Bliss, smilingly. "Oh, no, not at all. I never allow my politics to interfere with my personal matters. If we did that, you know, we should have a very sad time of it."

"What is the letter designed to bring forth, then?"

"Well, it is not a personal matter at all. I believe in bolting; the republican machine does not believe in it. That is all."

"What will the result be?"

"Last year Biglin turned out everybody who did not support him. This year he has done just what he turned others out for."

"Do you think, then, that the committee will take action on the matter?"

"I think there will be something done. I do not know, of course, but I think there will be. These men, Biglin and Cregan, are very useful men to the 'machine.' They can always be relied upon to send useful men to conventions when wanted. I think the matter should be put on record, though. If it is proper to bolt at any or all times I want to know it, and when we get the opinion of the 'machine' on it we can all vote as we please," and the Colonel smiled as the reporter went out.

A number of the "anti-machine" republicans are jubilant over Mr. Bliss' letter, and claim that it is only the first "boom" of an organized assault.

"Trouble is surely coming," said one. "We waited until after election because we did not want to interfere with the chances of success the party had. Now that everything is clear there is going to be a muss. The 'machine' people are very anxious about it, too, and are having daily consultations. Mr. Conkling is here in New York, you know, and several consultations have been had in his presence. This would indicate that the revolt is really much stronger and more serious than would appear on the surface, and also that the 'machine' people fear that the administration finger is in the pie. These revolts have been frequent of late in a small way. There was a fuss over the admission of the delegation of the Seventeenth Assembly district to the republican Convention. It was a small affair, to be sure, but the 'machine' people won the day against the evidence of the regular delegates and the arguments of Colonel Bliss, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Sheridan Shook and others who are known among well posted republicans to be 'anti-machine' men. There is an organized opposition to the 'machine,' and they have only been waiting an opportunity to commence operations. The opportunity came in the Seventh Aldermanic district, where the 'machine' men defeated the regular nominees of the republican Convention. Of course Mr. Arthur will disavow all knowledge officially of the action of Biglin and Cregan, but that will not mend the matter.

"MORE THAN APPEARS."

"There is more behind all this, too, than appears on the surface. Mr. Conkling is very likely to raise the roof when he goes to Washington this winter with his victory close behind him. This will not please Evarts at all, nor the other Hayes men either. So if they can stir up a little fuss at home for Conkling or his representatives it would be a very good thing in their eyes. There are a great many republicans in this city who are very earnest in their opposition to the 'machine' and want an entirely new deal. These men are outside of the 'scratchers,' too. The latter have pretty much the same notions, I suppose, but their methods are different. There are a great many men, as I said before, who want a change in the administration of local and State republican affairs; but they will not go outside of the party to get it. They will stay in and work, and if they can get the powerful aid of the administration they will not decline it, I assure you. So you see there are a number of interests working in the same direction, and if the 'machine' is not careful it may get very much out of order."

A MASSACRE IN MEXICO.

VICTORIA'S APACHES KILL THIRTY-TWO WHITES AND WOUND EIGHTEEN MORE—AN ALL DAY FIGHT.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 11, 1879.

To-day's *News* contains the following special despatch:—

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 10, 1879.

A desperate fight took place yesterday at the Candelaria Mountain, fifty miles south of here, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, between a large band of Indians, numbering about two hundred, and a party of fifty men from Cariza, New Mexico. Thirty-two of the latter were killed and eighteen escaped, wounded. The Indians are the same party that Major Morrow pursued. They came from the Florida Mountains by way of Glosman's Lake to the Candelaria Mountains, where the party in pursuit of them was surprised by the Indians concealed behind the rocks. The fight lasted all day.

TWO HUNDRED VICTIMS IN SIX WEEKS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1879.

A special despatch from El Paso, Texas, reporting the fight with the Indians mentioned in the Galveston *News'* special, says:—"These Indians have killed over two hundred persons in the past six weeks."

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

ARRIVAL OF ADAMS AT LOS PINOS—PROSPECTIVE LABORS OF THE COUNCIL.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Nov. 9.
Via LAKE CITY, Col., Nov. 10, 1879.

General Adams, member of the Peace Commission, has just arrived. Colonel Hatch is expected tomorrow. The Commission will be ready to take testimony on the 12th inst. If the Utes had been consulted on their choice they would have selected General Crook from the military as a commissioner. Shairnaw, a chief, says:—"Crook have now heap fight Indians. He no tell lie. We like him." This is the universal sentiment among the Utes. The result of the Commission it is idle to conjecture. A month will not see the end of their labors.

A majority of the White River Utes are camped about seventy miles from here. They are afraid to accept the invitation of Secretary Schurz and the assurance of Chief Ouray that they will be protected if they attend the Council.

