The election of Newton Booth, Governor of Call-grain, to fill the office of United States Senator for mx years, commencing March, 1875, may be considered the first practical step toward establishing a new party organization whose sympathies are with the Western farmers' or grange movement, and at the same time uncompromisingly opposed to the majority in Congress who support the ad-ministration through thick and thin. Its princies are opposed to the usurpations in Louisiana, the epotism of the Executive, the appointment of illior Bingham to Japan, the retention of sey at New Orleans, and that policy which is best of all illustrated in the backs nomination of a ross-roads attorney to the highest seat on the Sench of the Supreme Court of the United States, ade illustrious by its occupancy by Jay, Marshall, but far from being the ablest, representative of the elemn and indignant protest of the people of ifornia against this state of things, and particularly against the encroachments of the Central Pacific Railroad, backed by the support of the federal government, which, persevering in its outrageous designs, very nearly reduced California

THE RETIRING SENATOR. Eugene Casseriy, who has retired from the mited States Senate, though not having sucseeded in appearing prominently before the eyes of the nation, was yet one of the ablest, most instrious and upright members of that body. The absence of such a man from the councils of the country is really a public loss. He took an active part in the last fall campaign, and so far influenced public opinion as to have returned a Legislature opposed to railroad monopoly and to the designs of men who labored to debauch pointies in the in-terest of jobs and unworthy personal ambition. The result was a complete administration defeat. It brought into existence a new party, called independents (nicknamed Dolly Vardens), composed of democrats and republicans, who united their political fortunes as the best and only means of resisting the encroachments of the Central Pacific Railroad, that solight to secure entire con-trol of the governmental machinery of the State. This corporation had been the recipient of osidies from Congress, from the Legislature and from municipalities. It endeavored to still further acquire more largesses, while and charged exorbitant passenger and freight rates. It exercised the vast power it possessed of making or marring towns by establishing or dis continuing stations on its long route, and generally played the part of a tyrannical and greedy monopoly. It got control of the republican organ-ization, and, having secured the services of unscrupulous wireworkers, attempted to elect a Legislature that would be sure to choose a suc cessor to Mr. Casserly in their interest to the United States Senate. The federal office-holders

THE LATE GREGON ELECTION. Something like a similar attempt was made in the adjoining State of Oregon soon after by the federal office-holders in that quarter. The death of Mr. Wilson, representative elect to Congress, caused State conventions of both parties to semble in order to nominate sandidates to fill the vacancy. Senator Hipple-Mitchell insisted upon an endors ment from the republiassemblage. He got it by a hard grie through the assistance of the aforesaid federal office-holders, but a portion of the delegates, who could not entirely approve of the republicans of Oregon was, not so much the choice of a member of Congress as it was the endorsement of Mitchell's character. The democratic candidate (Nesmith) was elected by large majority, and the republican candidate and piatform, including the whitewashing resolution concerning Mitchell, were repudiated.

slavishly took sides with the railroad, and it turned out that the railroad also made a deep impression ong the small fry managers of demogratio con-

THE INDEPENDENTS. In California a large section of voters broke away from both parties last fall and formed a new

In California a large section of voters broke away from both parties last fall and formed a new organization. Its chief, if not only, object was to deleat the designs of the monopoly. They had felt the heavy hardships of its role. It had lettered every healthful public energy; its tyrany was considered absolute, and the people came to the concusion that there was no escape except at the polls. Independent candidates for the Legislature were nominated, and resulted in the choice of 2 democrats, 37 administration republicans and 41 independents or Dolly Vardens—the latter being pledged to vote for no man but an anti-railroad candidate to the United States Senate.

OUVERNOR BOOTH GOES OVER.

During the campaign Governor Booth declared in layor of the independents, thus going against the party that had placed him in the gubernatival chair. Senator Casserly, who, there was every reason to believe, desired to be his own successor, had stood up manufully in Congress against the railroad agreessions, particularly in defeating its enories to get possession of Goat Island. He took also an active part in securing the nomination of anti-monopoly democratic candidates; but he got into difficulty with the small-fry politicians of his own party above mentioned, who had put in the field men known to be in layor of measures against the public good. The upshot was that the Dolly Varden candidates for the Legislature were composed of half democrats and half republicans pledged to either vote for Casserly or Booth. But the resignation of the former just on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature put a new face on the situation. He undoubtedly improved Booth's chances, and, as the straight out or administration republicans were opposed to him to the bitter end, they considering him an ingraire and a deserter from their ranks, he could only be successful by a union of the democrats and republicans in his support.

Mr. Casserly residence of account of ill health.

they considering him an ingrate and a deserter from their ranks, he could only be successful by a union of the democrats and republicans in his support.

Mr. Casserly resigned on account of ill health, and, it would appear, selected the time for this action so that the Legislature, instead of the Governor, should fill the vacancy for his unexpired term. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of his constituents, who were taken much by surprise when his retirement was announced. Mr. Casserly urged up to the last a caucus nonination, and some were erroneously of opinion that he had views looking to his own election for the term commencing in 1875, when his health would be, it was thought, restored. He was opposed to Boots; and the leading democratic papers were likewise against the Governor receiving the support of men of that party. It would, therefore, appear that the late Senator was in favor of farley for the six years' term. Mr. Casserly, it is stated, did not find the United States Senate congenial. He was indisposed to consent to rushing built strongth without proper consideration, and some of his fellow members may have considered him slow when asking for time to examine proposed mensures. Mr. Casserly is a very able and upright statesman. He is a finished scholar, and in that respect was an ornament to the Senate. His familiarity with international and constitutional law, his proficency in modern innguages and his experience in legislative matters made him one of the best though not among the most brilliant members of the upper chamber of Congress. He retires to engage in the practice of law and the management of his large estate.

