WASHINGTON.

Gathering of the Statesmen and Politicians.

A QUIET FEELING IN BOTH PARTIES

Summary of the Work Already Before Congress.

INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTESTED ELECTIONS

New Political Movement in South Carolina.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1879.

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION—FEELING AMONG THE PARTISANS—THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

Both parties show a disposition to open the session very quietly. Prominent republicans say to-day that they do not think it good policy, for the present at least, to recommence their old game of drawing out the democrats. They prefer to await the developments of the democratic policy. Prominent democrats, for their part, say that they do not wish to see the folly of the extra session repeated. Mr. Atkins, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, holds, so some of the members of the committee say, that the appropriation for the pay of marshals for election purposes, which failed at the extra session and which comes up now as a deficiency, should be promptly provided for by the House, and the moderate democrats desire to avoid a repetition of the heated discussions and futile contests with the President into which they were led last summer. It remains to be seen, however, whether they can control their wild men, and if not whether the moderates will have the firmness and good sense to cut adrift from those wild men. Leading democratic Senators desire to bring up for settlement at the earliest day the bill providing for a better method of counting the votes for President and Vice President. It is probable, however, that this will cause a prolonged and tedious debate in the Senate, which on numerous occasions has shown itself very anxious to leave this unfortunate question open and unsettled. The late Senator Morton, who took a very great interest in the matter, tried on two or three occasions to get some definite rule adopted, but with all his pertinacity always failed, finding opponents in his own party as well as among the democrats. It is a curious fact that the Senate did once pass a bill to which the House was then ready to consent without delay, but Senator Thurman, after the passage, moved a reconsideration for some trivial cause. To oblige him the Senators granted a reconsideration and the bill was never again heard of. Now if this bill of Senator Morton had become a law, as would have happened but for Senator Thurman's interference, its provisions would have carried Mr. Tilden into the White House in 1877 without an electoral commission or any other troublesome extraordinary expedient.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS—PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION—PREPARING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

A new movement in South Carolina politics attracts attention here. It is for an educational qualification for voters. The Bourbons in that State have determined, under the leadership of General Martin Gary, to sweep the State next year, when a new Governor is to be chosen, and to do so by general intimidation and tissue ballots, in defiance of Senator Hampton and the moderates who recognize him as their leader. There is a good deal of irritation between the two wings of the party, and the moderates are beginning to appeal to the people for quiet and sensible action. A prominent and able member of the Charleston Bar, Edward McCrary, has published in pamphlet form a suggestion that the Legislature shall order a new registration of voters, and require every voter to write his own name on the registration book, those unable to write their names and to read to be excluded from voting. That is to say, he proposes an educational qualification such as Massachusetts and Connecticut already have.

EFFECT OF THE QUALLIFICATION.

He admits that white as well as black voters would be excluded under this rule, but says that the State has established and fostered free schools for both races, and that if any man, white or black, cannot read and write it is his own fault and he ought to suffer.

In the course of his argument he points out that the democrats have maintained on the statute books all the laws relating to elections which they have denounced as iniquitous while the republicans ruled. He tells them that neither fraud nor violence will be tolerated by the country at large and yet that under the present system, which maintains the color line, the democrats can carry the State in 1880 only by fraud or violence or both, and that fraud is demoralizing to those who engage in it, and ought not be endured, while violence will not be allowed by the country. He says:—

If the negro vote is to remain in its ignorance and majority, then let us encourage rather than condemn independents. Let us do all we can to divide it, even if in dividing it we divide the white vote also. Better, far better, that whites and blacks should alike be divided, and white men be free to exert their influence, pro and con., among the negroes, than by a system of exclusion to wall up this immense black vote against us and then expect to overcome it by force or fraud.

Finally he says:—"Let us do something to show that after we got the government we knew what to do with it."

THE NEGRO VOTE.

Mr. McCrary's pamphlet confirms the reports already received here that the negroes are almost solidly massed against the present democratic party in the State, and that if they are allowed to vote they will be able to elect whomever they nominate. But South Carolina democrats openly say that the negroes will not appear at the polls, at any rate in any numbers. The plan is to keep the whites solid by fierce denunciation of all independent movements, and to scare off the blacks and thus carry the State.

REVOLT AGAINST HAMPTON.

