATED BY VICAR GENERAL QUINN.

The recent addition (sixteen acres, three perches) to Calvary Cemetery, which extend its limits to the lines of Greenpoint avenue and admits of a grand entrance at the head of Gate street, Long Island City, was consecrated yesterday by the Rev. Vicar General Quinn with appropriate religious ceremonies. Over five thousand people witnessed the exercises, which were announced to begin at four o'clock, but, owing to the length of the service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, they were delayed for half an hour. The impatience of the multitude was soon quieted, however, by the appearance of the procession, which wended its way across the cemetery from the mortuary chapel to a platform and temporary altar erected in the rear ground. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul of the Cathedral came first, each wearing a small red rosette. Then came the boy choir, thirty strong, in charge of Father Kane, their leader. Acolytes bearing the vessel of holy water and censers came next, the Right Rev. Vicar General in his golden cope, and flanked by Revs. Fathers Kearney and Joyce, closing the procession.

When it reached the platform the candles on the altar were lighted, and after the choir had chanted the Litany of the Saints the Vicar General, accompanied by Rev. Father Kearney, made the circuit of the ground, blessing and sprinkling it as he proceeded, the choir, who remained on the platform, singing the "Miserere." The circuit ended, incense was burned, and after appropriate prayers the Vicar General made a brief address. He said that the Holy Catholic Church was very particular to consecrate ground for the burial of her children, and none could be buried therein but those who died in the faith. No person who by voluntary act of his own unfortunately took his own life; no person, though they belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, who had committed public crime and died without giving evidence of repentance, could be buried therein. Consecrated ground was intended for the interment of those who in the faith consecrated themselves. These grounds, said he, are added to the cemetery as a provision for the future, and as in the past so will St. Patrick's Cathedral in the future protect this resting place for the vast population of New York city, the last resting place of a majority of you now present. It is their duty to protect it from all kinds of desecration and all kinds of inconvenience to those whose friends are or will be buried here. They will also add to its appearance until it is second to no city of the dead in the century.

The Lord's Prayer, Ave Maria and a prayer for the repose of the dead, repeated in concert, closed the ceremony, which occupied about one and a half hours.

FELL FROM THE ROOF.

Vito Hippolito, aged 36 years, an Italian, returned to his home, No. 10 Jersey street, at an early hour yesterday morning. He was intoxicated. Finding the door of his residence closed, he ascended to the roof, from which he fell to the yard and was instantly killed.

THAT "CHAPTER OF HISTORY."

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON—HE DECLINES TO GIVE HIS AUTHORITY FOR THE STATEMENT MADE TO GENERAL TAYLOR, BUT BELIEVES IT TO BE TRUE.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8, 1878.

The HERALD correspondent called upon General Joseph E. Johnston this morning and asked him if he had read the "Chapter of History" in the HERALD of yesterday. The General in reply said:—

My note to General Taylor was a private note, published without my being consulted. I have no authority to give my authority. I got a note from General Taylor yesterday morning, dated Monday last, saying that he had written to the HERALD and sent a copy of my note. As to this matter I can say nothing, because I am not at liberty to name my authority. General Taylor ought to have consulted me before publishing my note, which was written to him in reply to a letter he wrote to me on the subject of a friendly conversation we had two years ago.

NOTE FROM GENERAL JOHNSTON

General Johnston then gave the HERALD correspondent the following communication in reply to the matter published in the HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—In regard to your question in relation to my note published in General Taylor's communication in the HERALD of the 6th inst., I can only say that the note was not written for publication, and as I am not authorized by my informant I can say nothing on the subject for the press.

Most respectfully yours, J. E. JOHNSTON.

In conclusion General Johnston said that of course he regarded General Taylor's statement as true, and he wished he could join General Taylor in the publication. He said he did not know where his informant was now, but he was an old acquaintance whom he knew well in former years.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN AND THE GRANT-TAYLOR CONTROVERSY—HE DECLINES TO CRITICISE GRANT AND HIS WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

A HERALD representative on Saturday visited General George B. McClellan, the old commander of the Army of the Potomac and now Governor of New Jersey, at his elegant residence, located on the brow of the Orange Mountain, facing eastward and commanding a view which can scarcely be equalled in this part of the Union. The object of the HERALD reporter's visit to the General was to obtain his views touching General Grant's Wilderness campaign and the controversy started by General Dick Taylor.

