THE FIGHT AGAINST FRAUD.

The Victors and the Defeated on Their Triumphs and Their Losses.

AROUND THE CITY HALL YESTERDAY.

More Rumors of Resignations Among the Officials of the Departments.

WHAT MR. TWEED WILL DO ABOUT IT.

Mr. Charles O'Conor Gives His Opinions of the New Development.

Arrest of Corporation Attorney Tom C. Fields.

The Fire Department and Its Petty Tyranny.

AROUND THE CITY HALL.

The Thieves Falling Out Among Themselves—More Resignations Talked Of.

The effects of the election are already becoming visible in the increased confidence evinced in business circles and the consternation, confusion and distrust shown by the office-holders and hangers-on under the recently powerful *regime*. It required fully a day for affairs to settle so that a calm view could be taken of the situation. By yesterday all had recovered from the staggering blow administered by the people to the politicians, and those who had taken part on either side had settled down again to their ordinary avocations. The election and the disaster to the Tammany powers were talked over quietly and gleefully in the business marts, and by parties on their way to and from business the only question was as to how much majority did such a one have for this, that or the other office. Such a complete reputing over results has not been known or witnessed in this city for years past.

AMONG THE POLITICIANS

of the Tammany stripe—or, rather, lately of that stripe (very few could be found who had voted the Tammany ticket)—there was a general and genuine expression of disgust. Among the most disconsolate, however, are the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. They are very loud in their complaints, and, feeling very "sore," are showing their teeth against the leaders, and evidently mean mischief. One of the confidential friends of a member of the Board in making a complaint to a friend yesterday demonstrated very clearly that

THERE IS FUN AHEAD.

"Why, look here," said he, "the members had to pay a couple of thousand each to have the bill put through extending their term of office. They were told by Hall and Sweeny that it was all right, and were assured that the Mayor would reappoint them "on the quiet," just to make them secure; then at the last minute he says we must go on the ticket; then when they saw the way things were going Hall sent a messenger around hunting them up and telling them to look out well to the Aldermanic ticket, as the rest was gone. Now he says they mustn't make a contest, because the majority is too heavy against them, and it's no use making a fight about it. Now, if they don't hold over according to law how is it that

O'GORMAN HOLDS OVER?

His term of office was extended, so I'm told by good authority, and he wasn't reappointed, and they didn't attempt or pretend to run him again on the ticket. If it hadn't been for the promises and assurances that they made a good many of the members would ha' been on the reform ticket. They were sick of this denced dictation, and if that flute-tongued O'Gorman is right, then the Aldermen have the right to their seats, and they can hold. They had a caucus last night, and I know they are determined to raise a row. Hall was to meet a committee of the Board to-day; he promised to meet them and he hasn't been at his office to-day, and he ain't going to be there. They don't like that kind of treatment, and they ain't a going to stand it. Just you wait a few days and you'll see some fun. Wait till the report of the Joint Committee comes out; may be somebody's eyes won't be opened!"

From the above it may be judged that there is trouble brewing, and that

THE LAUNDRY FOR DIRTY LINEN

may soon be opened and carried on with a good run of business. There must undoubtedly be stock enough to give all hands employment, and while the late leaders quarrel among themselves the public can look on and laugh or grieve, as the case may be. The rogues have fallen out, and it is to be hoped that the old saying may prove true and honest men get their dues.

In relation to the situation and the complications arising therefrom

RUMORS WERE RIFE

around the public offices, and, as is always the case, by the way, grew in number and magnitude as they travelled about.

"Tweedy has resigned, sure," said one of a crowd of semi-genteel looking men who were standing in the City Hall Park, "and we're gone up. Let's go over to the Department and see if we're a goin' to git anything. Green wont give it to us."

They started across the Park toward Park place, when one bystander asked another, "What are they, laborers?"

"Nos, zur; thar not. Thar axe min."

"Axe men? What does that mean? What do they do for their money?"

"Fhot do who do?"

"Those fellows—the axe men."

"Phy, tha axes id."

The expression that Tweed had resigned, "sure," as the chap above alluded to observed, seemed to be pretty generally credited, notwithstanding the flat contradictions given to the statement in the morning papers. Another rumor was started, to the effect that Mayor Hall would resign, and it was positively asserted that

JUDGE HILTON WILL RESIGN

from the Department of Parks; that he would not remain there a day after Mr. Sweeny should leave. It was stated also that Hank Smith intended to get out of the Police Board; that Hitchman was feeling bad and would leave the Fire Department. It was rumored further that Colonel Roberts would possibly be appointed on the Park Commission, as he has lost some seventy-five thousand dollars by the action of the authorities in taking his property for the Riverside Park.