It remains to be seen whether Senator Hampton and the moderates who have so far acted with him will submit to the proposed intimidation. Hampton has already been openly told in South Carolina that he had better go to Washington, mind his own business and leave the State politics alone. Some of his friends say that if the moderates are pushed to the wall Hampton will resign his seat in the Senate and accept the nomination for Governor himself. But it begins to be doubtful whether General Gary can thus be crowded off the track, and it seems to be certain that the negroes have to a considerable extent lost faith in Hampton.

The politics of South Carolina and Mississippi will be carefully watched here by the republicans, who will protest against the electoral votes of these two States being received next winter if the negroes are prevented from voting, and they mean to cause the public at large to understand plainly what is going on in those States, so as to create a public opinion which will require their exclusion from the Presidential contest unless there is a fair and full vote. The proposal for an educational qualification has the cordial approval of influential Northern republicans.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1879.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK NOW BEFORE CONGRESS.

Each incoming train now brings back the statesmen and politicians who have been absent from Washington since July. Opinions widely differ as to the probable length of the session and the business that will be brought before it. There is no reason why both houses should not get down to regular work at once and do a great deal of business before the usual Christmas holiday recess, because both houses are fully organized. In the House all things are in working order, as there is to be no struggle for the Speakership and there is no doubt about the composition of the committees. All of them had a vast amount of work referred to them at the extra session, and many of them submitted their reports, which are now on the calendar and ready for action. If it shall be the disposition of Senators and Representatives to make this a business session they have ample material already prepared to mould and shape into laws.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

At the extra session of Congress there were introduced in the House 2,407 bills and 120 joint resolutions. Thirty-six of the bills and seventeen of the joint resolutions became laws. In the Senate 727 bills and forty-six joint resolutions were introduced, of which twenty-six bills and seven joint resolutions became laws. The most important bills in committees of the Senate or which were reported and are on the Senate calendar are the following:—

To authorize the local taxation of legal tender treasury notes of the United States.

To reimburse the several States for interest paid on war loans.

To authorize the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to prosecute suits against the United States.

To transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

To provide for the reorganization of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission.

To provide for the recomputation of accounts between the United States and the several States and between the United States and the city of Baltimore, growing out of moneys expended by the said city in the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

To so amend the Revised Statutes as to authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States.

To revive and continue the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

To provide for the better protection of life during marine disasters.

To regulate interstate commerce and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers.

To secure the completion of certain Pacific railways. There are a number of these railroad bills.

To authorize the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company to construct a narrow gauge railway from the tidewater to the cities of St. Louis and Chicago.

To declare certain lands heretofore granted to railway companies forfeited to the United States and to open the same to settlement.

To aid in the construction of the Maryland and Delaware ship canal and to secure to all vessels in the United States service for all time the right of navigation through such canal free.

To extend the time for construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

To provide for the speedy completion of a line of railroad and telegraph between ports on the lower Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean along or near the southwestern portion of the United States, and to aid in the construction of the same.

The following were reported at the extra session and are on the Senate calendar:—

To prohibit military interference at the polls.

To provide for a treaty of reciprocity with France.

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investments.

Bill in relation to transportation of animals and bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Among the most important bills introduced in the House are the following bills:—

Bill to put the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing.

To revive and continue the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

In relation to the observance and enforcement of the Eight Hour law.

To amend acts relating to pensions.

To provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of alcohol liquor traffic.

To increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service of the United States.

To extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

To establish a board of Pacific Railroad commissioners.

To establish a board of supervisors of interstate railroads and commerce.

To repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes and to amend certain laws relating to the elective franchise.

To amend the acts imposing duties upon foreign imports.

To provide for the abolition of all bonds for duties on imported merchandise while the latter remains in the custody of the government.

Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

To prohibit officers, claimants or contractors under the government from contributing money for political purposes.

To amend the laws relating to the sale of leaf tobacco.

To make the Department of Agriculture an executive department of the United States.

To provide for levying taxes on incomes.

To encourage interstate emigration.

To authorize mail steamship service between the United States and Central America.

To construct a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

To reduce and reorganize the army of the United States.

To provide for the permanent improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River and for the reclamation of the lands of the States bordering thereon.