UNWILLING TO CRITICISE.

The moment the object of the interview was broached General McClellan promptly said that he could say nothing whatever on the subject beyond the fact that he had casually heard the matter talked about among friends some months before General Taylor's article appeared. As to the right or the wrong of the issue now raised he could positively say nothing. Indeed, he was frank to say that he knew nothing about the matter except upon hearsay and from what he had read in the HERALD and other journals.

HERALD REPORTER—What are your views, General, of the Wilderness campaign and of the report that 100,000 troops had been deliberately sacrificed?

GENERAL MCCLELLAN—I much prefer to continue the silence I have always maintained on questions of this character. My own views of the water route are on record in my report to President Lincoln. Under no circumstance would I criticise General Grant and his Wilderness campaign. I have seen so much wild and foolish criticism of movements and acts by those ignorant of the governing facts—have seen (here the General became very emphatic, as if speaking from personal experience) so much injustice done to men, to their acts and to their motives, that I have learned to be cautious about criticism and to be charitable in my conclusions. While I desire to be distinctly understood as saying that I have never wavered in my belief that the overland route in the movement on Richmond was not the true and wise one, and that the water route was, I am free to say that it is possible that, had I been in General Grant's position, having his lights and information, I might have done exactly as he did. The general in command is the only one who, having all the information, can properly decide what is best to be done. As for General Grant, he and I have always been on the friendliest terms, and under no circumstance could I be induced to criticise his military movements."

After a few minutes' pleasant conversation on other topics the interview closed and the reporter withdrew.

COTTON REPORT.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 9, 1878.

The following is the report of the Cotton Exchange for the month of May:—

GEORGIA—One hundred and forty-seven replies were received from sixty-one counties. The area of land planted in cotton this season was slightly an increase over last year—say two per cent. The weather has been unusually fine and favorable for the plant. The stands are generally very good and the crop ten days to two weeks ahead of last year. The labor is about the same as last year, both as to numbers and efficiency. Where fertilizers are generally used the increase has been from ten to fifteen per cent over last season. The present condition of the crop is good. The spring was early and the preparation of land for planting better than usual. The fields are clear of grass and the plant is growing rapidly.

FLORIDA.—Thirty-two replies were received from thirteen counties. The area planted in cotton this year was about the same as last year. The spring was cool and damp, but on the whole the weather has been more favorable this season than last. The stands of cotton are very good, and the crop in a more forward state than last year, probably as much as ten days ahead. Labor is good and about the same in number as last year. Little or no fertilizers are ever used in this State. The present condition of the crop is most promising. The first bloom in this State was this year on May 28, and last year on June 13. The condition of the sea island crop is not as good as usual; less land was planted, and the plant in appearance is ten days behind what it was at this date last year.

THE PLANT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, June 9, 1878.

The report of the Charleston Exchange, based on seventy-seven replies from twenty-eight counties in South Carolina, says the acreage planted shows an average increase over last year of five per cent. The weather, with few exceptions, has been more favorable and the plant is much more forward, the estimates varying from five to thirty days, averaging ten days earlier. Labor is abundant and more efficient. The use of commercial fertilizers varies considerably, several counties reporting a decrease and others an increase, the average showing an increase of six per cent. Where the use of commercial fertilizers has decreased a large increase in those of home manufacture is reported. Eleven counties report considerable damage from cutworms, making replanting necessary. On the whole reports are very favorable for a good crop.

REPORT OF THE NEW ORLEANS EXCHANGE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9, 1878.

The following is the Cotton Exchange's crop report for May:—

LOUISIANA.—From thirty-seven parishes we have eighty-seven replies of the average date of May 31. The area of land planted, as compared with last year, is reported by fifty-seven correspondents to be the same, while eleven estimate an increase of about four per cent and thirteen a decrease of ten per cent. The average decrease is one and a half per cent. The character of the weather has been more favorable than last year, and stands of cotton are good and from ten days to two weeks earlier than at the same time last year. While some few report labor less in number the majority state that it is about the same, and much more efficient than for many years. The use of fertilizers has been very limited, such as have been used being principally barnyard scrapings and cotton seed. The condition of the crop is generally good, with some complaint of grass, owing to too much rain.