Ingersoll was arrested, according to rumor, fifty twenty times yesterday; but, according to the urbane and natty Judson Jarvis, he had not been arrested, and was supposed to be at his summer residence in Morristown or Orange, N. J. It was ascertained, however, that Ingersoll, *pere*, had called upon the Sheriff and proffered bail for his boy. He was informed that the time for return of the process had expired, and as yet there had been no notice of extension. The order had been returned with the endorsement "Not found," and no further steps had been taken in the matter.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Something Terrible To Be Brought to Light—The City Fathers Threatening the Late City Rulers.

Pursuant to special call the members of the Board of Aldermen assembled at two P. M. The chamber of the Board looked cold and cheerless. It was cold, as the immense stoves have not been put up, and, judging from present appearances, they may not be put up. The members who were present looked blue, but very determined. They had been wronged, and beyond a doubt they contemplated mischief. There were present Aldermen Charlock, Coman, Cuddy, Mitchell, McKlever, Welch, O'Neill, Schlichting and Reilly. They looked at one another most mournfully. They smiled grim smiles and settled themselves in their chairs as if determined to stay there and die—if die they must—with their harness on their backs. The roll was called, the minutes of the last meeting read, one or two unimportant resolutions and ordinances introduced and laid over; then permission was granted a couple of constituents to place

WATERING TROUGHS

in front of their premises. This may be a good provision, as it is well to have some places for the wounded ones to get a free drink.

Then up rose the mighty Plunkitt. Plunkitt has been in the Legislature, and he knows how to make a speech. He brushed up the hair from his classic and furrowed brow, placed the tips of the fingers of his left hand on the desk in front of him, sank his right hand into his pants pocket and spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT—On behalf of the committee appointed by this Board to act with a similar committee of the Board of Supervisors in the matter of examining the city and county accounts, I would beg leave to say that committee have not yet been able to complete their report, but that they expect to be able to do so at an early day. The committee of citizens who, at the invitation of your committee, have co-operated in the examination of the accounts have made their final report, and your committee now have that report, and the recommendations therein contained, under consideration. The facts contained in that report were as startling to the representatives of the people in this Board and the Board of Supervisors as they were to the community at large, and the committee feel that they would not faithfully perform their duty if they did not

DO MORE THAN THE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS

have recommended. The committee of this Board believe that the city and county authorities should take some

MORE DECIDED ACTION

than the mere publication of the facts and figures. What action they should and can take in the matter is now being considered, and as soon as that has been determined—and it will be determined at an early day—the committee will be prepared to make their report to this Board.

The Board then adjourned until Saturday at two o'clock.

MR. CHARLES O'CONOR ON THE SITUATION.

The Present and Future Legal Action of Mr. O'Conor as to Tweed and the City Frauds Generally—What He Thinks of the Elections from a Political Point of View.

Mr. Charles O'Conor was at his office yesterday, but as quietly industrious as though the election with its great triumph had not taken place. A HERALD reporter called upon him in the morning with a view of learning whether recent events would make any difference in the conduct of the legal proceedings now pending against city officials charged with fraud. The object of the reporter's visit having been stated, Mr. O'Conor said:—

"I have no intention to relax any of the legal proceedings taken against Mr. Tweed and others. On the contrary, they will be pursued with the same determination that we have shown hitherto. These frauds are not a question of party or of elections, but of a vindication of the honor of the State and city."

"You, of course, have heard the rumor of Tweed's resignation of the Commissionership of the Department of Public Works, Mr. O'Conor. Is there any foundation, as far as you know, for this rumor?"

"Yes, I heard the rumor last night; I don't know whether the Mayor denies the resignation of Tweed, but he ought to know whether Mr. Tweed has followed, or is likely to follow, the example of Mr. Sweeny."

"I believe the Mayor has no knowledge of the resignation, either actual or intended. He gave one of our reporters so to understand yesterday."

"Well, the Mayor would know, certainly, and probably does."

"You, of course, have also heard of the rumor about Tweed's flight from the city and his voyage to Europe?"

"Yes, that I heard also; but of course it is not true. Though if that were the case it would not make much practical difference as far as his prosecution for these frauds is concerned."

"I may infer from that, I presume, that both Tweed's offences and the vigor of the prosecution would enable any extradition law to be put into effect?"

"Yes; I don't think Tweed will escape punishment in that way, and I should think he knows that."

"Is not Tweed a large owner of real estate; and is not his property generally of a character that could not be turned into available cash very speedily?"

"That is so; but desperate emergencies require desperate means, and this may possibly be Mr. Tweed's position; and he may think it desirable to make sacrifices in that direction rather than run any further risks."

"Putting the consideration of the civil actions against Tweed for fraud out of the question for a moment, I suppose Tweed is not likely to take his Senatorial seat in the next Legislature."