Besides the above there are a large number of bills for the improvement of rivers and for the construction of public buildings.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The House will also have sixteen contested election cases to occupy a good deal of its time during the session. These cases are Bisbee (rep.) against Hill (dem.), Second Florida district; Boynton (dem. and national) against Loring (rep.), Sixth Massachusetts district; Bradley (national) against Slemmons (dem.), Second Arkansas district; Curtin (dem.) against Yocum (rep. and national), Twentieth Pennsylvania district; Donnelly (greenbacker) against Washburn (rep.), Third Minnesota district; Duffy (greenbacker and dem.) against Mason (rep.), Twenty-fourth New York district; Horalson (rep.) against Shelly (dem.) Fourth Alabama district; Herbert (national) against Acklen (dem.), Third Louisiana district. Mr. Acklen's seat is also contested by W. B. Merchant, who was the republican candidate; Holmes (greenbacker) against Sapp (rep.), Eighth Iowa district; Mackey (rep.) against O'Conner (dem.), Second South Carolina district; McCabe (dem.) against Orth (rep.), Ninth Indiana district; McDowell (rep.) against Whiteaker (dem.), Oregon; O'Hara (rep.) against Kitchen (dem.), Second North Carolina district; Wilson (national) against Carpenter, Ninth Iowa district, and Yeater (dem.) against Morton (rep.), First North Carolina district.

In addition to the business above indicated, which is already in a shape to be presented to the houses respectively as soon as the committees shall act upon it, there are a great many other matters which will engage the attention of Congress.

COURSE OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Under the rules of the House as they at present exist—and they will, of course, be operative until the revision made by the Committee on Rules during the recess shall have been adopted—the House will be likely to proceed to the ordinary routine business on Tuesday. It is not expected that much else will be done to-morrow than the reading of the President's Message. The regular business in order on Tuesday, if the regular order should be demanded, would be the bill to prohibit officers and employés of the government or contractors thereunder from contributing for campaign purposes. This bill was in the morning hour during a great part of the extra session. The republicans opposed it and generally filibustered until the hour had expired. They hardly will insist upon filibustering against it during the coming session.

The appropriation bills will hardly come in as early as usual, as the Appropriation Committee had no meeting during the recess, and consequently none of the estimates have been considered.

INVESTIGATIONS.

A number of investigations have been going on during the summer, reports of which will be made from time to time, and will give both houses a good deal of business, independent of the regular routine. In the Senate there will be the report on the Kellogg-Spofford case; the report of the committee in Senator Ingalls' case; that of the Wallace Committee on Elections in Rhode Island, New York and elsewhere; Senator Bruce's report on the Freedman's Bank investigation, and other reports of a kindred nature.

The application of General Fitz John Porter for restoration to the army will come up for early consideration.

In the House there are a number of committees also to report. The revision of the rules will come up early for consideration, and they will probably occupy several days. The charges against Minister Seward and Consul General Bailey will also be revived. It will thus be seen that, with the subjects already in a more or less forward state, Congress can get down to work at once, if the Senators and Representatives are disposed to do so.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, M. P., P. C.