MISSISSIPPI.—We have received one hundred and twenty-one responses from thirty-five counties, dated from May 26 to June 4.

Sixty-six answers state the average to be the same as last year. Twenty-two report an increase of from three to ten per cent and two from fifteen to thirty per cent, while eighteen report a decrease of from two to ten per cent, and nine of from fifteen to thirty per cent, the average being barely one per cent increase. The weather has been very favorable, according to most of the replies received. In some counties, however, heavy rains early in the season caused planting to be delayed, while in others the weather in the fore part of the spring was very good and as favorable for planting this year as last. Since then there has been much rain and unfavorable weather for cultivation. The stands are generally good, and where complaints are made the causes are either that the seed was defective or that the weather had retarded the growth. With but few exceptions cotton is reported to be about two weeks earlier than last year. Labor has been good and efficient. Commercial fertilizers have not been used. The present condition of the crop is very encouraging. The plant looks healthy and is growing rapidly.

ARKANSAS.—We have fifty-one replies from twenty-five counties of the average date of the 31st ult. Six report an increase of acreage of five per cent, two of eight per cent, seven of ten per cent and thirty-one the same acreage. One reports a decrease of five per cent and four ten per cent, the average of the whole being one per cent increase. The weather up to the 10th of May was very unfavorable, the crop being affected by heavy rains and badly in the grass. Since then, however, the weather has been dry and favorable. The stands are good, and the crop is about five to ten days earlier than last season. Labor is universally reported as good and efficient. The present prospect compared with last year is very good. No commercial fertilizers have been used.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Rentz Female Minstrels open in Boston tonight and close the season in Brooklyn next week. The company sail for Europe in September.

The European Museum, at No. 729 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has an interesting and instructive collection.

Herman Linde, the German reader of Shakespeare in English, made his appearance as an English speaking actor in "Macbeth," at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, last week. His success was not complete and satisfactory.

At the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this week Mr. Harry Meredith, a well known and favorite actor in the Quaker City, makes his appearance in an Irish play, called "The Shamrock." Robert Emmet (Mr. Meredith) is the hero, and the piece is said to be of a higher order of merit than the usual roaring Irish drama.

The summer season at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, begins attractively. This week "The Three Guardsmen" is to be placed upon the stage with an excellent cast, embracing W. E. Sheridan, Lewis James, Mark Bates, John A. Lane and Miss Annie Ward Tiffany, all members of the regular stock company of that establishment.

Messrs. Gammill & Scott, lessees of the Philadelphia Chestnut Street Theatre, have, for three years, conscientiously endeavored to establish in the Quaker City a first class theatre, modelled upon the plan of Wallack's, discarding the star system and relying for attractions upon the selection of good plays, handsomely mounted and rendered by a strong, regular company. It is everywhere admitted that Messrs. Gammill & Scott have deserved substantial support, but they have not received it, and they have closed their third season without a good financial result. Mr. Scott retires from the management and Mr. Gammill, with renewed efforts, will conduct the theatre next season.

It has been well said that the musical quack's sole ambition is to get his pupil so that he or she can execute some seemingly difficult piece in such a manner that the untutored ear will imagine it correctly done. He then has a living advertisement, which he uses for the sole purpose of taking in fresh victims, and so goes on from mouth to mouth and year to year, leaving destruction at every step. The pupils themselves, or those acting in their behalf, do not exercise a sufficient amount of care in their selection of a teacher.

An attraction is promised for Cape May this season in the form of a course of summer lectures, from some of our leading statesmen and others, to be delivered under the auspices of the Board of Managers of the projected New Jersey State Inebriate Asylum, the proceeds to go toward the proposed institution. Invitations have been sent to Mr. James G. Blaine, Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, Mr. Roscoe Conkling, Mr. N. P. Banks, General W. T. Sherman, General James Longstreet, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Wendell Phillips, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; John G. Whittier, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Francis Murphy, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Daniel Dougherty and George H. Stuart. Some of these have already accepted, and most of the others are expected to do so.