WHERE THE UTES OBTAINED THEIR AMMUNITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1879.

Special Agent Adams, who is one of the members of the Commission appointed to settle the Ute Indian troubles, reports that there is not the slightest doubt but that the Utes obtained their supply of fixed ammunition used in their recent fight with our troops direct from Denver.

"CHINESE MUST GO."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 11, 1879.

At an anti-Chinese meeting recently held in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Bunster, M. P., in the course of his speech is reported to have said that if they had Irish, Dutch or any other kind of women in British Columbia instead of Chinese many men would be willing to stay, as they could get wives there. Canada had done something for British Columbia. She had given them a lunatic asylum, a Governor and a Custom House, and he thought all would agree with him that they were three great curses. He referred to the work done by the Special Committee of the House of Commons appointed last session to inquire into the Chinese question, and said that Sir John Macdonald was honestly in favor of the measure for excluding the Chinese from employment on the public works. He expressed his opinion that it was advisable to petition Parliament. By a vote of the meeting it was decided that the Chinese should go, and that they should not be employed on the railway.

RUM AND MISERY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 11, 1879.

A terrible story of wretchedness and death comes from the village of Mapleville, in this State. Just below the village is a miserable shanty that has been occupied by Cornelius Costigan and his wife. They have always sold rum there and kept a hard place, and both have been in jail several times. On Sunday Cornelius went to one of his neighbors and told him his wife was sick. When the neighbor went to the house she was found dead, and there were indications that she had been dead some time. One of the neighbors was in the house last Thursday, when both Costigan and his wife were drunk. They said they had not eaten anything in three days, and there was no indication of anything to eat in the house. They were in bed, and the woman appeared to be very sick. Upon asking them if he could do anything for them, the woman replied, "Yes, if you will only put the jug into the bed; we can't reach where it is." So he put the jug into the bed and left them.

THE WAKE.

The town authorities, upon being notified, visited the place and found quite a number of the neighbors there, with plenty of tobacco, snuff and whiskey, and they all seemed to be having a very nice time. No information could be gained as to the cause or time of the woman's death, except from the miserable husband, who stated that "She died when the cocks were crowing, and to the best of me opinion she has been dead these two days gone." No inquest was held and the woman was buried last night in unconsecrated ground, the priest having refused to allow the burial in the church cemetery.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1879.

A frightful accident occurred at Sterling Valley, a little village on the Southern Central Railroad, yesterday. A girl, aged ten years, a daughter of a Mr. Allen, one of the proprietors of the grist mill at that place, was playing about the mill when her hair, which hung in long luxuriant tresses down her back, was caught in an upright shaft revolving at the rate of sixty times a minute. The father heard a piercing scream, and on looking around was horrified at beholding the girl lying on the floor with the entire scalp and one side of her face torn off. Surgeons replaced the scalp and dressed the wound, but recovery is doubtful.

POLITICAL STORM SIGNALS.

Senator Carpenter Plunging Boldly Into Future Events.

DANGERS AHEAD.

Democratic Plans to Defeat Grant or Any Other Republican.

DESPERATE SCHEMES ARRANGED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1879.

A *National Republican* interviewer paid a "party call," as it were, upon Senator Carpenter a few days ago to see how he liked the ante-election interview with him printed in these columns. Thereat a further and more interesting conversation ensued, which is duly recorded as follows:—

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN—Conceding as a foregone conclusion the election of their candidate for President in 1880, will the republicans be able at the same time to regain control of Congress?

Senator CARPENTER—I don't think there's much doubt about their regaining the House. What with the undoing of the democratic gerrymander in Ohio, and the strength of the national ticket which will be given to Congressional nominees in debatable or doubtful districts, the chances certainly lie in that direction. But unless some unforeseen casualty occurs they will hardly be able to regain their ascendancy in the Senate until 1883. When they had it in that body they didn't guard it as carefully as they should, and consequently lost several Senators from the South, whose votes now and in the immediate future would come in propitiously, in a partisan sense.

"And what are those casualties?"

"There are six Senators who hold over until the Forty-eighth Congress who now, as democrats, represent republican States, or States that soon will be. They are Senators Grover and Slater, of Oregon; Farley, of California; Davis (counting him as of the opposition), of Illinois; Pendleton, of Ohio, and McPherson, of New Jersey. The death, resignation or removal from the Senate from any cause of any one of these would be followed by the election of a republican successor. If such a casualty should occur and Senator Kellogg should be retained in his seat, the election of republican Senators to the Forty-seventh Congress in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey and New York to succeed Senators Thurman, Wallace, Eaton, McDonald, Randolph and Kernan would give the republicans a bare working majority, even if Judge Davis should not act with them. The democrats, as it now appears, will gain only one Senator by the elections of 1881—the successor to Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, although there is a bare possibility that Senator McDonald may either succeed himself or be succeeded by another of his own party."