John Arthur Roebuck, Member of Parliament for Sheffield, whose death yesterday in his seventy-seventh year is announced by cable despatch, was one of the most remarkable of a famous group of politicians now nearly extinct. It is a striking instance of the irony of history that a man whose reputation was made as a liberal of the liberals, a radical of the radicals—a man whose famous nickname of "Tear 'em" was earned by bitter denunciation of the tories—a man who habitually employed the most cutting satire against Benjamin Disraeli—should have closed his eccentric career at feud with his lifetime friends as a "right honorable" by the grace of the Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G. The late member of Parliament for Sheffield was maternally descended from the poet Thomas Tickell, the most intimate friend of Addison, who, when he became Secretary of State, made Tickell his under secretary, greatly to the disgust of Steele. Tickell's translation of the First Book of the Iliad being highly commended by Addison was the occasion of the breach between Addison and Pope, commemorated by the latter in his memorable lines upon Atticus, and Tickell's elegy upon his benefactor was declared by Goldsmith, C. J. Fox and Macaulay to be the finest in the English language. The grandfather of the late statesman, Dr. John Roebuck, was a distinguished physician and savant of Carron, Stirlingshire, Scotland, who was a friend and coworker of James Watt in the improvement of the steam engine and author of a political pamphlet denouncing the American colonists in 1776. His father E. G. Roebuck, Esq., was a merchant long resident at Madras, India. In that oriental city John Arthur Roebuck was born, December 29, 1802, but before he could derive any permanent impression of his native place was sent to England to be educated (1807). No particulars of his boyhood are given by his numerous biographers until the year 1815, when, having lost his father, he accompanied his mother and stepfather to Canada. He remained in Lower Canada until 1824, but the place of his residence and the manner and extent of his education remained unknown to his later contemporaries. He studied law in London, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple (1831) and opened an office in London. He immediately threw himself with intense energy into the struggle for Parliamentary reform, and was one of the first to reap the fruits of victory, having been elected as a "Radical Reformer" for Bath at the general Parliamentary elections of December, 1832. He speedily made his mark in debate, was re-elected in 1834, and was chosen in 1835 by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to act as their agent in their disputes with the Imperial Parliament, and zealously defended the interests of that colony in its contests with the executive government. His first celebrity in Parliament was won by his vigorous opposition to the stamp duty on newspapers, inveighing against the "stamped press" and its conductors as being extremely corrupt and the cause of much injustice. The newspapers replied. He retaliated personally, naming certain members of the Metropolitan press. Hostile messages ensued. In the cases of Captain Edward Sterling, editor of the *Times*, and Albany W. Fonblanque, of the *Weekly Examiner*, matters were accommodated, but in the instance of Mr. Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, a duel was the result (November 19, 1835). Two shots were fired without effect, when Mr. Black's second withdrew and the affair ended without any assignable result. In the same year Mr. Roebuck, who had already written very effective Benthamite articles in the new, noisy and ultra-radical *Westminster Review*, became editor and proprietor of an "unstamped" series of political publications entitled "Pamphlets for the People," of which a sufficient number were issued to form two bound volumes. In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck was soon known as the "Objector General," and, in the words of one of his biographers, "he faced every sort of fact in politics, analyzed all kinds of men, opposed and lectured whigs and tories, headed the rest of the radicals in plain speaking and, being still a young man, of no definite position and with no obvious aims, he created, inside and outside Parliament, a mingled feeling of detestation, wonder, admiration and amusement. In fact he had become a House of Commons character. But he was as independent with his constituents as with the House; an "unmanageable" man; and, not being yet understood, having only reached the stage of unpopularity, he was thrown out of his seat at the general election of August, 1837, polling only 910 votes, where he had formerly polled 1,138," his successful competitor being the late Viscount Powerscourt. During his four years' exclusion from Parliament Mr. Roebuck first went the Northern Circuit, but does not seem to have been burdened with much business. At all events he had sufficient leisure to continue his career as a pamphleteer and to contribute political articles to the *Westminster* and *Edinburgh* quarterlies. Such a man could not long remain out of Parliament. He remained a public character, and, in the necessity of finding some audience to address, took to the public meetings then becoming numerous. The Corn law question was coming uppermost; the Colonial question was forcing its way to the front, and on both Mr. Roebuck had much to say. By the time a new House of Commons was to be chosen (1841), if he had not achieved popularity he had at least come to be regarded as something more than an eccentricity, and was patronizingly referred to by the whig coterie of the Edinburgh *Review* as a "rising man." The borough of Bath was again in one of its radical humors and the ten pound householders returned him, along with Lord Duncan, by a sweeping majority over the Peelite tories. Revenge is sweet, and the member for Bath tasted it with uncommon relish. He soon became more conspicuous than before. "There had been great electoral corruption; he pointed it out, he insisted on inquiry, he demanded committees, he even had members down at the Bar! He made 600 enemies out of the 658 members, but he pleased the public and made his own courageous independence thoroughly comprehended." It was during this Parliament—1841-7—that Mr. Roebuck exhibited the most feverish activity of his life and most thoroughly justified his *soubriquet* of "Tear 'em." He was, in short, a Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips and Benjamin F. Butler rolled into one!