The present Governor of California, Newton Booth, who has just been chosen United States Senator for six years, commencing March, 1875, has risen within a comparatively brief period into a position of considerable importance before the found of the strictest type, he turned, as stated, against his party during the counity, A republican of the strictest type, he turned, as stated, a

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIPS.

Sketches of the Successful Candidates.

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The DOLLY VARDEN PARTY.

The Heavens Raining Colden Mint Drops.

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chieft indebted to his success to the votes of democrats. Nevertheiess he is looked upon as the special representative of the new Dolly Varden party.

THE RAILBOAD DEFOT.

The Central Pacific Company did not yield all hope of carrying their points up to the last moment. It had supporters among the straight democrats and republicans, but the former, through the exertions of Mr. Casserly, were kept bound by the action of their party caucus. Billy Carr, of Vigilance Committee renown, was to be seen everywhere in the Capitol using arguments, some of them, it is said, of a solid character, to defeat Booth, or at least to postpone an election. The numerous ballotings proved that he did not work in vain. A San Francisco paper, after the meeting of the Legislature, stated that the very heavens were raning golden mind drops and that there appeared to be a hurricane of greenbacks in Sacramonto. Besides this the monopoly secured the aid of several hewspapers that played last and loose in its interest. But all their exertions proved nugatory. There can be no doubt that the company has expended a large sum of money since last September. All they have to show now is discombiture at every point for their outlay. The body vardens, as a matter of course, are in high giec over the election of Governor Booth.

The republicans nominated James McM. Shafter and the democrats J. M. Farley, chairman of the Senate Indicary Committee, to fill the vacancy for the long term. Booth was the candidate of the Polly Vardens. Up to the latest moment the adherents of the two regular parties stuck to their nominges, and they were urged to continue in this course by the Central Facilic agents. The latter represented Booth as a retailer of whiskey, coffee, mackerel, pins and needles. He was condemmed as a time-server, whose only object was to obtain distinction without regard to principle. It was no ordinary effort for many democratic and republican members to vote, as they had to do in the end, for a bitter political opponent, and for a man win ha

lance Committee in 1856. His character stood so high that not a word was attered to his discredit at a time when few magistrates escaped harsh criticism. After retiring from the Bench Judge Hager was elected a member of the State Senate, where he was instrumental in effecting many needed reforms in the civil and criminal laws of the State. He visited Europe last year and, before returning to California, was married to a lady belonging to one of the most distinguished Catholic families in Missouri.

Judge Hager will bring to the United States Senate, if elected, great experience in public affairs, sound judgment and a varied and extended fund of knowledge. As a lawyer and jurist he will command great respect, and he will, undoubtedly, prove a very useful member of Congress. He is not gifted with the more graceful traits of oratory; but his speeches are characterized by directness and clearness, with a certain finish that shows the training and tastes of a scholar. Judge Hager is a consistent democrat, rather inclined to favor the doctrine of State rights. He supported McClellan and Seymour for the Presidency, and has always taken a quiet, but positive, interest in the local affairs of the party. Judge Hager is possessed of a handsome iortune, and is interested in many enterprises of public importance. Ex-Governor Downey and others have been mentioned for the vacancy in Senator Casserly's term; but as Hager is the choice of the democratic caucus, and as half the independents are of that persuasion, there is little or no doubt of his success.

Rejoicings Over the Election of Booth-Hager's Chances.

BAN PRANCISCO, Dec. 21, 1873. The election of Mr. Booth to the United States Senate was the signal for great rejoicing throughthe State.

Judge Hager, anti-railroad candidate, but a democrat, holds the lead on the balloting for the short term, and, it is believed, will be elected. Mr. Shafter stands second in lavor and Mr. Cole third, The two last named are republicans.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Semi-Annual Ordination at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, N. Y., December 20, 1873.

After a week's retreat, conducted by Rev. P. Daubresse, S. J., New York, the following gentle-men were promoted to their respective orders by Right Rev. Bishop McNeirney, condjutor of

Right Rev. Bishop McNeirney, coadjutor of Albany:

To Priesthood.

Revs. John S. Colton, William J. Foy and John J. McGiveney, archdiocese of New York; Michael Clune, diocese of Albany; James J. Chitick and John McNuity, diocese of Boston; Michael T. Madden, diocese of Rochester; Thomas Plunket, diocese of Ogensburg.

To Deaconship.

Revs. John J. Corr. Damel B. Cronin, Peter Farrell, John W. Morris, Wm. J. Ward, archdiocese of New York; Martin Hughes, John F. Hylaud, James A. Kelly, Prancis D. McGuire, diocese of Albany; John B. Galvin, M. M. McDonaid, Thomas E. Power, James N. Supple, diocese of Boston; John T. A. McMahon, diocese of Hartford; William Morrin, diocese of Rochester; Daniel J. O'Sullivan, diocese of Rochester; Daniel J. O'Sullivan, diocese of Boston; John S. W.-Deaconship.

Revs. W. J. Hogan, archdiocese of New York; W. J. Ryan, diocese of Boston; James F. Fitzgeraid, diocese of Springfield; J. E. O'Sullivan, diocese of Albany.

To Minor onders.

Albany.

TO MINOR ORDERS.