"Certainly not. I don't intend to move against him in that direction by bringing the action of his frauds as a barrier. The informalities that have been committed in his Senatorial district during the election, and which have secured his return, are quite sufficient to unseat him. A very little irregularity suffices for that; but Tweed's friends have been largely and grossly irregular at the election."

"I presume the same may be said about Corporation Attorney Fields?"

"I don't know anything about the election returns of his district, but I do know that he will never take his seat in the Assembly. He has done quite enough to prevent that."

"The election is a wondrous triumph on the part of the people, Mr. O'Conor, and must have been a surprise to the reform party."

"Yes, I think there is not a man of any party but what must have been greatly surprised at the result. The time for the creation of public opinion was so short that a result like that achieved on Tuesday could not have been expected by any calculation of the ordinary probabilities."

"How do you account for so signal a defeat of Shandley? I think the man most surprised at his election must have been General Sigel. Did the fact of Shandley associating with Tweed defeat him?"

"Not so much that, I think, as Shandley's conduct at Rochester. He and a band of others went there under the name of the 'Shandley Legion,' and I think the people remembered that. This, I think, did Shandley more harm than anything else."

"Have you any apprehensions that the large republican majority in the Legislature will result in party legislation to any extent?"

"Well, I am not in their councils, and therefore don't know what they may intend; but of this I am certain, that every republican elected is determined to unite with the democrats in stamping out these disgraceful frauds."

"I don't know whether you have noticed, Mr. O'Conor, the city vote, but you will see that there is a very large republican vote brought out in the city—indeed so large that it would seem that the city, if the full vote were polled, under the present excitement, might be republican."

"Well, better be republican than allow these dreadful frauds and thievings to go on to the ruinous extent they have been going on."

"The Senate will have some good men in it now, and the throwing out of Norton and Genet is greatly helpful in that direction."

"Yes, talking about Norton reminds me what an old man said to me the other day, that the last honest occupation Norton was engaged in was doorkeeper to a dog pit."

"I believe that is so, Mr. O'Conor. I have heard that that was the kind of social position he occupied before he went into politics. I am told that he has been nearly ruined by this election, and that Shandley, too, has lost all that he is worth."

"Well, these men take great chances and they must be content to abide by the result. They are very desperate, but the people have shown them this time they can be desperate too. The victory so far ought to be the pride of every honest man in the city. This talk is very pleasant, but I am so very busy that I must now say good day and go to work again."

"Don't let me detain you from such commendable employment for one moment. I am much obliged for the privilege of this conversation. Good day, sir."

WHAT TWEED HAS DONE ABOUT IT.

He Has Not Resigned—Has Not Sailed for Europe—Won't Resign Just Yet—What He Says About Unseating Him—The Suit to Recover—His Sly Humor Over His Victory—Some of the Boys Speak.

A HERALD reporter yesterday leisurely climbed the stairs leading to the Department of Public Works in search of occular evidence of "Boss" Tweed's presence in this city of corruption, municipal correction and ridiculous rumors. At the head of the second flight, gathered about the door, were four or five well-dressed persons, whose behavior and absence of diamonds showed that they were

NOT OF THE STRIKER CLASS,

who, the public have been led to believe by sensational writers, stand guard night and day over the body of Tweed and bask in his smiles. A moment later a gentleman passed out and another passed in, and then came Judge Dowling, looking as fresh as a recently hooked trout, and quite as active. Into the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Tammany Sachem Dowling was hurried by the polite messenger, who guarded the "holiest of holies," and for a brief season all was quiet along the line of the hall. A card was deposited by the reporter in the hand of the messenger, who disappeared, and a moment later the big bell of Tweed sounded the signal "Ready for the next searcher after an interview."

A quiet wave of the messenger's hand notified the reporter that

"THE MAN WHO SAILED ON THE RUSSIA"

on Wednesday for Europe, after resigning his office of President of the Board of Public Works, was awaiting the reporter's presence. The door swung open, and, passing several waiting for an audience, the reporter stood in the presence of the Senator elect for the Fourth district.

As he entered Sachem Tweed arose, and with a smile extended his hand, and said, "Sit down, ——; I didn't sail on the Russia."

These 376 pounds of

POLITICS, MUSCLE, FLESH AND BLOOD

dropped gracefully into a seat and laughed heartily at the idea of his European tour, while the reporter was cogitating as to what had become of Dowling the terrible. A rapid glance showed that he was not in the interior room, and the reporter suspiciously examined the floor for a trap door through which judicious Joseph could have made his exit unobserved.

"Sailed on the Russia!" exclaimed the Boss, as he shook from toe to hair with laughter. "What next?

A BALLOON EXCURSION TO THE NORTH POLE, EH?"