About this time he wrote for several of the magazines, especially *Tait's* and the *London Review*. His next conspicuous public appearance, the most memorable of his life, was in January, 1855, when he brought forward in the House of Commons a motion for inquiry into the conduct of the Crimean war, which was resisted by the government of Earl Aberdeen, but carried by a majority of 157, when that government was forced to resign. Mr. Roebuck, as a matter of course, became chairman of the "Sebastopol committee," but his name was not to be found in the list of the members of the new Cabinet. In September of the same year Mr. Roebuck was offered, but declined, the post of a Charity Commissioner. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the chairmanship of the new Metropolitan Board of Works, in December, 1855, and accepted in June, 1856, the chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association, founded the previous year by some leading merchants of London, a body from which great things were expected, but which lapsed into eternal silence soon after the publication of a "luminous programme." Soon afterward the member for Sheffield made himself conspicuous (1857) by his eloquent opposition to a projected war against China, and his attitude upon this subject was influential in effecting a dissolution of that Parliament. In June, 1858, he took an energetic stand in favor of Ferdinand de Lesseps' project for cutting the Isthmus of Suez, then generally considered in England as a conspiracy against British shipping interests (!), and in 1861 he caused much emotion among his electors at Sheffield by a series of speeches in favor of Austria. When about that time the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria, afterward the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico, visited England, Mr. Roebuck was the statesman who received him with greatest cordiality, pronouncing an elaborate encomium upon that Prince's administration of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. During the American civil war Mr. Roebuck was an avowed partisan of the "Southern Confederacy," thereby further alienating his Sheffield constituents. Despite a formidable opposition he was re-elected in 1865, combatted in the session of 1866 the Russell-Gladstone ministry, and supported the Reform bill of the Disraeli Cabinet later in the year. His denunciations of trades unions at last put the finishing blow to the wavering allegiance of Sheffield, and he lost his seat for that borough in 1868. After six years of enforced retirement Mr. Roebuck was once more returned for Sheffield at the head of the poll in 1874. But he did not regain his earlier ascendency. For several years he was little heard of in the political world, and his next conspicuous appearance was in 1877-78, when, in opposition to all his party associates, he vigorously supported, in and out of Parliament, the "Jingo" policy of Earl Beaconsfield, which led up to the fiascoes of Berlin, Cypress, Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian war of 1879. Much to the surprise of all the world the quondam ferocious assailant of Disraeli was sworn of the Privy Council on the nomination of Earl Beaconsfield, and kissed the Queen's hands at Windsor as a "Right Honorable," August 14, 1878. He had been a "Queen's counsel," in another sense, for many years, but had never enjoyed Court favor before. Mr. Roebuck became a member of the Inner Bar and a bencher of the Inner Temple as early as 1843. Besides his principal work already mentioned he was author of a small treatise on "The Existing Difficulties in the Government of the Canadas" (1836) and of a book of considerable importance, "The Colonies of England; a Plan for the Government of Some Portion of Our Colonial Possessions" (1849). He was married in 1834 to Henrietta, daughter of Rev. Thomas Falconer, A. M., of Bath, who was Bampton lecturer in 1810, editor of Strabo's "Geography" and author of several learned works.

CITY NEWS ITEMS.

The body of an unknown man was yesterday picked up by the police in the East River, off pier 23. Deceased was of medium height and had brown hair. He was dressed in blue pantaloons and wore low-cut shoes.

The cigar store of Rath & Leips, No. 176 William street, was broken into and robbed by burglars early yesterday morning. The burglars had also made their way into the adjoining store, at No. 178, where the business of Charles Hoosett, leather importer, is carried on, and transferred a bundle of hides to the cigar store, but found it too bulky to carry away. They helped themselves to a quantity of cigars. Messrs. Rath & Leips estimate their loss at $200.

Bernard Wurm, aged forty-five years, died yesterday at his late residence, No. 22 First avenue, from inhaling the fumes of nitric acid. Deceased was employed as porter in the store of Lehn & Fink, in William street. Last Saturday afternoon he was in the cellar arranging a lot of carboys containing nitric acid. One of them exploded and the liquid poured upon the floor, and deceased inhaled the fumes. He was taken sick and was removed to his residence. His case was pronounced hopeless from the beginning.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

The village of Edgewater, S. I., during the past two years, has paid off a debt of $75,000.

The Richmond County Police Commissioners have asked the Board of Supervisors for the sum of $36,500 for the maintenance of the force during the ensuing year.