Messrs. John F. Doyle, Joseph P. Egau, James W. Hayes, John A. Hurley, James F. Kieley, Patrick J. Martin, Hugh F. McCabe, John A. Noonan, archidocese of New York; James F. Collins, diocese of Albany; James Keegan, Michael D. Murphy, John M. Mulcahy, Laurence J. O'Toole, diocese of Boston: Fred R. Rauber, Thomas L. Rossiter, diocese of Rochester; John E. Garrity, John T. O'Keele, diocese of Springfield.

TO, TONSURE.

diocese of Springfield.
TO TONSURE.
Messrs. M. McSwiggan, archdiocese of New York: James F. Collins and Francis Cunningham, diocese of Albany; John F. Cummins, James J. Keegan and Laurence J. O'Toole, diocese of Boston; John E. Garrity, diocese of Springfield.

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| Priests | 200 |
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| Sub-deacons | |
| Minor ordersf | 200 |
| Tonsure | 100 |
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AMERICAN SATTRE

Only a few days ago we had occasion to review the latest work of a novelist who throughout a long and industrious career evinced a decided partiality for the ideal. To-day the antithesis of that opportunity presents itself, and in "The Glided Age" of Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (better known as Mark Twain) and Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, we find a story in which the real is continually obtruding itself without any of those airy touches by which actualities are invested with poetry. No reviewer would be in the right who handled this handle a story pure and simple. True, the guise and the name of tale are given to it. Upon the title page the authors emphatically announce it as "a tale of to-day," But it is so in none of the senses in which the phrase is appropriately employed. The literary career of Mr. Clemens and Mr. Warner creates the presupposition of their inability to compose a work that shall contain those elements which go to the making of a good story. Neither of them has yet given evidence that he could command an inter esting plot, the conduct of which would develop lifelike characters. Each of them, however, has expressed his talents in a method eminently pleasing, and perhaps the hope would not have been wild that their united powers would produce cution and altogether entertaining in character. It would not have been unwise to expect some thing of unusual interest from two literary souls with but a single thought, two humoristic hearts that beat as one. We admit that something unusual has been pro-

duced-something unusually clever, too-only it is not, strictly speaking, a tale, and we suspect that the two writers from whom it has emanated are quite as well aware of the fact as we are and have made use of the term because it is serviceable and taking. Not a few of us in this age like to read satires, so that they are not called by that name. We prefer discovering the sneer for ourselves. "The Gilded Age" is a satire. The subject is life in the United States, that loud, brasen, hectoring life of which the newspapers are the chronicle and to which home nooks and pure affections present so complete and touching a contrast. "The Gilded Age" is a crystallization of Americanisms. The title is a happy one, insinuating, as it does, the difference between that golden apocryphal time when the world was divinely slow and indolently sensuous and the present meretricious transition stage. when it is straining forward from the creduities and superstitions of the past to the scepticisms and scientific certainties of the future. The idea of writing a satire upon such a theme must often have occurred to clever men. The theme was too suggestive not to be obvious. Mr. Clemens and Mr. Warner have done well to enter into copartnership. We shall not pretend to transact the task of dividing what each has performed, but are quite contented to accept the closing assertion of the preface—that "there is scarcely a chapter that does not bear the marks of the two writers of the book." We know that Mr. Clemens could furnish not only a great deal of eccentric humor, but vivid, picturesque and serious description, if occasion arose. We know, too, that Mr. Warner could be depended upon for pathetic and poetical touches as well as for quaint wit and siy insinuation. The temperaments of the two writers have admirably

blended in the composition. There are no awk-ward creaks and crevices of style.

The book is divided into 63 chapters, and occu. ples nearly 600 pages, of a little more than the average size. The story is nothing as a story. Its interest is due entirely to the numerous clever hits on certain social phonomena in the United States. A couple, 'Squire Hawkins and bis wife, residing at Obedstown, East Tennessee, adopt, at different times, a little boy and a little girl, and educate candidate that the bolly varden party will grow and extend in other States.

The Democratic Convention nominated John S. Hager to fill Senator Casserly's unexpired term. The republicans nominated ex-senator Cole, who has since withdrawn from the contest. The independents did not name any candidate, and it is therefore to be presumed that Mr. Hager will be elected to-day. This gentleman is a native of New Jersey, and is about 50 years old. He has seen considerably in public life. Emigrating to California in 1849 he immediately entered upon the practice of law. His ability and success soon brought him into prominence, and in 1854 he was elected Judge of the Fourth District Court (corresponding with the New York Supreme Court) for Six years. In this capacity he distinguished himself by Brulless, Impariments, Many important suits including the hitganions of Adams & Co. and Gage, Bacon & ... were disposed of in the tribunal over which he presided Judge Hager had to brave the storm of the Viglance Committee in 1854. His character stood so high that not a word was gettered to his discredit at a time when few magazirates escaped harsh criticism. After retiring from the Bench Judge them as their own. The little girl is named Laura and the little boy is named Clay. In process of tion of those crimes committed in the United States which so frequently go unpunished and of the casualties which ought to be called crimes. The burning and wreck of the Boreas, described in chapter fourth, are an unexaggerated reproduc tion of what is taking place around us almost every month. The description severely winds up with the satirical verdict "No one to blame," The project of Colonel Sellers for raising mules for the Southern markets is a satire upon the fraudulency and soap-bubble speculation of capitalists. The work is full of hints and descriptions that take their rise from the frauds and outrages under which the country has groaned for so many years. Family, social and national questions are all cleverly satirized, and a Quaker family residing in Philadelphia is judiciously introduced for the sake of heightening the contrast The principal member of this family of Priends is Ruth Bolton, who is educating herself for the medical profession, and pursues the study of dis section with as much enthusiasm as though it be longed to the gentler arts. The two classes of women represented by the quiet and plodding Buth, with no ambition but that of excelling in profession for which she believes herself suited. and by Laura Hawkins, plunged amid the bitter brilliances of Washington Society and more than suspected of sharing in the gains and glories of lobbyism, have received telling lilustration. We are not now praising the skill with which individual character is drawn, for little or no attempt is made to draw individual character, but the smartness with which two very opposite classes of women are indicated. The authors portray species, not individuals. Balloon ascen-sions and railroad accidents occur often enough to render it impossible for the reader to for-get that the scene is laid in the United States. The monument erected to the memory of the Father of his Country—a monument begun, but, of course, never completed—calls forth some strokes of bitter but not unjust humor. The means by which preferment is obtained in Washington are amply satirized. Among the other excellent hits are the items among the appropriation of \$200,000; the reason why Philip was put off the railway car, and the success be met with in his endeavor to obtain redress; the peremptory patronage of country landlords; the tocracies found at Washington; the comparison be-tween Newport and Long Branch; the conversation peculiar to high life, detailed on page 305; the American taste in literature as evinced by Laura's visit to a popular book store; sharp fighting in the House of Representatives; Senator Dilworthy's address to the Sunday school children; the sketch of Judge O'Shaunnessey; the verdict of insanity brought in by the jury in the case of Laura when she is tried for the murder of Colonel Seiby, and the testimony of Mr. Noble in regard to the great