WILL KELLOGG BE UNSEATED?

"These are close calculations."

"Yes; but not too close in view of the gravity of the political situation. I have been led, with others, to look into these possible contingencies while considering Senator Kellogg's case, now pending before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Of course our democratic friends have calculated all these chances and we should do the same. It's always well to measure the strength and the motives of your adversary in such a contest as this one over Mr. Kellogg's seat, and there's no better way of judging the motives of the democracy in this instance than to inquire into their partisan necessities as viewed from their own standpoint. Looking at the matter in this light, and also in the light of the contingencies I have alluded to, they may go ahead, sooner or later, with an attempt to unseat him."

"Why do you say sooner or later?"

"Well, it would be poor policy for them to push things in this matter before the December session of 1880. If they make up their minds not to unseat him they will probably render a report very soon. But if they are determined that he shall go, they will wait until after the national election next year."

"How do you make that out?"

"Easy enough. You see, Mr. Conkling especially and the newspapers generally have made an issue, as it is called, of this case in this fall's campaigns. In this way the people have been educated up to a due understanding of the importance of Senator Kellogg's removal to the democrats, and the equal importance to the republicans of his retention. In other words, the case has been discussed in all its bearings, and to some extent had an influence in the result of the late elections. The conspiracy to remove him has been made to appear in its true light—as a partisan manœuvre to make a solid South in the Senate, for Messrs. Kellogg and Bruce are the only republican Senators left from that section. And the democrats are not foolish enough to give further evidence of such partisan recklessness until after the national election next November. If they should attempt to unseat him before that time they would have to answer for it at the polls; while, if they wait until the December session next year, they will have plenty of time—four months—in which to do as they please."

"And if they do oust him?"

"If they do it will be by the exercise of the most arbitrary and unconstitutional power, and in violation of all law and precedent. Why, he holds his seat by a better tenure than that by which Governor Vance holds his, or for that matter than that of any other Senator in the body, except, perhaps, Mr. Butler, who was seated in the same way he was. He was not admitted in the ordinary way because his certificate was acceptable and accepted; but the Senate went behind the primâ facie evidence, examined into the merits of his claim to a seat and decided that claim on its merits in his favor. If he had been admitted simply on his certificate he would have been on a level with other Senators, but as it is his case has been solemnly investigated, carefully and rigidly inquired into and his title declared to be complete. The wording of the resolution adopted by the Senate upon which he was admitted shows that his case is *res adjudicata*."

GRANT AND THE DEMOCRATS.

"Well, to switch off from the Senatorial question. You remarked the other day that General Grant, if nominated, would be elected?"

"Yes, that's what I said, and I might have added that, if elected, he will be inaugurated."

"What do you mean by that remark?"

"Exactly what I say. He'll be inaugurated despite the efforts that may be made to prevent it. I'm not an alarmist, and I don't want to be reported as such; but I see I am in for it with you, and I might as well go on with a prediction that I've often made of late. It is that the democrats will protest against the count of the electoral vote of some one or more of our republican States when the two houses meet in joint convention for that duty in February, 1881. They will base their protest upon what they will allege to have been an unconstitutional exercise of federal power in the execution of the national election laws. They may take California for this purpose, or New York, or Pennsylvania, or any State wherein the slightest pretense, real or manufactured for the express object, may be furnished. Then the two houses will separate, and one or both will sustain the protest. The vote of that State will be thrown out, and it will be declared that there was no election, and the House will assume to elect a President."

"And then what will happen?"

"Well, the preliminary arrangements for that emergency will be made in the House, the same as they are attempting to make them in the Senate by dissecting Mr. Kellogg, so that the democratic nominee for President will be elected under the form and color of law. One step has already been taken in the House in this direction by the unseating of Mr. Bisbee, of Florida, and the seating of Mr. Hull in his place. This gives the vote of Florida on a vote by States to the democrats, so that the House now stands on such a vote nineteen democratic States to nineteen republican States—counting the Indiana greenback member with the opposition. But in that far off December session, when the Kellogg case will probably be acted upon and when all such action will be no longer influential upon any coming election, they may unseat Mr. Orth, of Indiana, or some other republican. The decision of the contests in these cases adversely to the present occupants would give their seats to democratic contestants and insure a democratic majority by States in the House."

FUTURE REPRESENTATION.

"And you really believe these predictions may be realized?"