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED.

Bogus trade dollars have been extensively uttered in Williamsburg during the past week, so that the police have received strict orders to look out for them and the parties passing them. On Saturday night numerous parties along Graham avenue suffered at the hands of the men, who worked together. Roundsman Kelzer and Patrolman Finegan noticed a party acting queerly, and after following them some time took two in custody shortly after midnight. At the Stagg street station house one of the bad coins was found on them, though they had plenty of good silver. They gave their names as William Ruble, aged twenty-four years, of No. 110 Fifteenth street, and Edward Dunscombe, aged twenty-two years, of No. 49 Cheever place. They are both well connected and of good family. Yesterday numerous parties who had been victimized called at the station house and positively identified them as the men who had passed bad trade dollars on them.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination	Office.
Nevada	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Abyssinia	June 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Elysia	June 12	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Denmark	June 12	London	69 Broadway
St Laurent	June 12	Havre	55 Broadway
City of Brussels	June 13	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
State of Indiana	June 13	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Wieland	June 13	Hamburg	61 Broadway
England	June 15	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Victoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Donau	June 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Germanic	June 15	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Schiedam	June 15	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Wyoming	June 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Canada	June 19	London	69 Broadway
Bothnia	June 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Labrador	June 19	Havre	55 Broadway
Baltic	June 20	Liverpool	37 Broadway
State of Louisiana	June 20	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Pommerania	June 20	Hamburg	61 Broadway
The Queen	June 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway
City of Richmond	June 22	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
Circassia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Switzerland	June 22	Antwerp	52 Broadway
City of New York	June 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Rotterdam	June 28	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Algeria	June 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Utonia	June 29	London	7 Bowling Green
Canada	June 29	Havre	55 Broadway
Adriatic	June 27	Liverpool	37 Broadway
St of Pennsylvania	June 27	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Suevia	June 27	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Chester	June 29	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
Devonia	June 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar	June 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Montana	July 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	July 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Gellert	July 4	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Anchoria	July 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	July 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	July 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.			HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	4 28		Sandy Hook	morn	3 01
Sun sets	7 30		Gov. Island	morn	3 46
Moon sets	morn	1 03	Hell Gate	morn	5 31

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1878.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer England (Br), Thompson, Liverpool May 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse and 197 passengers to F W J Hurst. Arrived at 3:45 PM. June 2, lat 49 30, lon 31 02, spoke bark Astronom (Ger), from London for New York; 4th, lat 45 50, lon 42 40, a German schooner-rigged steamer, bound E; same day, lat 45 31, lon 43 20, a ship-rigged steamer bound E.

Steamer Horrox (Br), Mitchell, Rio Janeiro May 19, with mdse and passengers to Busk & Jevons. June 8, had heavy SW to NW winds, with lightning and heavy rains.

Steamer Niagara, Curtis, Havana June 5, with mdse and passengers to J E Ward & Co.

Steamer New York, Quick, New Orleans 6 days, with mdse to Bogart & Morgan. June 4, Richard Sawyer, seaman, age 45, of Brighton (E), died suddenly and was buried at sea.

Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Ocean Chief (of Banff), Cook, Shanghai Feb 13, with teas to G F Bailey. Passed Anjer March 7, Cape of Good Hope 14th, St Helena 25th and crossed the Equator May 11 in lon 23 30; lost NE trades in lat 12 N; had light southerly winds most of passage; March 25, lat 27 8, lon 65 E, spoke ship Geraldine (Br), from Calcutta for London; April 25, off St Helena, spoke ship Candidate (Br), from Manila for Liverpool.

Bark Royal Alfred (of Liverpool), Fisher, Calcutta 129 days, with mdse to W H Brown & Co; vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 7, Ascension 25th, and crossed the Equator 30th, in lon 32 37.

Bark Northern Queen (Br), Ward, Antwerp April 9, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken. Anchored in the lower bay for orders.

Bark Helvetia (Nor), Ingebrethsen, Bordeaux April 15, in ballast, to Punch, Baye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark San Luigi (Ital), Trapani, Trapani 80 days, with sal, to Lauro, Monterey & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 14.