bribery case. All these are excellent points and are made strong use of It will therefore be seen that "The Glided Age" is strongly realistic. It transfers incidents and institutions bodily into its pages and leaves them to speak for themselves. This, of course, is not the highest kind of art. It is art of that nature which highest kind of art. It is art of that nature which constructs local dramas and seeks to give them a sensational interest; it neither dissects character nor puts it together. The paradox is only in seeming when we add that the effect is so extremely actual that it ceases to appear real. When Peg Woffington, in "Masks and Faces," cuts the painted face from the canvas and inserts her own in the crifice that is left she gives an anaacious example of the realistic, and it is impossible to believe that any one who looked upon her could have been deceived for a moment. The principle is the same with everything that concerns art.

solutely necessary to attain such a resemblance to nature as shall touch and move us. As an expention of individual human character, therefore, and of that intertangle of passion, motive and exter-nal incident of which life is made up, "The Gilded Age" is entitled to no rank at all; but as a clever though rude satire upon certain customs and in-stitutions, many of which deserve contempt and reprobation, it will scarcely be too highly praised. It would be pleasant to have encountered more frequent specimens of that serious and even poetical writing of which both these suthors are capable. It would be pleasant to have seen the same grim and implacable humor now and then softened by the charms of a more mellow style. But then, again, we are met by the staiwart, undeniable fact that the treatment which the authors have seen that the treatment which the authors have seen fit to give to their subject will probably win for it in this country a larger number of readers than any other treatment could have done. With the ridiculous and wicked frauda satirized all of us are more or less familiar. In this book they have all been grouped together and shown in a strong and humorous light, which will prove very attrac-tive to the mass. It is painful to be compelled to own that such a book may be justified; it is more painful to be obliged to admit that American sensitiveness will not be wounded by it.

* "I'nd Gilded Age." by Mark Twain and Charles Dud ley Warner. Published by the American Publishing Company, Hartford.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE HORROR.

Interesting Private Correspondence from London and Paris Regarding the Survivors of the Wreck.

The following letter is from Mr. C. Burritt Walte, one of the survivors of the Ville du Havre. Mr. Waite is a son of C. C. Waite, of the Brevoort House, in this city:-

one of the survivors of the Ville du Havre. Mr. Waite is a son of C. C. Waite, of the Brevoort House, in this city:—

35 RUB DE LUEREMBOURG, PARIS. Dec. 5, 1873.

My DRAB PATHER AND MOTHER—I have just come from Mrs. John Munroe's, where I have dined with two of my fellow sufferers, daugnters of Mr. Mixter, of Boaton; they lost father, mother and grandiather, all of whom were on board the Ville du Havre. This family were old friends of Mrs. Munroe, and she took the daughters to herself to care for them. They wished to nee some one of the survivora, and Mrs. Munroe kindly sent for me to come and dine quetly, and also invited me to make her house my home. She is very kind. I am quite overcome with the kindness from all sides; every one here takes the grief of the saved as their own and tries in every way to comfort us, as also lessen ours. Now as to my journey from Cardin. We arrived there at eleven o'clock sunday night, Movember 30, and as soon as we were unchored Mr. Bishop and myself went ashore win the despatches from all the saved to be sent to their friends. It took until half-past lour o'clock to get them on. M. stayed with the operator, at the office, till they were all gone; then I went to the dock to meet the other passengers, who came ashore at five o'clock. We were driven to the Royal Hotel, and from that time till we left at half-past tweive were very much engaged. The company furnished me with money to pay passages to Faris, I started, with all the ladies in charge, for London, where we arrived safely at half-past rive o'clock P. M., and went to the dock to meet the other passengers with clothing, for which they were all very comiortable. The manager of the hotel positively refused to accept payment for myself and the II ladies; but I insisted upon taking the bill to the steamship company, and intend to make them pay it. The Rev. Mr. Weldon called upon me at the botel in London, I naving steepraphed him from Cardiff. He was very kind; stopped for some time and talked with the ladies to quiet and cons