"Yes; that's the way to put it. They may be realized. I don't say they will be, but they may be. And in view of that possibility it is the part of wisdom to take them into careful consideration now. Forewarned is forearmed. One reason why I believe these things may all occur is the knowledge the democrats have—the same as we have—that the next census will materially alter the relative sectional strength of the two parties as represented in the House, conceding, of course, that the parties are sectional, as they really are, and as they are likely to continue to be for some time to come. This alteration, or change, according to the best information I can get, will be favorable to the republicans. That is, the increase of Representatives in the House will be from the North. Texas is the only growing State in the South; the others are falling off or at a standstill. But the half-dozen or more additional members that will be due to Texas and the South after the next ratio of representation shall have been fixed will be more than overshadowed; it will be overwhelmed, in fact, by the increase of, say, fifty or sixty members from the North. Of these the greater portion will come from the Northwest, all inspired and prompted by the political principles which have given us our recent great successes in that region. These facts stare our democratic brethren full in the face. They glean from them the certainty that unless they inaugurate their next candidate they will be relegated to the minority in every branch of the government, for they will not be able to withstand the pressure soon to be brought to bear for the admission of Washington Territory as a State, and perhaps Dakota, the consummation of which events would make the Senate republican beyond doubt or cavil."

DESPERATE DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVES.

"Then you foresee nothing but democratic disaster in the future?"

"Exactly; either disaster and overwhelming defeat to the democrats, or that they will rescue themselves from that fate by the methods I have described. In other words, they may attempt to save themselves in the Senate and by imposing an unelected President upon the country. It will require the promptings of desperation itself to induce them to adopt these measures, but they are rapidly becoming desperate enough to attempt them. And these are the reasons why I believe they may exert every possible method to retain their majority in the Senate. That majority gone, they will, as I've said, lose their foothold in every branch of the government. To keep that foothold they must necessarily unseat Mr. Kellogg and admit Mr. Spofford or some other democrat from Louisiana."

"But what benefit will the Senate be to them—they'll only hold it for two years, until 1883?"

"There's another contingency to be considered. Suppose, now, the preliminary arrangements I spoke of for a Presidential election by the House should all fail. There's another chance for them, so long as they hold control of the Senate. In the event of a failure to elect by the House the presiding officer of the Senate becomes President *ex officio*. Even if the House is a tie, as it may be and will be if those preliminary arrangements are not carried out, the protests against the count of electoral votes might be debated, continued and delayed and other devices might be resorted to until the term of the present administration expires. Then the Senate would choose a president *pro tem.*, who would become President of the United States *ex officio* until a new election should be ordered."

JOURNALISTIC VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Editorially referring to this interview the *Republican* says:—

These facts alone, we think, are sufficient under existing circumstances to induce the democrats to adopt the desperate measures alluded to and proceed in due course of time to oust Mr. Kellogg. But added to them is the possibility of the death of one or more of their number representing States now under republican control. Senator Carpenter, with a close regard to personal and Senatorial proprieties, refers to this without alluding to any particular Senator. We are enabled to supplement his allusion by the assertion that the health of Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, is now and has been for some time the cause of much solicitude among his personal and political friends. His death, or the removal from the Senate from any cause of any one of the six gentlemen named in the interview as democrats representing republican States, would again imperil and destroy the hair's-breadth tenure by which the democrats hold control of the Senate.

As to the House, where the Rev. De La Matyr now holds the balance of power on a vote by States, there is a chance, if not a certainty, of the ousting of Mr. Orth, of Indiana, mentioned by Senator Carpenter, and also of Mr. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, the Senator's own State. The consummation of either of these events would at once change the present status of that body from nineteen to twenty democratic States against eighteen republican States. It is true that Mr. De La Matyr may vote with the republicans; but the very fear that he may do so will impel the democrats to assume any and every risk in utilizing their majority strength for partisan purposes.

The Presidency, the patronage of that office for four years, and the opportunity they would have to perpetuate themselves in power, are temptations sufficient to overcome the scruples of men who but a few years ago were in arms trying to destroy the government. No reasonable man will deny this, nor will any good citizen recklessly assume to rely upon the "law abiding patriotism" of the Southern brigadiers to save the country from this prophesied outrage upon the will of the people. The habit the Bourbons have of treating the result of the election of 1876, the Electoral Commission and the count of the vote in February, 1877, as so many progressive steps in a theft of the Presidency, has familiarized them with the ideas upon which this conspiracy is founded, and they are as ready now to go into it under the "color and form of law" as they were in 1860-61 to go into rebellion in open violation of law and loyalty.

"Forewarned is forearmed" is an apt quotation used by Senator Carpenter in his revelations, and if the loyal people of the country are not forearmed by his timely warning he cannot be blamed. Having studied the situation closely he has not hesitated to give the results of his observations to the public, and in doing so he has simply done his duty, albeit they go forth in the form of a newspaper interview.

BOLD ROBBERS BAFFLED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1879.