A dwelling house on Broadway, near Van Sicklen avenue, East New York, occupied by Mrs. Caroline Schmidt, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, causing a loss of $1,500. The origin of the fire is not known. The property is insured in the Hamburg Insurance Company.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	Dec 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Circassia	Dec 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Scythia	Dec 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Italy	Dec 3	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Rotterdam	Dec 3	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
City of New York	Dec 4	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
State of Nevada	Dec 4	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Lessing	Dec 4	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Switzerland	Dec 5	Antwerp	52 Broadway
Celtic	Dec 6	Liverpool	37 Broadway
England	Dec 6	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Australia	Dec 6	London	7 Bowling Green
Devonia	Dec 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Gen Werder	Dec 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Labrador	Dec 10	Havre	55 Broadway
Abyssinia	Dec 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Canada	Dec 10	London	69 Broadway
State of Georgia	Dec 11	Glasgow	72 Broadway
City of Brussels	Dec 11	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
Suevia	Dec 11	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Bolivia	Dec 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Britannic	Dec 13	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Egypt	Dec 13	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Alsatia	Dec 13	London	7 Bowling Green
Schiedam	Dec 13	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Donau	Dec 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	Dec 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Bothnia	Dec 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Holland	Dec 17	London	69 Broadway
Adriatic	Dec 18	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Wieland	Dec 18	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Berlin	Dec 20	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
Anchoria	Dec 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Dec 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Dec 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Gallia	Dec 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Maas	Dec 24	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Amerique	Dec 24	Havre	55 Broadway
Frisia	Dec 25	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Montreal	Dec 25	Liverpool	31-33 Broadway
Neckar	Dec 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Montana	Dec 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.			HIGH WATER.		
Sun rises	7 05		Sandy Hook	morn	9 06
Sun sets	4 33		Gov. Island	morn	9 51
Moon rises	eve	6 52	Hell Gate	morn	11 36

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Nov. 30.	Hour.	Bar. Inch.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Staten Island	Noon	30.60	39	NW	Clear
Sandy Hook	4 PM	30.65	37	NW	Clear
Bar	8 PM	30.70	32	NNW	Clear
Horseshoe	12 PM	30.70	30	NNW	Clear

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOV. 30, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

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

Steamer Devonia (Br), Young, Glasgow Nov 20 and Moville 21st, with mdse and 190 passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov 26, lat 46, lon 49, passed a Red Star line steamer bound E.

Steamer Alexandria (Br), Lindquister, Genoa Oct 25, Leghorn 29th, Naples Nov 1, Messina 5th, Palermo 6th, Denia 10th, Malaga 14th and Gibraltar 15th, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov 23, lat 42, lon 40, spoke bark Northern Queen, of Yarmouth, NS, from Philadelphia for Hamburg; 26th, lat 42, lon 53 30, ship Thiorva, of Picton, NS, from New York for London.

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

Ship Lothair (of London), Boulton, Cebu 100 days, with hemp and sugar to Morwood & Co; vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 14, and crossed the Equator Nov 8, in lon 30 W; off Cape of Good Hope had a heavy gale from NE to NW, lasting 48 hours; lost boat, lost and split sails; afterward had variable weather; no date, lat 34 S, lon 17 E, spoke bark Blackwall (Br), from Madras for London; lat 32 S, lon 14 E, bark Hayne (Br), from Rangoon for the Channel, 82 days out; lat 30 S, lon 14 E, bark Elizabeth (Ger), from Cebu for Liverpool, lat 1 S, lon 29 W, bark Vicar of Bray (Br), from —— for London; same time, bark Weser, from Liverpool for Singapore; lat 30 N, lon 74 W, a ship, showing SPHV, bound N; lat 23 N, lon 50 W, schr Ruby, bound N; Nov 25, off Hatteras, ship "J P Lowry," from Calcutta for ——, 100 days out.

Brig Sophia Cook (of Halifax, NS), Smith, Oporto 41 days, in ballast, to J W Parker & Co. Came the southern passage and had moderate weather.

Brig Johnny Smith (Br), Thompson, Leghorn 60 days, with mdse to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct 15; during the last two weeks had a succession of heavy W gales, in which lost and split sails; Nov 25, in the Gulf Stream, passed the wreck of a schooner of about 150 tons, lumber laden, masts broken off at deck, apparently but a short time in that condition.

Brig Robert Dillon, Davis, Montevideo 46 days, with hides to Baring Bros; vessel to Geo H Squires. Crossed the Equator Nov 2, in lon 44 10; Oct 20, lat 25, lon 39, had a heavy SE gale, lasting 48 hours, in which lost fore rigging, split sails, &c; 29th, off Sandy Hook, in a NW squall, lost fore yard.