The following, from a letter to Mr. C. Waite from the Rev. George W. Weldon, of London, is of touching interest, relating as it does to the recent

disaster of the Ville du Havre:—

4 Vincent Street, London, Dec. 2, 1873.

My Dear Priend—How my heart yearns over you in this sad and awruily sudden trial; yet there is great mercy also in the case. Weeping for your dear Julia do not forget the miraculous escape of Charlie. Poor iellow, he has had a hard time and has acted nobly. Every one of the survivors were loud in their grateful acknowledgments for his thoughtful and practical kindness to them after the wreck and loss of all they had. I have been with Charlie since his argival in London. I had everything ready for him here (as he had sent me telegram from Cardiff); but having so many ladies in charge he could not leave them. I must mention a fact to show you how the English feel for all the survivors. When Charlie came to my hatter's and I mentioned to Mr. Lincoin that he was a survivor, this gentlemen was evidently moved, and after the hat was fitted Mr. Lincoin said to me that he would take it as a favor if Mr. Waite would not think of paying for it. This is but a little incident, but it shows the current of feeling. Of course Charlie paid, but feit the kindness. Charlie informs me he swam for a quarter of an hour, during which time two of Mrs. Spaford's children floated to him, caught his pockets and thus held on till he got a plank. Then he took both in his arms and held them till they the and siewly, I walked home. Believe me, your sincere friend,

Ead Incidents of the Disaster. disaster of the Ville do Havre :--

and Incidents of the Disaster.

[From the American Register, Dec. 6.] The wife and two children of Lieutenant Com states sloop-of-war Alaska, were among the unfortunate passengers who went down with the Ville du Havre. Commander Kennett got leave of abdu Havre. Commander Kennett got leave of absence from his ship, which was in the Mediterranean, to go to Havre to meet his wife, who had taken passage in the ill-fated steamer. Bringing despatches from the United States Minister at Madrid to the American Legation at Paris, he arrived in the French capital about the time the Ville du Havre was expected to reach Brest. The steamer became overdue, and he awaited intelligence from her, with fear and trembling. Monday morning brought to him the news of the fearful catastrophe, and of the dreadful late of his family. He left the same evening for London, and from thence was to proceed to the United States. Commander Kennett is the son of the late Hon. Euther M. Kennett, of St. Louis, Mo., formerly a member of Congress from that State, and who died in Paris last spring.

The Loss of Miss Bulkley.

When so many of the good, the beautiful and the brave perished by the appalling catastrophe of the Ville du Havre, in which so much courage and fortitude were displayed by all, it seems almost invidious to single out particular instances of coolness, heroism and resignation. There were among the passengers on the steamer Mrs. Bulkley, the widow of the late J. R. Buikley, a distinguis and wealthy cluzen of New York, and her only daughter and child, Miss Marie Bulkley, a young lady of 20 years. When the collision took place the mother and daughter and their companion, a Miss Wagstan, of New York, hurriedly threw on some mother and daughter and their companion, a Miss Wagstan, of New York, hurriedly threw on some articles of ciothing, took their satchels in their hands and rushed to the deck, there only to witness one of the most tragic scenes ever conceived by the human imagination. With the rushing waters, the sinking ship, the tumult, the conjustion, the wail of distress, the hurried prayer and the low murmur of despair, they comprehended the situation at a glance. The vensel was fast going down and there was "no band to save." Though all hope had died within them they stood together with unsubdued courage and Christian resignation, with their hands joined, awaiting the awini moment. It was but an instant before the bow of the ship began to sink, and then the daughter dropped her satchel, gave her mother a last embrace, and calmly said, "Dear mother, have courage, only a little struggle more and we will meet again in Heaven." No sooner were these words uttered than they were all enguised, the two young ladies sinking to rise no more "until the sea shall give up its dead." Mrs. Buikley rose to the surface, seized some object which mabled her by a great struggle to keep her head above the water till she was finally rescued in a state of complete exhaustion and taken on board the Lock Earn. Her, liulkley and her daughter had spoat some time in Paris in 1871-72, and were well known in American

circles. None who have ever seen the daugner can lorget her, for she was only to be known to be remembered and to be loved. With rare personal beauty, ripe intelligence, charming manners and lovely disposition, she captivated and raled all hearts. Her tragic fate has excited the deepest sorrow among a large circle of friends, who give to the stricken mother their profoundest sympathy.

THE NORTH POLE.

The Proposed English Expedition.
[From the Daily Telegraph, Dec. 8.]
TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TRUSGRAPH.

To THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TELBERAPS.

SIR—Permit me, as one earnest advocate of Arctic exploration, to thank you most heartily for your stirring article of yesterday on the advisability of the great unknown area around our Northern Pole, and not more than a week's steaming from our shores, being properly explored by a naval expedition. The data necessary to justify us in the attempt to reach the Pole by way of Smith's Sound is now complete. A naval expedition should go forth next summer; but assuming that the Ashantee war is at present so taxing our naval resources that the government should plead another year's delay, I know almost to a certainty that a private expedition will be sent to attempt a work which ought to be perfected under Admiralty control. Is this case I am convinced the government will be committed to sending out an expedition in 1874; for it is very certain that public opinion in this country could be easily aroused, as it was in the case of the Franklin Search Expedition, to override any amount of official inerties, if a shipload of private adventurers and scientific men are forced to thrust themselves into the polar area, rather than see a great schievement remain unattempted.