Last night a most daring robbery was attempted at Germantown, a small flourishing town fifteen miles west of Dayton. A gang of masked robbers entered, just after dark, the residence of J. H. Cross, cashier of the National Bank at that place, and informed him they wanted him to accompany them to the bank and open the safe for them. Cross was entirely at their mercy, as the men were fully armed. He told them that the only key in his possession was one of the bank, but that the key to the vault was locked in a store adjoining the bank. This was about eight o'clock. After midnight, when the streets were deserted, the robbers took the cashier down to the bank, forcing him to open the door. They then broke into the adjoining store and obtained the vault keys, and by threats compelled the cashier to open the safe. The money box in the interior of the safe was secured with a time lock, and was burglar proof. The lock was set for nine o'clock the next morning, and after trying in vain to force it they were obliged to give it up. They returned to the cashier's house, locking up the family and carrying away two gold watches, some articles of jewelry and a few dollars in money. They left about four o'clock in the morning, and when the alarm was given no trace could be obtained of them and nothing could be heard to-day. Germantown is several miles from a railroad and this is the only bank in the place. There were $75,000 in money and bonds in the bank, which the robbers would have obtained by opening the drawers. The attempt was evidently a premeditated plan by thieves from Dayton and Cincinnati.

DEATH IN A CEMETERY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 11, 1879.

Thomas Franklin, a prominent and wealthy citizen, attended the funeral of a friend this afternoon. When about to return from the cemetery he remarked to a gentleman companion that "Life is very uncertain, and as soon as one becomes able to enjoy the world death comes." No sooner had he uttered these words than he fell, and died almost instantly. Owing to the delay in finding a coroner the body was allowed to remain one hour and a half where it fell in the cemetery.

FATAL POLITICAL QUARREL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11, 1879.

A startling street tragedy occurred here this afternoon about one o'clock. George Trust, a ward politician, while under the influence of liquor, encountered William A. Robinson, colored, on the street and exchanged some words with him. Robinson was seated on his wagon, having just come in from the country with some produce to sell. After a sharp interchange of epithets of an offensive character, Robinson jumped to the street and exclaimed, "I am no democrat," whereupon Trust drew a revolver and fired at him. The ball entered Robinson's head, over the right eye, crashing through his skull and scattering his brains over the wagon. In a few minutes he was a corpse. Trust, it is said, a short time before the tragedy, made an attempt to shoot another colored man with whom he quarrelled. Trust was arrested.

BUEL'S CONFESSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1879.

After hearing that the Court of Appeals had denied him a new trial, Myron A. Buel, whose execution is put down for Friday in Cooperstown, confessed to Rev. William M. Hiller, Methodist, his spiritual adviser, that at Plainfield, Otsego county, he went from the hop yard of Supervisor Richards, his employer, Tuesday, June 25, 1878, for the purpose of killing Catharine Mary Richards, aged fourteen, who was found outraged and murdered in the cow barn. Her parents were absent. Buel also confessed to burning his father's barn three or four years ago. He was a little nervous when he heard a new trial was refused, but appeared as indifferent as usual during the day. When told that he must prepare for death he became embarrassed. The report of the confession is authentic, but Rev. Mr. Hiller says he has made no public confession.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL PECULATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1879.

Special Agent Newcomb's investigation into the accounts of Clerk Ambrose, of the United States Court, daily reveals increased peculations. Yesterday he found that in ten cases Ambrose had collected $228 as a percentage not charged in the cost bills or his emolument returns. In all applications for the admission of attorneys $10 is collected, but was never accounted for by Ambrose. In two patent cases, appealed to the United States Supreme Court, he cut out printed leaves of the attorney's briefs, pasted a proper certificate to them and charged $750 in each case. Objection being made to this, he reduced the bill to $500 each, which was paid, but no entry thereof appears in the emolument return. If the briefs had been copied in full the costs would not have amounted to $400.

Special Agent G. K. Chase, of the Department of Justice, is on his way here to aid Mr. Newcomb in his investigation.

OBITUARY.

ABD-EL-KADER.