Brig F H Todd (of Calais), McGuire, Rio Janeiro 49 days, with old iron to order; vessel to G Boardman. Crossed the Equator Nov 1, in lon 41; had fine weather; Oct 29, lat 10, lon 32 50, spoke bark Mary Rideout (Br), Gibson, from Calais for Montevideo.

Brig Curacoa (Br), Faulkner, Curacoa 16 days, with mdse to D A De Lima.

Brig Cameo (of New Haven), Neal, Port Spain 17 days, with old iron to D Trowbridge. Had moderate weather.

Schr Tom Williams, Edwards, Para 26 days, with rubber and hides to G Amsink & Co; vessel to B J Wenberg & Co. Had variable weather.

Schr Phebe, Medora, Baracoa 12 days, with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr Wm Penn, Dexter, Virginia.

☞ Steamer Celtic (Br), from Liverpool, which arrived Nov 29, reports:—Had variable winds and fine weather; Nov 23, lat 45 53, lon 50 09, passed a Belgian steamer bound E; 27th, lat 43 49, lon 56 10, bark Jas Nicol, Fleming, bound W.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer City of Fitchburg, Collins, New Bedford for New York, with mdse to the Old Colony Steamship Co.

Steamer Tillie, Ewing, New London and Norwich for New York.

Brig Daylight, Gibson, New Haven for New York, in ballast, to L W & P Armstrong.

Schr R M Brookings, Simmons, Bangor for New York, with lumber to the Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Kate Mitchell, Mitchell, Bath for New York.

Schr Marcus A Davis, Long, Rockport for New York, with stone to Booth Bros.

Schr Jane M Norton, Newton, Boston for New York.

Schr Thomas Van Gilder, Hull, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Nettie B Dobbin, Falkingham, Wood's Hole for New York.

Schr Newell B Haws, Haws, Wellfleet for Philadelphia.

Schr Henry Remsen, Allen, Providence for New York.

Schr Restless, Burnham, Providence for New York.

Schr Wm Pickering, Crowell, Providence for New York.

Schr Louis Walsh, O'Donnell, Providence for New York.

Schr Wm Bement, Harris, Bristol for Philadelphia.

Schr James Phelps, Bishop, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Freestone, Sisson, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Marion, Clark, Clinton, Ct, for New York.

Schr Eliza Williams, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Ella H Barnes, Arey, New Haven for New York.

Schr John J Ward, Ward, New Haven for New York.

Schr Reporter, Knowles, New Haven for New York.

Schr John H Chaffee, Buell, New Haven for New York.

Schr Mary C Arnold, Parker, New Haven for Baltimore.

Schr W H Van Name, Flowers, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr Hase, McName, Greenwich for New York.

Schr Ida Palmer, Stamford for New York.

Schr J R Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer Neptune, Berry, New York for Boston.

Steamer Santee, Fish, New York for New Bedford.

Bark Blue Bird (Br), Miehner, New York for Bayonne.

Schr Champion (Br), Granville, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Carrie (Br), Finlay, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Northern Light, Hooper, New York for Boston.

Schr Fannie & Edith, Chapman, New York for Boston.

Schr Ira Lafrinier, Coleman, New York for Boston.

Schr Loduskia, Means, New York for New Bedford.

Schr F C Smith, Smith, New York for Wareham.

Schr Ellen M Baxter, Green, New York for New London.

Schr Laura H Jones, Jones, New York for New Haven.

Schr Entire, Klunesr, New York for New Haven.

Schr L B Buckley, Buckley, New York for Stamford.

Schr Silas Wright, Hart, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Richard Law, Blake, Hoboken for Stonington.

Schr Bertha, Conover, Amboy for Providence.

Schr Eliza A Scribner, Rogers, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr Susan E Nash, Barbour, Philadelphia for Westerly.

Schr Harbeson Hickman, Robinson, Baltimore for New Haven.

BELOW.

Ship Blackwall (Br), Davies, from Bristol Oct 11 via Delaware Breakwater.

Bark Marie (Ger), Bremmer, from Antwerp Oct 30.

SAILED.