The Prime Minister has already assured Sir Bartle

empted.
The Prime Minister has already assured Sir Bartle The Prime Minister has already assured Sir Bartle Prere that the government will not demur on the score of expense. You justly point out that the danger of Arctic discovery is a bugbear. What is there, therefore, to prevent us maintaining our proud pre-eminence in geographical discovery? I have before me the report of a Parliamentary Committee in 1834, composed of men like Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, Cutler Ferguson, Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr. Stuart McKenzie, Emmerson Tennent, Mr. O'Conneil and others, illustrious as British statesmen and legislators. Of those 26 members our present Fremier, and, I believe, Lord Harrington, are the sole survivors. In that report, on the discovery of the magnetic pole by Sir John Rose, occurs the following paragraph:

Independently of the addition to our geographical knowledge and of the valuable additions to magnetic science and meteorology which this expedition will supply, your committee cannot overlook the valuable service which is rendered to a maritime country, especially in time of peace, by deeds of daring, emerprise and patient endurance of hardships, which excite the public sympathy and enlist the general feeling in favor of maritime adventure.

We may rely confidently that Mr. Gladstone, in

We may rely confidently that Mr. Gladstone, in 1873, will not depart from the noble available to 1873, will not depart from the noble expression of opinion to which he signed his name in 1834; and, assuredly, what was true of Great Hritan 40 years ago is equally so to-day, when she is many fold wealthier, and I may say fat with the riches of all the world. Yours faithfully,

SHERARD OSBORNE, Rear Admiral.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Three Gamblers in Qued. Before Judge Bixby.

Jonathan Howard, Gabriel D. Cartoli and John Jonathan Howard, Gabriel D. Cartoli and John Kelly, reputed to be the proprietors of a gambling House, No. 36 Houston street, were arraigned be-fore Judge Bixby yesterday on a charge preferred by one Isidor Mordaunt, of No. 4 East Twentieth street. According to the statement of the com-plainant, he was in the Tivoli Garden, in Eighth planant, he was in the Tivoli Garden, in Eighth street, on Thursday night last, and met there two men, strangers to him, with whom he became engaged in conversation. At their solicitation he visited several other salcons and at last arrived at the place, No. 36 East houston street, where he was induced to join in a game of faro. He lost \$500 in money in the course of the game, and afterwards pledged his diamond studs and ring, valued at \$1,500, for more checks. These he lost also. After lador was completely cleaned out he tried to plead with the dealer of the game to give him some of his money back, but while Isidor was talking the dealer slipped out into the street. He then went to the Fourteenth precinct station house and made a complaint to Captain Clinchy, By direction of the Captain, Officer Keenan arrested John Kelly. Immediately after Kelly's arrest Howard and Cartoli came to the station house to mquire into Kelly's case, and they were sent down stairs also. On Kelly's person were found three one hundred dollar bills, which Isidor Mordaunt identified as part of his property. Cartoli and Howard were recognized as being present at the time he lost his money and as to being consulted by the dealer in regard to the pledging of the diamonds. Counsellor Price, who appeared for the prisoners yesterday, contended that they were not the preprisors, but merely lookers on at the game. Judge Bixby committed them for examination without ball till next Tucaday.

Cawght in the Act.

William Harnett, clerk at Charles Reade & Co.'s, street, on Thursday night last, and met there two

William Harnett, clerk at Charles Reade & Co.'s, left the Mechanics' Bank on Saturday afternoon with an envelope containing \$218 in his pocket. He roceeded up Broadway. When between Fulton and Dey streets two men jostled against him; one of them snatched the envelope and ran off. Harnett followed the man and cazght him, but he broke away and crossed Broadway, Harnett still in pur-suit. Officer John J. Hart, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, then joined in the chase and succeeded in catching him on the corner of Pulton street after he had recrossed the street. The prisoner was brought to the Tombs and gave the name of Charles Stewart. He was committed by Judge Bixby in default of \$2,000 bail to answer.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. A Woman Patally Kicked. Before Justice Flammer.

Michael Stattery, a resident of Hicks street, Brooklyn, was committed yesterday to await the result of injuries which he inflicted on Kate Griffin, of No. 220 West Eighteenth street. It appears that of No. 220 West Eighteenth street. It appears that Miss Griffin had Slattery arrested a few days since to compel nim to support her child, which she says is also his. Slattery visited her last night with a view towards settling matters; but the interview was stormy, and finally ended by his knocking her down and kicking her terribly in the stomach. She was taken to Believue Hospital, where her injuries were pronounced to be of a most dangerous, if not fatal character. The parties were engaged to be married at one time.

Personating a United States Marshal.

Charles Feidman, a fair specimen of Darwin's

Charles Feldman, a fair specimen of Darwin's in \$500 ball on a charge of personating a marshal. The complainant, Sebastian Schenck, of No. 195 store and, showing a shield, said he was a United store and, showing a shield, said he was a United States Marshal, and demanded \$12, which Mr. Schenck owed to a man for goods. On Mr. Schenck's refusing to pay the amount and expressing doubts as to the authority of Feldman, the latter drew a club and threatened to arrest him. Mr. Schenck finally got rid of his trouble-some customer by paying him \$1 on account. It is thought that Feldman is out of his mind, but he displays considerable method in his madness.

Wanted a Christmas Tree.