"So you are not the man who sailed, Mr. Tweed, eh?" said the reporter. "It was so reported, but if you left yesterday you've had a quick passage, or methinks I see a very big ghost of a very big and very live chief of the Wigwam."

"You've felt my grasp just now. Was it ghost-like?"

"No; I must confess it is the old, genuine salutation; but tell me, Mr. Tweed, how did you get back so soon? I'm in a deuce of a quandary to find how you came here if

YOU PASSED THE HOOK

outward bound yesterday."

"Well, it's a secret," and the old chief bent over and in an undertone and with a wicked twinkle playing in his azure eye remarked:—"I'll tell you. Yesterday I was in the Board of Apportionment as late as three o'clock, and—didn't sail at all. Ha! ha! You know how these reports fly about."

Again the Senator's ponderous body shook with laughter.

"Well, Senator, as you're in the flesh still, what are you going to do about it?"

"How?"

"Why, about resigning. It is said you have resigned. Is it so?"

Mr. Tweed drew himself up and assumed a dignified demeanor:—

"Me resigned? No, sir; not quite yet."

The laugh again came in.

"Why, you seem to be in a jolly humor this morning. But do you intend to resign?"

"NO, SIR, I HAVE NOT RESIGNED,

nor do I intend to resign—leastwise, not yet, at least."

"You will not likely resign pending this suit against you, I suppose?"

"Hardly. That depends upon how long it lasts."

"O'Donovan Rossa's vanquisher smiled again and continued:—

"No, not now. I am in no hurry about resigning."

"Well, to change the subject, Mr. Tweed, will there be any attempt by Rossa to

CONTEST YOUR SEAT?"

"I have not heard what his intentions are."

Mr. Tweed looked grave for the first time, and Dowling suddenly threw open a door and took a seat in an inner office.

"Well, what would be the course of the Senate if it desires to unseat you?"

"They can attempt to impeach me."

"For alleged acts anterior to this election?"

"Yes; for any act that two-thirds of the Senate may think me guilty of. They can expel a member at any time by a two-third vote."

"Do you think they will attempt it in the event of your vindication in the coming trial?"

"They may; but

IT MIGHT NOT BE POLICY

for them to do so."

"How about the amendment of the complaint lodged against you?"

"I see by the press that the papers have been recalled, but as I have not seen the counsel having charge of the case I know not the reason."

"What is there in the rumor that a joint complaint is to be made against you and Tom Fields?"

"I have not heard it."

"It is so reported."

"My counsel has not informed me of it, and I do not know what it can refer to."

"Well, said the reporter, rising, "you seem to lose no flesh; you sleep well, eh?"

"Splendidly."

"And your appetite is not seriously impaired?"

"Not at all."

"And you didn't resign nor sail the broad sea over?"

"Not yet, if I know myself."

"There is an old saying, 'Laugh and grow fat.' Judging from your humor to-day I should say your avoirdupoise is on the increase."

The answer was a smile; the bell sounded,

LOGIN INGERSOLL

stalked into the presence of Mr. Tweed and the reporter stalked out. At the door four or five persons were congregated. One asked him,

"Has the Boss resigned?"

"No," was the response.

"Is he going to?"

"No; not yet."

The interrogator turned to his companions with the exclamation:—

"Didn't I tell yer so?

THE OLD MAN'LL COME OUT ALL RIGHT

yet. If he's guilty he'd 'get,' like Garvey and Ingersoll. He's innocent; he's game. Bully for the Boss."

The reporter walked down stairs, and his deductions from the interview are:—

First—Tweed didn't sail on the Russia, Wednesday.

Second—Tweed fibs furiously if he has resigned.

Third—Tweed don't intend to resign just yet, or he prevaricates.

Fourth—Tweed intends to take his seat at Albany.

Fifth—Tweed grows fat on his alleged failing fortunes.

Sixth—Tweed, if he be the "big stealer" that is charged, is the most non-committal stealer in Gotham.

ARREST OF THOMAS C. FIELDS.

He Voluntarily Surrenders and is Bailed in One Hundred Thousand Dollars—He is Confident of the Result.

Another of the members of the Ring has been placed under bonds to behave himself for the future and atone for the past. Mr. Thomas C. Fields, member elect of the Assembly of New York, Fire Commissioner and a distinguished star in the party swamped on Tuesday, was arrested yesterday on the suit of the people, who charge him with the theft of a large sum of money appropriated by the Legislature of 1870 for the Fire Department. Fields has been quite sick since Sunday, but notwithstanding he was able to come down town yesterday to his office to meet an old friend who wanted to see him on particular business. This friend was the Sheriff, who had an order for his arrest. About one o'clock Fields drove up in a carriage and immediately after sent word to the Sheriff's office that he was on hand. Following, as has been his habit for many years, the brilliant example of the "Boss," he determined to face the danger and await the result of the action of the courts—the blun game to the last.