The cable announces the death, at Damascus, of Abd-el-Kader, the famous Arab sheikh, whose life history presents to a great extent the history of the French conquests in Algeria. He was born about 1807. His father, Sidi el Madiden, was a marabout (Arab seer), and claimed descent from the Prophet. Between the Turks and the Arabs, previous to the French expedition, the state of warfare has been chronic. Abd-el-Kader, threatened with death by the Dey, made his escape and made the pilgrimage to Mecca. During his absence the French had invaded Algeria and destroyed the Turkish power. The moment was considered favorable to strike a blow for Arab independence, and the marabout Sidi el Madiden got up a semi-religious war in which Arab fanaticism and predatory habits found abundant employment. They were partially successful, and the Sidi was made their king, but resigned his authority to his son. A holy war was preached, and soon the Arab tribes fell on the French troops and military colonists in the province of Oran. In 1833 the war was resumed, and Abd-el-Kader was beaten in several engagements. But the Arab combination was so powerful that he won the respect of France, and a treaty was made by which the sovereignty of a large tract of country was assigned to him, with the river Chief as a boundary and Mascara as a capital. His own emirs revolting against him, he obtained the assistance of the French commandants and reduced his rebellious subjects, but only to recommence hostilities with France. He won a battle from General Frizel on the Marta in 1835, a success which confirmed his power and obliged the French government to make extraordinary efforts. The Duke of Orleans and Marshal Clauzel were sent out from France. By fomenting jealousy between the rival chiefs Abd-el-Kader's power was weakened and the French were able to advance on Mascara, which had been evacuated and which they destroyed. The loss of his capital did not, however, suppress the indefatigable chieftain. Like the redoubtable Schamyl, the hero of the Caucasus, his courage was indomitable, his faith immense and the resources of his mind inexhaustible. Abd-el-Kader obtained new treaties of peace in 1837 and endeavored to strengthen himself and consolidate his power. Fresh intrigues of France and the restlessness of his own wild followers led to new and repeated insurrections, until at length General (afterward Marshal) Bageaud was placed in supreme command, with orders to push the great Emir to his last stronghold.

Then commenced a long series of border warfare, in which waste and rapine, fire and sword, were the distinguishing characteristics, the extirpation of the so called rebellious tribes being the object aimed at. The indignation of Europe was raised by the accounts of cruel razzias, with all the horrors of an exterminating warfare, that every now and then came from Algeria. At last, in 1842, the gallant Duc d'Aumale carried the Emir's Smala by assault and compelled Abd-el-Kader to fly for his life into the territory of Morocco. Abd-el-Raham, the Moorish Emperor, received him. But he was a dangerous guest, and he tempted the Moors into a war with the French, which was short and decisive. The battle of Isly brought the Moors to terms and Abd-el-Kader was again a fugitive. Stirring up revolt in Morocco itself, he beat the Moors in two battles and sought to seize the throne of Morocco. The power against him was too strong, however. Three years of renewed razzia and slaughter and Abd-el-Kader, deserted by his friends and bereft of everything but his honor and his great heart, surrendered to General Lamoricière on the promise of the General to send him to Syria. He was, however, transported to France, and detained until the proclamation of the Empire in 1852. He visited Paris in great splendor, was well received and resided for years at Damascus, where he defended the Maronites against the Druses. He had three wives and eleven children. As a partisan chief his power was very great; as a leader of regular troops he probably would be less eminent. Having surrendered himself to France on a pledge of personal liberty, the pledge was broken by the government of Louis Philippe, and the son of the desert was retained in captivity many years. Louis Napoleon, however, generously gave him his liberty, and after receiving him at the Court of Paris and expressing his personal sentiments he was permitted to retire—at first, to Brousa and afterward to Damascus, in Asia Minor, where he has since resided and where, after long years, he has died.

JOHN MIERS, F. R. S., ENGLISH BOTANIST.

The venerable John Miers, long known as the patriarch of British botanists, died in London on the 17th ult. in his ninety-first year. He was born in London August 25, 1789, was educated as an engineer, and after leaving school devoted himself to the study of mineralogy and chemistry. Early in the present century he proceeded to South America, where he resided and travelled for several years, devoting himself in the intervals of professional labors to botanical and entomological researches. Returning to England he published, in 1825, his valuable work, "Travels in Chile and La Plata." Soon afterward he proceeded to Brazil, where he resided eight years, and made extensive collections of plants and insects. After his final return to England he was elected a fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1839 and of the Royal Society in 1843, acting for a time on the council of both societies. Besides many separate papers he published two large works "Illustrations of South American Plants" and "Contributions to Botany," in which he exhibited a marked tendency to multiply genera and species. He was one of the few botanists who remained faithful to a belief in the fixity of specific type, rejecting the modern evolutionary ideas. He served on the jury of the Brazilian sections of the Universal Expositions of 1862 and 1867, and was decorated by the Emperor Dom Pedro II. with the commandership of the Order of the Rose. Mr. Miers left his botanical collections to the British Museum.

CHARLES HENRY JEENS, ENGLISH ENGRAVER.