Bark Emma (Ital), Zanuffoi, St Vincent, CVI, 35 days, in ballast, to order.

Bark Hornet, Hopkins, Porto Cabello 15 days, with coffee to Dallett, Boulton & Co. May 29, lat 21 57, lon 68 50, spoke brig Eugenia, from Mayaguez for New York; June 4, lat 31 30, lon 72 20, passed a vessel's bottom and a quantity of wreck stuff.

Bark Hancock, King, Cienfuegos 16 days, with sugar to J M Aviles & Co; vessel to Minor & Houghton.

Bark Daring, Anderson, Cardenas via Delaware Breakwater 15 days, with sugar to E D Morgan & Co; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Batavia, Sawyer, Matanzas 10 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Bark Stillman B Allen, Taylor, Matanzas 13 days, with sugar to order; vessel to V H Brown & Co.

Bark Morning Star (Br), Sisson, St Iago May 1 and Guantanamo 20th, with sugar to Brooks & Co; vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Macassar (Fr), Lacue, Padang 120 days, with mdse to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 10, and crossed the Equator May 7, in lon 35 03.

Brig Pearl, Brightman, Port Spain, Trinidad, 21 days, with sugar and molasses to D Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Favorite, Irons, Point-a-Pitre, Guad, 16 days, with sugar and molasses to H Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr Belle Brown, Hunt, St Pierre, Mart, 16 days, with sugar to H Swan & Son; vessel to Haviland & Pressey.

Schr Georgia Sheppard, Hall, Matanzas 14 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr Hastings, Chase, Eleuthera 8 days, with fruit to Wm Douglass; vessel to B J Weinberg & Co.

Schr Orval Smith, Saunders, Fernandina 10 days, with lumber, to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr Wm Todd, Wood, Fernandina 12 days, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons. June 7, off Hog Island, picked up a vessel's house, apparently that of a steamer.

Schr Samuel L Russell, Smith, Jacksonville 13 days, with lumber to Alsop and Clark; vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Roberts, Georgetown, S C, 5 days, with naval stores to Bolmer, Potter & Co; vessel to E D Hurlburt & Co. June 5, lat 36 50, lon 74 46, spoke schr Lizzie Dakers (Br), Buckman, from Arroyo, P R, for New York (and supplied her with provisions).

Schr T W Thomas, Hall, Newbern, NC, 8 days, with shingles to order.

Schr John Lenthel, Horton, Alexandria.

Schr H L Slaght, Rutter, Georgetown, DC.

Schr A H Perry, Perry, Georgetown, DC.

Schr A W Parker, Dean, Georgetown, DC, for Taunton, Mass.

Schr Napoleon, Gandy, Virginia.

Schr Mary Emma, Keiarr, Virginia.

Schr Rhoda Holmes, Green, Baltimore.

Schr Rodney Parker, Yates, Baltimore for New Haven.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Maggie Masters (Br), Malcolm, Windsor, NS, for New York.

Schr S S Kendall, Neilson, Bangor for New York.

Schr Garland, Lindsley, Bangor for New York.

Schr Abner Taylor, Dodge, Bangor for New York.

Schr Wm Thomas, Littlejohn, Gardiner, Me, for New York.

Schr James Holmes, Ryder, Frankfort, Me, for New York.

Schr Congress, York, Portland, Me, for New York.

Schr Wm Scott, Pressey, Rockland for New York.

Schr Red Jacket, Kendall, Rockland for New York.

Schr Ida Hudson, Kenniston, Rockland for New York.

Schr Carrie L Hix, Hix, Rockland for New York.

Schr Constitution, Trueworthy, Rockland for New York.

Schr Gem, Hall, Rockland for New York.

Schr Mary B Smith, Maloney, Thomaston for New York.

Schr Mary E Hoxie, Chapman, Block Island for New York.

Schr Maud Webster, Wentworth, Nantucket for New York.

Schr John Crockford, Hart, Providence for New York.

Schr O F Hawley, Hubbard, Providence for New York.

Schr Kate Kallahan, Hor