Steamer Koln (Ger), for Tybee for orders.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

STEAMER ALABAMA (Br), from New York for Rouen, before reported wrecked, reports:—Arrived in Havre Roads Nov 14, at 10 AM, but too late to enter river. Had to wait until Saturday morning, at 7:30, when we weighed anchor, pilot in charge, and 8 AM entered river, weather fine and clear. At 10 AM, while proceeding, having got above the sands, a dense fog came on quite suddenly. Stopped engines immediately and went full speed astern to ease ship's way through the water, intending to let go anchor until fog cleared away, but in about two minutes after engines had started astern ship came to the ground very heavily, on what proved to be a wall of rocks running parallel to river. Engaged a tug to try and get ship off, but with no success, and after trying for about an hour and breaking the hawsers and tide falling rapidly stopped the engines and sounded round her and found her hung amidships with five fathoms at each end. Got out three boats in readiness, and at 1 PM sent two life-boats with crew in alongside tug, expecting every minute ship would break in two. The captain and four hands and pilot remained by ship in small boat. At 3:30 PM, the water having entirely left her from mid-ships forward, the ship suddenly broke in two from top to bottom amidships. Nothing saved but three boats.

BARK ARRACAN (Ger), which was damaged at Galveston by collision with British ship Mataula, was sold at auction Nov 25 for $3,000.

BARK COUNTESS OF DERBY (Br), from Philadelphia for Hamburg, oil laden, while being towed down the Schuylkill River on Saturday, sheered and ran ashore, about 200 yards below Bearose Ferry Bridge. She will have to be lightered.

BARK EDITH (Br), from Philadelphia for Queenstown, has been abandoned. (See general news columns.)

SLOOP B C CARTWRIGHT, Glover, of and at Orient with produce, sank at her anchor in the gale of November 21, but was raised without damage the next day. Loss on cargo estimated to exceed $100.

STEAM BARGE VESPER, of the New York and Wilmington Delaware Electric line, Captain Hall, bound for Wilmington, was blown on the rocks, opposite the residence of the late Commodore Stewart, near Bordentown, NJ, on Saturday night during a snow and wind squall. The vessel lies high and dry, and efforts will be made to get her off.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 22—A survey has been held on the British bark Zoroya, which recently put into this port in distress, leaky. She has been ordered into the dry dock for repairs.

LAUNCHED—On the 17th November Messrs Chas Connell & Co launched at Scotstoun an iron screw steamer of about 2,100 tons gross, built to the 100 A1 class at Lloyd's. As she left the ways she was named Athos. This vessel, which is fitted with accommodation for 60 first class passengers and with every modern improvement for carrying purposes, has been built for the Atlas Steamship Company, of Liverpool, and will be placed on their mail service between New York and the West Indies. The machinery will be supplied by Messrs John & James Thomson, Finnieston Engine Works.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that a lighthouse, erected by the government of Canada on the middle of Wedge Island, between St Mary River and Jogogan Harbor, Guysborough county, Nova Scotia, will be put in operation on the 1st December, 1879, in lat 45 0 35 N, lon 61 52 35 W. The light will be revolving red catoptric, showing for a space of one minute in every three minutes. It is elevated 71 feet above high water mark, and in clear weather should be seen 12 miles from all points of approach. The building is of wood, painted white, and consists of a square tower 44 feet high from its base to vane on lantern, with keeper's dwelling attached.

WHALEMEN.

Arrived at Fayal Oct 11 barks Platina, Gilbert, NB, to ship 110 bbls sp oil per Veronica, and sailed 22d, bound south; 24th, Lydia, Corey, do, with 300 bbls sp oil on board, and sailed same day for St Michaels. Capt Bugbee, late of brig Clifford, wrecked on the island of Graciosa, had shipped as first officer of bark Platina.

Arrived at Santiago, CVI, Oct 24, barks Stafford, King, NB, clean; 25th, Adeline, Gibbs, Besse, do, do; schr Clara L Sparks, Sparks, Provincetown, nothing since last report; 27th, bark Minerva, Thompson, NB, do, do; 28th, schr Quicksteep, Cook, Provincetown, do.

Arrived at Teneriffe Nov 6, schr Edward Lee, Atkins, from a cruise (and cleared 8th for do); brig E H Adams, Larus, from do (and sailed same day to cruise).

Cleared from do Nov 4, bark Peru, Benton, to cruise; brig D A Small, Curren, do; 6th, bark Platina, Gilbert, do.

Sailed from St Helena