Mr. Judson Jarvis, the Deputy Sheriff in charge of the Order of Arrest Department, stepped over to Fields' office and at once arrested that distinguished patriot and took the offered bail. Mr. Hawley L. Clapp, hotel keeper, New Utrecht, and Mr. F. De Barry, wine importer, were present, and qualified as the bondsmen of Fields in $100,000 each, the bail being fixed at $100,000. When the Sheriff's deputy and the bondsmen had retired Field re-entered his carriage and drove to his uptown residence. He was quite cheerful, notwithstanding the physical pain he suffered and the greater mental agony he endured. He remarked to his friends that he would be able at the proper time to vindicate himself before the people. It is not expected that Fields' case will be called for some days.

WOODWARD STILL AT LARGE.

Expiration of the Order of Arrest which was Issued in His Case.

The warrant which was issued sometime since against Mr. Albert A. Woodward expired last Saturday without that gentleman having been found. Knowing this fact a representative of the HERALD called at the Sheriff's office yesterday afternoon and inquired of Mr. Judson Jarvis, the arrest deputy, what action was likely to be taken with reference to the matter. Mr. Jarvis said that the order of arrest had been returned to him by the officer to whom it had been given for service, and that as the case now stood he did not know what further steps would be taken. Mr. Woodward, he believed, was not in town, but as regards his whereabouts he was perfectly ignorant. As the matter now stands he (Jarvis) was without any authority to arrest him, even though he should walk into his office at any moment. In order to secure him when he does return to the city a new order of arrest will have to be issued by some one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Woodward's friends say that he is expected back daily, and that when he arrives he will most undoubtedly surrender himself to the authorities.

THE FIRST VICTIM.

NO. 16 NEW CHAMBERS STREET, Nov. 8, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have been employed for some time past as machinist at the Fire Department Repair Shop in Elizabeth street. No fault has ever been found with my work. I have not waited till to-day to be pronounced a competent mechanic. I went to work this morning, as usual, at eight o'clock, and at half-past ten in walks the Superintendent, Mr. Henry Close, who, to my and many other's astonishment, yells so as to be heard nearly a block distant, "Brosnan, put on your coat! Clear out of here! Go to your friends, Rossa and Warren, and get a job from them."

In the language of the late lamented Artemus Ward I would inquire, "Why is this thus?" I have worked in some of the best shops in the United States, generally in the capacity of foreman, but because, in the language of Fire Commissioner Hennessy, repeated to me on the same day, I was not on the right side, and on account of my receiving the appointment through Colonel John Warren, I stand forth victimized and being honored as the first victim. Mr. Hennessy's closing remarks are significant when he insultingly ordered me to go to my friends, the reformers, as they had plenty of money and could take care of me.

This is only an iota of the oppression and tyranny to which Colonel Warren and his friends are subjected because of the position they have taken against the now (thank God!) defunct and corrupt Ring. Yours respectfully, JOHN BROSNAN.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 9, 1871.

Rev. M. A. De Wolf Howe, of Philadelphia, was elected this morning Bishop of the new Episcopal diocese of Central Pennsylvania by a vote of 39 to 32.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUD IN BROOKLYN.

The Republicans of Brooklyn Protest En Masse Against the Result of the Election.

Charges of Ballot Box Stuffing and Interfering with Canvassers.

Remarks of the Indignant Parties.

Mayor Kalbfleisch to Assist in the Prosecution of Offenders.

The Republican General Committee headquarters, over the Post Office, Washington street, Brooklyn, were filled to repletion by the leading lights of the radical party and the defeated candidates on their ticket as early as nine o'clock yesterday morning. They assembled pursuant to a call issued by Silas B. Dutcher, Chairman of said committee and Supervisor of Internal Revenue, "for the purpose of taking measures to contest the recent fraudulent elections in this city and to protest against the infamous manner in which the people have been robbed of their rights." The meeting was called to order by Mr. Dutcher, who said the importance of investigating the frauds which have been committed could not be overestimated. Mr. Samuel Hutchinson was chosen Chairman and ex-Alderman Whiting Secretary.

Ex-Assemblyman W. W. GOODRICH then arose, and said he believed that it would be conceded by every one familiar with the facts that the grossest frauds had been committed at the recent elections. It would not satisfy the honest voters to know that they had gained a signal triumph in the State over corruption, when they knew that there have been frauds committed at their own doors, by which gentlemen who were elected fairly have been deprived of their places; and, therefore, in the midst of their triumph it would behoove them to take instant and effectual measures to repair the wrong done and punish those who had thus violated the most sacred right. He would move that a committee of five be appointed to prosecute all breaches of the Election law, to see that the officers who are charged with the duty of indicting persons presented for these crimes faithfully perform their duty, and where republicans who have been elected are sought to be deprived of their rights see that those rights are secured to them. He concluded as follows:—We never shall have a fair election until repeaters and those who make a living by unfair politics are made to understand that we mean, whenever a republican candidate is defrauded of his rights, to contribute to the prosecution of those who defraud him. I know that in 1869, when there was an organized fraud throughout the city, I, and in common with myself there were many counted out. The decided stand taken by the citizens did much to insure a healthier condition of affairs in the following year; and so it will be now. Let us act with vigor.