James Foley was committed for trial for stealing Christmas tree from Frederick Wilson. Officer Collins, of the Seventh precinth, caught him in the act and arrested him. A Pocketbook Snutcher. William Reider, of No. 200 East Houston street,

was committed in \$1,000 bail for grabbing the pocketbook of Dora Klein, which she held in her hand, while walking in Amity street. The pocketbook contained \$37 in bills.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Held by Judge SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Davis—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Demurrers—Nos. 1, 8, 10, 20. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 188, 216, 217, 143, 145, 146, 163, 179, 194, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 81, 171, 181, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 232, 237, 13, 22, 36, 45, 88, 72, 73, 111, 211, 213, 178, 190, 191, 292, 302, 123, 175, 198, 239, 319, 128, 164, 197, 243, 278, 342, 9, 47, 195.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Regular Term—Held by Judge Barrett—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Short causes—Nos. 227, 2777, 3047, 2557, 2300, 2517, 2931, 2905, 3041, 3055, 3113, 3145, 3150, 3231, 3257, 1811, 1812, 1813.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Adjourned

8231, 3257, 1811, 1812, 1813.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Adjourned Term—Held by Judge Van Brunt—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 878, 386, 42845, 1876, 1652, 2906, 304034, 304836, 274, 31834, 572, 1872, 1874, 1802, 8258, 224, 1416, 1806, 816, 822, 2701.

SUPREMOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON Parts.

journed for the term. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS -TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—
Adjourned for the term. Part 2.—Held by Judge Larremore.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Set down causes—Nos. 2373, 2571, 2519, 769, 287, 2194, 2250, 2175, 2464, 2445, 2620,
MARKIN COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2.—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 2846, 3641, 2760, 2003, 2622, 2791, 3601, 2687, 2648, 2717, 2825, 3736, 3812, Part 3.—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 1002, 2687, 2688, 2717, 2825, 3736, 3812, Part 3.—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 3607, 3043, 3612, 2022, 3872, 3773, 3838, 2040, 2088, 3710, 3200, 3212, 2863, 3629, 3679, 2689, 3708, 3721, 3800, 3871, 3878.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Henry Ambach and Proderick Meyers, do.; Same vs. Henry Ambach and Frederick Meyers, do.; Same vs. Henry Ambach and Tromms W. Wallace, larcany and receiving stoten goods; Same vs. Lydin Jackson, grand isrceny; Same vs. Mathey Brennan, do.; Same vs. Maggie Jourdan, siding a presoner to escape; Same vs. John Sha), larcany from the person; Same vs. Maggie Journal, siding a presoner to escape; Same vs. John Sha), larcany from the person; Same vs. Maggie Journal, siding a presoner to escape; Same vs. John Sha), larcany from the person; Same vs. Mathey Brennan, do.; Same vs. Maggie Journal, siding a presoner to escape; Same vs. John Sha), larcany from the person; Same vs. Mathey Brennan, do.; Same vs. Maggie Journal Same vs. John Sha), larcany from the person; Same vs. Mathey Brennan, do.; Same vs. Maggie Journal Same vs. John Sha), larcany from the person; Same vs. Mathey Brennan, do.; Same vs. Maggie Journal Same vs. John Sha), larcany from the person; Same vs. Mathey Brennan, do.; Same vs. Mathey

CUBAN SLAVERY.

[Communicated by the British Anti-Slavery

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GRANVILLE, HER-MAJISTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE YOR FOREIGN APPAIRS:—

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-

Slavery Society venture once more to address Her Majesty's government, on their obligations in reference to Cuba, at the present crisis of affairs in

It was in view of the powerlessness of Spain to terminate the civil war which had already raged for nearly two years, that a large and influential deputation waited upon the Earl of Clarendon, on the 15th of June, 1870, to urge on Her Majesty's government that, in virtue of the treaty rights of Great Britain, they would, acting in accord with the government of the United States, obtain such a settlement in that Island as should both terminate the barbarous civil war, and at the same time secure by a measure of emancipation the performance of the stipulations which had been so long and so persistently violated.

Again, on the 23d of January, 1872, after witnessing for 18 months longer this feroclous internecine strife, another deputation waited on Your Lordship to urge upon Her Majesty's government the same considerations.

Nearly two more years have now elapsed and Cupa is still deliged in blood; on the lowest computation 150,000 men, women and children have perished; and now the indiscriminating ferocity of the volunteers, by the immolation of Englishmen and American citizens, has rendered necessary a prompt and decisive action on the part of Her Majesty's government and also that of the United States.

The information received by the committee from It was in view of the powerlessness of Spain to

Majesty's government and also that of the United States.

The information received by the committee from their correspondents has been altogether of a most unsatisfactory character. So har from progress being made in the direction of abolition, information is received that, at the instigation of the instendent General of Cuba, the Captain General of the Intendent General of Cuba, the Captain General of the Island has issued a decree authorizing the sale of a large number of negroes who had been emancipated by their former owners. The decree enacts that the proceeds of the sale of these men, into slavery shall be paid into the public treasury, to meet certain bills about to fail due.

The number is stated by the Spanish Abolitonist Society, in an address to His Excellency, Señor Castelar, to be somewhere between 10,000 and 15,000.

The Spanish society reminds His Excellency that the proposed sale is absolutely forbidden by the fifth section of the law of Señor Moret, passed by the Cortes in 1870.

When it is considered that nearly all of these people have a claim to liberty, in virtue of British treaties, that they have been made free, and that they are now about to be re-cusiaved in violation of Spanish law, Your Lordship will see that the case is one which imperatively calls for prompt interposition.

The committee have now, therefore, earnestly to

or spaints law, four fordship will see that the case is one which imperatively calls for prompt interposition.

The committee have now, therefore, carnestly to entreat Her Majesty's government to rest satisfied with no settlement of the existing complications which does not insure the complete extinction of slavery, inasmuch as it owes its existence at this time in Cuba to the violation of the most solemitime in Cuba to the violation of the most solemitreates.

