

MARS HEAD.

Diving for the Dead of the Lost Atlantic.

FIVE BODIES RECOVERED YESTERDAY

One Hundred and Seventy Tons of Cargo Brought Up.

DANGERS OF THE COAST.

What Should Be Done to Prevent the Recurrence of Like Calamities.

THE BRAVE MINISTER.

Caring For and Burying the Dead—An Unusually Local Quarrel for Possession of the Recovered Property.

HALIFAX, April 9, 1873.

The cloud of affliction and mourning still hovers over Halifax—in fact, it is doubtful if anywhere in the world where the particulars of the Atlantic disaster are known there is not a universal feeling of profound sorrow.

THE SCENE OF THE WRECK

from the shore is very little if any changed from that described in the despatches yesterday. Divers were at work almost at daybreak this morning and did not cease their labors until the departure of the HERALD tugboat at twilight this evening.

A HEROIC AND REVOLTING SPECTACLE

which it is almost impossible to describe. Captain Williams, the commander of the ill-fated steamer, viewed the wreck carefully to-day, and reports to the HERALD correspondent that he has no idea but that many of the stateroom locks were so dislocated by the shock when the steamer struck their bodies will be found within when the divers are able to get at them.

THE HERALD DIVER

is at the scene of the wreck, anxiously awaiting the opportunity to go below, and when an entrance has been effected to the cabin, the public will be promptly advised of the terrible spectacles which probably exist, and which the most fearful and vivid imagination must fall to contemplate.

THE GRAVES OR TRENCHES

where they are consigned are about twelve feet wide, thirty or forty feet long and four or five feet deep. The rude coffins containing the unfortunate victims are placed in these four abreast and two deep, and then covered over with twelve or fifteen inches of earth.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Flat necklaces are much worn by ladies with short necks. They were introduced by the queen of opera, Madame Vestris.

PROTECTION OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED

and the valuables found upon the bodies of the unfortunate victims, but he has not as yet managed affairs in person. He goes down to Prospect-morrow, for the first time, on the Dominion cutter, which has been lying here almost from the moment of the disaster.

THE BRAVE EPICOPALIAN MINISTER.

The Rev. Mr. Ancient takes charge of the burial of all except those who are identified as Catholics and taken to the Catholic cemetery at Terrace Bay. He assists at grave digging, conveying the bodies in boats and reads the burial services.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO PREVENT LIKE DISASTERS ON THE COAST.

Although Captain Williams has not as yet shown himself blameless for the appalling calamity, it must be admitted that he is but a divided responsibility, and other causes and other means contributing to the disaster must not be overlooked.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A DESPERATE CONVICT.

A tragedy took place in the State Prison at Charlestown this morning, which threatens to prove fatal. As the convicts were marching in line to the chapel, the warden, William Patterson, attacked John E. Shaw, a prison convict, one of the prisoners, and dealt him two terrible blows with a large knife, which he had secreted about his person.

THE BLIND ROCK.

which at low water can be partly seen. Besides this, seven miles from Cape Sable, is the Brazil rock, on or near which there is nothing to indicate its location or existence to mariners. This rock at low water is twelve feet below the surface.

THE HERALD AS THE BEARER OF GLAD TIDINGS.

Thirty of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic passengers arrived this morning. Thirty of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic passengers arrived this morning. Thirty of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic passengers arrived this morning.

An Incident of the Atlantic Calamity—Joy Over a Rescued Brother.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, April 6. The news of the great calamity of the year, the sinking of the steamer Atlantic, given in the Gazette last Wednesday morning, was freighted with grief for one family in Davenport. It was grief with agonizing suspense—there was no knowing whether the object of the painful solitude was lost or saved, but the probabilities were that he was among those who found a watery grave.

THE FATE OF O'KELLY.

An Appeal to President Grant by the Cubans of New York.

Why the Spaniards Would Silence the Herald Commissioner.

THE PRESS ON THE ARREST.

An Impartial Journalist and Not a Rebel or Spy.

LAST EVENING THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION WAS TRANSMITTED TO GENERAL GRANT:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:— Intelligence has just been received from Cuba, by which it appears that Mr. James O'Kelly, the Commissioner delegated by the HERALD to gather facts concerning the war pending on that island, has been arrested by the Spanish authorities and is now liable to trial by court martial.

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He thought the universal voice of New York city was in favor of its abolishment, and did not doubt that it would be cheaper to repay members their election expenses than continue the present Board to the end of its term.

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It was for forty years, and had been established by a committee of wisdom and worth unsurpassed in similar bodies since. Its abolition is a project of the Committee of Seventy in order that cumulative voting might be put in use.

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The motion was lost. Ayes 21, nays 21, as follows:—Mr. Cook having paired with Senator Madden, who has gone home on account of a death in his family.

Year—Messrs. Lowery, McGowan, Wager, Wiseman, D. P. Wood—21. Mr. Benedict, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickson, Foster, Graham, Lewis, McGowan, O'Brien, Robertson, Tiemann, Winslow, J. Wood and Woodin—21. (Democrats and Liberals in italics.)

Senator Murphy proposed his amendment making THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE ELECTIVE, as follows: The head of the finance department shall be called the Controller of the City of New York, and shall be first elected on the first Tuesday in June, 1873, and take his office on the 1st day of July succeeding, and hold such office until January 1, 1878. Thereafter the Controller shall be elected every two years, commencing at the expiration of the term in 1877.

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Senator Lowery did not doubt the truth of his statement, but he saw no reason why the Comptroller should be elected by the people, as well as the heads of the departments, and he saw no reason why the amendment made by the Senator from the Twenty-second (Mr. D. P. Wood) should not be adopted. He thought that of the Senator from the Third (Mr. Murphy).

Senator D. P. Wood said he favored keeping the Controller an independent officer; but when you put him in the CAULDRON OF ELECTIVE POLITICS you make him dependent upon the most tyrannical and despotic power in the city.

Senator Murphy said he had not had any consultation with the people regarding the retention of the Board of Police Justices, but he desired to suggest the propriety of electing the Controller of New York just as we do the Comptroller of the State.

Senator Tiemann said it was only a few years ago that all the heads of departments were elected. He thought it was a good thing to have the heads of the departments elected by the people, and he was willing to suppose that this was the intention of the Legislature.

Senator D. P. Wood said, nevertheless, it only got the vote of the majority of the Assembly. Senator Murphy said there were nine.

Senator Palmer thought the suggestion a good one. Dick Connelly was the last Comptroller elected, but he began his stealing after he was appointed. There can be no check where the Mayor countersigns the warrants drawn by the Comptroller.

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