United States District Attorney E. T. TRACEY suggested that one of the duties of this committee should be to wait upon the Mayor and other officers of the city who are willing to co-operate in redressing the wrongs inflicted, and ask them to unite in calling a meeting, "irrespective of party," to expose the frauds that have been committed at the ballot box and to punish those who have committed them, and place in office the men who were properly elected. The proofs of fraud were abundant. In the Second district of the First ward the police, at the bidding of the democratic Supervisor of that ward, took by the collar the republican inspector after the Board had been organized, after the poll clerks had been appointed, and walked him out of the room, and in his place the Supervisor designated one of the most notorious ballot box stuffers in the city, and the police kept him in his place. The fellow was permitted to remain, despite the protest entered by the speaker. It was not necessary to add, he said, that the republicans were counted out at that poll and the republican candidate for Alderman defeated by a majority of 22. In the Seventh Assembly district, where they have counted out Charles B. Morton, who was honestly elected, they withheld the count of that vote until late yesterday morning, when, finding that the only way they could defeat him was by stuffing the ballot box, they put in 130 Assembly district ballots in a single district, and then counted him out by four majority. Do you believe that 130 people came up to that poll and voted the Assembly ticket and no other, the Assembly ticket having 150 more votes than the State in this district? You are required to believe that 150 men went to the polls and vote 1 for Assemblyman and for no other soul either on State, city or county ticket, and, what is most peculiar, they must all have voted at one time. Now where are all these men? If they exist in that district they can be found; it may be ascertained who those 130 men were. Why, gentlemen, the theory is absurd. The ballot box was stuffed in that district for the purpose of counting out an Assemblyman who was elected. Now, we demand not only that that wrong shall be righted, and that that member shall have a certificate of election, but that the men who stuffed the ballot box should be arrested, indicted and punished.

In the Sixth ward they return 1,369 votes. This, Mr. Tracey asserted, was a physical impossibility to tally 1,369 during the time this poll was open. In the Third district, where he voted, in Montague street, 780 votes were polled during the day, and the inspector of election declared it would be necessary to provide for the next election a division of the district. There has been an organized system of fraud, and he charged that the police were in league with the swindlers. In the Second ward the democratic vote returned is 2,216 and the republican 294. When a Governor Hoffman was elected, in 1869, the vote of this ward was 1,305 and the republican 241.

Mayor Kalbfleisch entered the hall while Mr. Tracey was speaking, and coming forward was received with applause, for when he returned thanks, he said he had learned from several witnesses that the order of the day was fraud, "and now I think it is time, if American citizenship is worth anything, something should be done. If the people are to be deprived of their choice in the selection of men to fill offices of trust through fraud, it is time some change should be made. I am with you in ferreting out these frauds, and I agree to share the expenses. In 1869, when a Governor was elected, the democratic vote in the Fifth ward was 2,000, against 4,100 this year, when there was no Governor elected, an increase of 1,500. The population has not increased, he contended, over 500. In the Second ward the vote has been increased 1,100 over that of 1869. This the Mayor considered impossible."

Ex-Mayor Booth also spoke, and heartily endorsed the object of the meeting. A committee was appointed to perfect arrangements for holding a mass meeting at the Academy of Music this evening.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN.

It was conceded yesterday afternoon by the democrats that Charles B. Norton, republican candidate for Assembly in the Seventh district of Kings county, is elected over W. Wainwright, democrat. They pleaded having made a mistake in the original canvass. This gives the republicans five Assemblymen elect out of nine in that county, being a gain of four over last year.

A COMMITTEE OF FIFTY APPOINTED.