The committee respectfully submit that Her Majesty's government will thus confer a lasting benefit on Spain by relieving her of her greatest political difficulty, and one which she is powerless to surmount, and will at length futfil the just claims of England and of the civilized world. Wei remain, most respectfully,

JOSEPH COOPER,

EDMUND STURGE, Honorary Secretaries.

ROBERT ALSOP,

BENJAMIN MILLARD, Secretary.

27 NEW BROAD STREET, Nov. 22, 1873.

INDIA.

The Prospect of Famine in the Districts of Bengal and Behar-Executive Precaution Against the Consequences-What Is Being Done by the Viceroy— How Ireland's Suffering May Not Be Repeated in Asia—The Supply of Rice and What it Takes to Feed a District Population.

CALCUTTA, NOV. 14, 1875.

I send herewith a copy of the resolution published by the Viceroy and Governor General of India relative to the failure of crops in this country, and the impending famine which threatens a try, and the impending famine which threatens a large district in consequence thereof, from which it will be observed there exists reasons for the gravest apprehensions regarding the terribies amount of human suffering and actual starvations likely to follow. The pressure of this suffering seems likely to be very much lessened and the severity of it mitigated by the effective measures thus promptly adopted by the Viceroy and his associates in authority. THE SECTIONS OF COUNTRY

most seriously affected lie in the districts of Bengan most seriously affected lie in the districts of Bengal and Behar, as indicated on the map. This division of country contains a population nearly or quite equal to the entire population of the United States, a vast majority of whom are of the poorest classes, who, in many places, are already suffering. Although there is as yet no actual scarcity of ricewhich is the principal article of food—namine prices rule. Yet those who have money will be able for a long time to obtain an ample store.

CONDITION OF THE GROPS.

The districts of Madras, on the south, and British Burmah, on the east—both large rice-producing districts—have bountiful crops, with a surplus for export, which is already being secured by the government, who intend to use it to pay laborers on the many public works (which are to be energetically prosecuted as a relief measure) in fleu of money.

This will have a tandency to provent machine.

on the many public works (which are to be energetically prosecuted as a relief measure) in ileu of money.

This will have a tendency to prevent much of the greedy speculation which would otherwise be indulged in by native dealers.

TRADE SPECULATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

TO the west and northwest of the famine district, there is, as near as can be ascertained, a sufficient crop for home consumption, but none for export, and yet this section of country, or the portions on it bordering immediately upon the famine district, must be severely affected, for the ruling prices are so high that large quantities of rice will go to the section in most want, which will occasion a scarcity which, together with the high prices, will place but little less severely the poorer classes, whose wages are but a mere trifle, than an actual famine.

WHAT IT TAKES TO FEED THE PROPILE.

The above is a brief outline of the present consideration that within the district so sorely threatened not less than 20,000 tons of rice are required daily, well may it be inquired from whence is to come the supply for this people for six months to come, or say 3,600,000 tons of rice or other breakstuffs to take its place.

I should say, however, that although rice is they only crop of a portion of the famine district, other; portions usually produce during the cold season many of the grains of the temperate zone. These, should be in the ground now, but if we have rain, in sufficient quantities during the next two weeks this crop may yet be had; but, so far, the ground is too dry and hard to admit of any preparation whatever. Unless rain is given this copy will be an entire failure, and the next hope of rehef lies in the spring crop of rice for 1874, as to the prospects of which no calculation can, of course, be made at present.

The above outline will enable you to lay before

present.

The above outline will enable you to lay before your renders facts relative to the great famine now threatening India.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE ORPHANS.

An earnest appeal was made by the Catbolies clergy of Brooklyn at all the masses yesterday, inciting their congregations to generosity in their Christmas contributions in behalf of those who have been deprived of their parents, and who are inmates of the orphan asylums. The clergy set forth "that the generous lawgivers had refused to longer aid those poor little enliden, because they would not recognize the State as their father in all things and submit to estrangement from the Church which Christ Himself established, and that fath which is dearer far than all earthly inheritance." Hence the pastors urged the people to contribute what they could afford on Christmass Day toward the relief of the necessities of the orphan asylums of Brooklyn, which are now more than ever dependent upon their charity and zeal in the cause of religion. An earnest appeal was made by the Catholie

INCENDIARIES AT SUNBURY, PA. White Man and a Negro Do the Works of Fiends—Several Houses in Plames— Great Excitement Among the Inhab-

A fire yesterday, between five and six o'clock

P. M., destroyed the stable of John Markle. Three horses were consumed. When the fire was almost extinguished the alarm was sounded again, this time for the large stable belonging to the City Hotel, ahout two blocks distant from the first are. This was also destroyed, with a stable adjoining owned by Messra. D. Heim and Robert-Campbell. At this point a stable belonging to Mr. Simon Martz was pulled down by a hook and ladder company for the purpose of arresting the fire. The house of Mr. John Risley, oppdette the City Hotel stable, then caught fire and was destroyed. During the progress of the second fire a section of hose connected with a steam fire engine burst, which had the effect of permitting the spread of the flames.

The fires were the work of two incondiaries, a white man and a negro, who were seen at Markle's stables a lew minutes before the fire, and afterwards were seen running up an sley in the direction of the City Hotel stable, and, doubtess, fired that also, as it could not have caught from the first fire, the wind blowing at the time in a contrary direction.

Great excitement existed last night, the citizens P. M., destroyed the stable of John Markle. Three

direction.

Great excitement existed last night, the citims standing guard over their stables and other prerty. At one time the City Hotel was in great diger of being destroyed, but escaped. The tellow is estimated at from \$6.000 to \$6.000: inseed