English mail advices record the death, in his fifty-third year, of Charles Henry Jeens, one of the foremost of English line engravers. Born at Uley, in Gloucestershire, in October, 1827, he was first a pupil of Brame and afterward of William Greatbach. His work was very neatly and carefully executed, though lacking in his larger examples in breadth. He engraved stamps for South Australia, Queensland, St. Vincent, Antigua, the Bahamas and other British colonies. He illustrated Young's "Night Thoughts" and the Queen's "Journal" and produced many plates familiar to the subscribers to the *Art Journal*. Among his notable vignettes are those to the "Golden Treasury Series." Of his portraits, engraved for Macmillan's, we note those to the series "Scientific Worthies," in *Nature*. Of his larger works are "A Labor of Love," and one after Armitage's "Joseph and Mary," both published by the Art Union. The first only he completed. Romney's "Lady Hamilton with the Spinning Wheel" was engraved by him in 1877 for the Messrs. Colnaghi. A vignette of Queen Elizabeth, after Oliver, in Froud's history, and a head of a young girl after a drawing by Leonardo, in Pater's "Renaissance," are his work.

DAVID BURSLEY, JR.

Captain David Bursley, Jr., died suddenly at ten o'clock on Monday night on board the American ship Eureka, at pier 19 East River, of pneumonia and inflammatory rheumatism. He was born in Barnstable, Mass., and was forty-three years of age. He went to sea at the age of thirteen, was a shipmaster for many years and well known in maritime circles. During his time he commanded the Minnehaha, Free Trade and Dexter. Four years ago he retired from active service, and since 1876 has been employed as port captain by T. J. Southard & Son, of Richmond, Me. He leaves a widow. His remains were shipped last night to Fall River, Mass.

JOSIAH W. SHIPPEY.

Josiah W. Shippey, for forty years business manager of the Oldham Manufacturing Company at Paterson, N. J., but for the last thirteen years head bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Paterson, died at that place yesterday afternoon in the seventieth year of his age. His health had been failing for some time, though the direct cause of his death was pneumonia, resulting from a severe cold contracted some time ago. He was a very prominent citizen of Paterson and a vestryman of the Holy Communion Episcopal Church.

REAR ADMIRAL AUGUSTUS H. KILTY.

Rear Admiral A. H. Kilty, United States Navy, died on Monday, the 10th inst., at Baltimore, aged seventy-three years. He was born in Maryland in 1806, entered the naval service July 4, 1821, and during his long career served in all the squadrons of the American Navy. He became commander in September, 1855, served with Admiral Foote in the Mississippi flotilla, 1861-2, losing his left arm in one of the engagements, became captain in July, 1862, commodore in July, 1866, and rear admiral July, 13, 1870. He was commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard from 1866 to 1869.

ROBERT DAVIS.

Robert Davis, a millionnaire, died of consumption at San Antonio, Texas, yesterday afternoon. He was the wealthiest man in Marshall county, Ill., and owned much landed estate, which he has left to his wife, son and two daughters.

DR. EUGENE DÜHRING, GERMAN SCIENTIST.

Dr. Eugene Dühring, of the University of Berlin, died in that city recently, aged forty-six years. He was author of a valuable "Critical History of the Universal Principles of Mechanics."

OLIVER G. STEELE.

Oliver G. Steele, one of Buffalo's oldest and most highly respected citizens, died there last night at the age of seventy-five years.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"LUCIA."

Edgardo.....Signor Aramburo
Enrico Aston.....Signor Galassi
Raimondo.....Signor Monti
Arturo.....Signor Rinaldini
Normanno.....Signor Grazzi
Alisa.....Mlle. Robiati
Lucia.....Mlle. Alwina Valleria

Mlle. Valleria made her first appearance in Brooklyn last evening before a moderate-sized house that was not over demonstrative in its expressions of approval, but still gave what may be termed liberal applause for a Brooklyn audience, and which confirmed the New York verdict as to the prima donna's abilities. Brooklyn, with its Philharmonic and other musical societies, ought to be able to generously support operatic ventures, but, whether from lack of interest in Italian opera in general, or the selection for last evening in particular, there was not alone a discouraging array of unoccupied seats in the auditorium on the rising of the curtain, but the audience itself was neither markedly musical nor thoroughly fashionable. The rendering of the opera was well above average, and ought to have drawn a larger, more fashionable and more sympathetic audience.

"Lucia" was sung with much the same general musical excellence as on its late presentation at the New York Academy. Though not quite so well done in some parts, it was improved in other directions, and the general average of the whole was well sustained. To one who saw both performances there was a lack of spirit in the latter that could easily be accounted for. Mlle Valleria was making a first appearance, and Signor Aramburo's Spanish *clientèle* was not present to stimulate his ambition. These were sufficient causes, without the additional circumstance of a small and reserved audience, to affect the rendering of the opera and, as the former average of merit was sustained, the performance was proportionately creditable to all concerned.