Yesterday Mr. E. T. Backhouse, chairman of the meeting held at the Rink on the 24th of October, reported the names of fifty citizens who are to serve as a committee and "take such measures as may be thought necessary and expedient to carry out the purposes for which the said meeting was called." The meeting was called for the purpose of securing reform in the municipal government. Subjoined is a list of the names of the committee appointed by Mr. Backhouse:—Ambrose Snow, Joseph Wilde, Charles H. Fellows, John White, John Young, Marvin Cross, George M. Woodward, William B. Hurd, John Doherty, Robert Macoy, Edmund Driggs, Charles E. Hill, J. G. Boeticher, Harold Doiner, E. Rorke, S. M. Beard, John Roberts, A. H. Howe, J. S. Heisnbuttle, L. Nickerson, Marcus C. Riggs, John G. Johnson, E. A. Packer, James Weaver, W. J. Bartow, John E. Cammeyer, Remsen B. Hinmann, Luther C. Carter, Hervey G. Law, William F. G. Shanks, Harvey E. Hicks, R. M. Whiting, Gideon Frost, Julian Allen, J. P. Wallace, Samuel M. Meeker, Morris Reynolds, James Milwater, Robert Anderson, Thomas N. Rooker, Gilbert Potter, Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, Robert Surgent, Oscar F. Hawley, Jesse C. Smith, Samuel Hutchinson, O. F. Goodenough, Oliver G. Carter, William A. Colt, Edwin Bulkley.

The selection has been made intending to represent interests from all parts of the city, in order to enable the committee to possess as full a knowledge as possible of grievances within the province of the committee's investigation.

GEORGE HAUSER'S "HUSSY."

Irvington, a suburb of Newark, N. J., and noted among admirers of the national game as the home of the great base ball club of Jersey, is the proprietor of a sensation in which no less a dignitary than High Constable Elias Franconi Taylor, and the wife of George Hauser, a poor but honest citizen, figure as principals. The relations alleged by Mr. Hauser to have existed between the High Constable and Mrs. Hauser are of a character sufficiently grave to have warranted the issuance by Justice Miller, of Newark, of a warrant for the arrest of Elias. The arrest was effected yesterday afternoon by Constable Geimer. The prisoner was taken before a magistrate and held to bail in the sum of $2,000. Constable King went his bail. Mr. Hauser declares his worser half has been playing the part of a nussy.

DROWNING CASUALTY.

George Rogers, a watchman employed by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Division avenue, Williamsburg, on Wednesday night. His body was recovered and sent to his residence, 104 Hopkins street, yesterday.

THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Appointment of a Successor to Judge Roseekrans—Governor Hoffman's Reasons for Making the Appointment—An Important Legal Suit in Prospect.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1871.

Governor Hoffman has appointed the Hon. Samuel Jackson, of Schenectay, Judge of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial district. The following is the Governor's letter:—

STATE OF NEW YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1871.

DEAR SIR—The resignation of Judge Rosekrans the day before the annual election of 1871 raises the question, under section 9 of article 6 of the constitution, whether Mr. Potter, who, it is assumed, received the majority of votes cast at that election, could take office under it, it being claimed by Judge Rosekrans and others, as I am informed, as the election occurred three months after the happening of the vacancy, it was of no effect, and that the vacancy can only be filled by appointment, the appointee to hold over until December 31, 1872. If the question thus presented could be settled or avoided by the appointment of the successful candidate, the voice of the bar and the interests of the public would demand of me that I should appoint him, to the end that there might be no undue strife over a judicial office, that the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot box, should not be defeated by the resignation of Judge Rosecrans, and I should appoint him at once; but it is clear that neither such appointment nor the failure to make any would avoid the issue. It would only postpone it. At the election in 1872 some one would probably be voted for and contest Mr. Potter's seat, claiming the election of 1871 to have been void and that the appointment from the Governor expired December 31, 1872. The admitted purpose of Judge Rosekrans' resignation was to raise this question and to defeat Mr. Potter's election, and it must be met and decided sooner or later. It is important it should be decided as early as possible. You were the minority candidate at the late election and your qualifications for the office are unquestioned. I, therefore, to-day invited you and Mr. Matthew Hale, counsel for Mr. Potter, to meet me at the Executive Chamber, and am glad to know that you both see the force of my suggestions. I therefore appoint you to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Rosekrans, in the belief that you and Mr. Potter will be able to procure an early judicial construction of the section of the constitution before referred to. I think this can be done early enough to prevent any unnecessary conflict in the judicial district. If so my object will be attained. Very truly yours, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

TO SAMUEL W. JACKSON.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	69	42	3 P. M.	69	50
6 A. M.	61	42	6 P. M.	62	52
9 A. M.	60	43	9 P. M.	52	50
12 M.	65	49	12 P. M.	48	48

Average temperature yesterday 47
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 59¾

Charles Steinhoff, a German, thirty-five years of age, died yesterday in the Centre Street Hospital from the effects of injuries received on Tuesday last by falling through the hatchway of Babbitt's soap factory, No. 7 Greenwich street. Deceased, who was a sailor, lived at 56 Rector street. Coroner Young was notified to hold an inquest over the remains.

There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from pier No. 1, North River, the body of an unknown man, aged thirty-five years, five feet six inches, black hair and sandy mustache, dressed in gray mixed coat, blue flannel overshirt, red undershirt, black cloth pants, and boots with red tops. Has been in the water about ten days. Body too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

Professor R. Ogden Doremus is to lecture on "The Blessings of Modern Science," at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The first lecture will be given on the evening of November 21, and be followed by three others on the following Tuesday evenings. The experiments which will accompany and be the distinguishing feature of these lectures are expected to be as brilliant and attractive as they are costly.

Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest in the case of James Lyons, late of 53 Scammel street, whose death was caused by injuries received on the 30th ultimo, by being run over corner of Tenth street and avenue A by car No. 7 of the Grand and Forty-second street ferry line. Deceased, who was intoxicated, attempted to get on the front platform while it was in motion, and falling before the wheel was crushed. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was twenty-three years of age and a native of Ireland.

A JERSEY JUBILEE.

Grand Turnout and Torchlight Procession in Newark—The Harrison Turnpike Bridge Free Forever.

East Newark or Harrison township, just over from Newark, effervesced last night in honor of the successful final accomplishment of the free-bridge movement. In 1795 the first bridge was thrown across the Passaic. The franchise finally passed into the hands of the Jersey Railroad monopoly company, and has for nearly half a century been firmly held in their grasp. It was a toll bridge, and everybody crossing in a wagon was compelled to pay twelve cents. At last the people began to entertain disgust for the institution and styled the bridge a reminiscence of a barbaric age. On June 30, 1870, a number of the citizens of Harrison, headed by an energetic young resident, Mr. William A. Ure, held a meeting and took the initial steps looking to the abolishment of the tolls. During last winter the matter was taken to Trenton and an act passed authorizing the purchase of the bridge by the counties of Essex and Hudson. It was not till last Monday that the provisions of this act were fully carried out. On that day, as reported in the HERALD of Tuesday, the purchase money ($70,000) was paid over and the bridge thrown open, free for ever, amid

THE BOOMING OF CANNON.

Last night a procession of about two thousand persons, including a large number of horsemen and torchlight and Chinese lantern-bearers, marched from Harrison across the bridge, headed by a fine brass band, and through Broad street, Newark. There was much enthusiasm manifested on the occasion. The processionists presented quite a picturesque appearance as they marched down Broad street amid the cheers of the people, who supposed it was in honor of Joel Parker and his great victory. After serenading W. H. McClane, a gentleman prominent in the movement, they returned and serenaded the local newspaper offices and then marched back to Harrison, where the rest of the evening was spent in great merriment. Of all the persons complimented with serenades last night the most deserving is Mr. Ure, who is the father of the movement, and has cared for, watched and nursed it with a parent's anxiety until it reached its full maturity. It is to be hoped that some testimonial more substantial than complimentary words will be tendered him.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrest in San Francisco of a Massachusetts Bank Robber—A Witness Arrested for Perjury—Miscarried Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1871.

Hine, who robbed a Massachusetts bank of $25,000, was arrested here by detectives last evening. Most of the money was found in his possession.

Judge Lepulveda delivered an impressive charge to the Grand Jury at Los Angelos to-day, urging them to avoid prejudice and sustain the cause of law, order and morality by indicting the perpetrators of the recent atrocious massacre of Chinese.

The remains of the wife and child of Buckskin, alias Pyburn, the desperado who was shot near San Rafael, Lower California, by the Sheriff of Los Angelos some months since, have been found near Guadaloupe Ranche. It is supposed the woman became insane and wandered away and died.

There is great excitement near Visalia over the discovery of numerous rich gold quartz ledges.

It is supposed that the fire in Villago was the work of design.

Hasting's Bank at San Francisco and the bank of Sime & Co. in this city (both recently suspended) will probably pay fifty cents in the dollar.

At Portland General Davidson, a witness in the Caruthers case, has been arrested for perjury, in swearing that "Wrestling Joe" is not his father. The prosecution claims that he is. The case excites great interest.

Sixteen bags of English closed mail received by steamship Russia at New York and intended for Chicago reached this city to-night overland. The postmaster will send it back to-morrow.

RHODE ISLAND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9, 1871.

The Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, at its annual meeting to day voted to become auxiliary to the American Association. Mrs. E. B. Chase was re-elected President. Among the speakers were Colonel Higginson, Lucy Stone, Rev. Celia Burleigh and Mrs. E. K. Churchill.

WASHINGTON.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, Under a Cloud.

Attempting a Mean Revenge Upon General Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1871.

The Governor of Illinois Attempts a Mean Vengeance on General Sheridan.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, from motives running back to the time when he, as well as Sheridan, wore the uniform of the United States, has made an issue with the latter relative to the killing of District Attorney Grosvenor, at Chicago, and has so far assumed the duties of the dead man as to seek for Sheridan's indictment by the local Grand Jury as principal or accessory in Gr