Nothing was developed on this occasion tending to reverse or modify opinions already expressed as to the fitness of the cast for the score. Mlle. Valleria confirmed the earlier impression, that in the part she is vocally excellent and dramatically good, without attaining absolute or great artistic distinction in either direction. Aramburo was in one respect somewhat better than on former occasions; he was more smooth in his delivery, and made a nearer approach to delicacy both in his methods and his tones than he has yet accomplished, but nature still asserted itself frequently and proved, despite conscientious efforts to conceal it, that his powers are too robust for such parts as Edgardo. Signor Aramburo can utilize these powers in another direction—in parts that do not require to so great an extent, sweetness and sympathy of tone in the singer. Galassi was not quite in good voice, but did the work that fell to him in his usual excellent style, and deserved only praise for his singing and acting. Signor Monti has hardly received full credit for all he has done this season, and as comparatively small parts have fallen to him, he has been often neglected in the pressure of notices due to some of the other members of the company. It was only last evening, when he fell below his usual mark, that attention was called to what he had done heretofore, and a good word—better late than never—is due to him even now.

The heretofore belligerent members of the orchestra are now as quiet and peaceful as piping shepherds, thus proving in their resumed calmness the superior quality of their music, since it hath had charms to soothe even the extra savage breasts of the Musical Unionists. If any other ruffled bosoms were in the audience last evening they must surely have been tranquillized under the old adage, for the orchestra seldom has been more tuneful or played more harmoniously than it did in "Lucia" under the able direction of Signor Arditi.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Fernande" will be performed this afternoon at Daly's Theatre for the last time.

At the Academy of Music this evening the bright opera of "Rigoletto" will be repeated.

The North Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, will continue this week the comic opera "F. L. G."

Edwin Booth is drawing immense houses at the Grand Opera House. Miss Multon will be given at the matinée to-day.

Abbey's New York Park Theatre company play "Pinafore" Gilbert's burlesque comedy "Engaged" at the Park Theatre, Philadelphia, this week.

Maggie Mitchell and her own company will hold the stage of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, giving a different play every night for a week.

The annual benefit of the Order of Elks takes place to-morrow afternoon at the Academy of Music. The programme is remarkably long, varied and attractive.

Steele Mackaye's play, "An Iron Will," has been favorably received at the South Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and will be continued this week by the Madison Square Company.

Grau's French Opera Company made its first appearance in Boston at the Boston Theatre Monday night in the presence of a brilliant audience, the opening opera being "La Fille de Madame Angot." It was received with every demonstration of approval.

Following Miss Neilson's success at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, is that of Rice's Surprise Party in "Revels." It will remain two weeks. The house on Monday is said to have been one of the largest ever assembled within the walls of the theatre.

The Chestnut Street (stock) Theatre, Philadelphia, are this week presenting for the first time in that city J. Sheridan Knowles' exquisite play "The Wife." This takes the place of "Cuba," which, after a week's run, Mr. Gemmell thought best to withdraw or play to empty seats.

Mr. Max Strakosch will commence his opera season in New York on the 19th of January, opening at Booth's Theatre in "Aida," with Teresa Singer, Belocca, Petrovitsch, Storti and Castlemary in the cast. The Western tour of Mr. Strakosch is reported to have proved extremely successful.

Miss Emma Thursby, who has been singing with great success in the Covent Garden concerts, London, sailed for America in the steamship Baltic. Her first concert in New York will be given on the 1st of December. It is said that a number of her friends are preparing to give the successful diva a grand reception.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan were present at the Broadway Opera House last evening, with several of the lady principals of their company, and seemed to be well pleased with the interpretation of "Pinafore" given by the church choir company. They agreed that the chorus was the grandest they had ever heard.

The cosey little Novelty Theatre, Williamsburg, after a season of light, airy plays like the "Tourists," "Brook," and so on, mixing variety with comedy, settled down on Monday night to drama, with Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave." The house was well filled with an appreciative audience, who enjoyed the performance. The cast was the same as at Philadelphia and Jersey City recently. The play was well mounted and will hold the boards all the week.

At the New York Circus, on Broadway, Mr. Lent's clever troupe still holds possession of the sawdust circle, to the nightly admiration of the youngsters. The daring of Miss Emma Lake in her equestrian feats, the skill of Mr. Robert Stickney, who began an engagement on Monday evening, exhibiting his dashing horsemanship and astonishing leaps, the two new clowns, with their fresh comicalities, add zest to the usual pleasant features of the entertainment. The competition in agile feats of the entire company is very interesting and exciting.

At the conclusion of the play, "The Picture," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, Mr. Percy came before the curtain and addressed the audience as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The afterpiece, "La Sociétaire," for which Mr. Perdicaris and myself are jointly responsible, received last night its first and last representation. The verdict was pronounced by the public, and it is impossible to appeal from it. Mistakes are common to our humanity. The one which we made last night we desire to acknowledge as gracefully and to repair as quickly as may be. Mr. H. J. Byron, in a capital essay on the inscrutable causes of the failure of plays,