MEXICO.

Herald Special Reports from Matamoros and Brownsville.

Military Report of the Operations In and Around San Luis.

The Fate of the Republic Hangs on the Issue in the Field.

Revolutionary Disbelief of Diaz's Death.

Customs Dues and Commerce on the Frontier.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondents in Matamoros and Brownsville :—

MATAMOROS, Feb. 23, 1872.

General Quiroga writes from Camargo as follows:—"General Treviño marched from Zacatecas upon San Luis with a force of 10,000 men. He had previously imposed a loan of $150,000 on the inhabitants of Zacatecas."

On the 15th instant General Rocha advanced at the head of 1,500 troops and was at San Felipe, two days' march from San Luis. The balance of the army, numbering 4,000 soldiers, was at San Miguel. The fate of San Luis Potosi hangs in the balance, to be decided by the celerity of march of the respective opposing parties in the field.

THE DEFENCE.

General Corrello is in the city. He commands 4,000 men, with which he can make a firm resistance for some time, at least, against Pedro Martinez, who is in the neighborhood. It is admitted that a great battle in this neighborhood will decide the fate of the republic.

IS DIAZ DEAD?

The revolutionists have heard nothing of General Porfirio Diaz. The report of his death is not credited by them.

Latest Reports from Guaymas—Progress of the Contest at Mazatlan—What was Said of Diaz's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26, 1872.

The steamer Montana arrived at this port to-day from Guaymas and La Pay.

Despatches from Guaymas report the capture of Mazatlan by the federal troops; but this is believed to be incorrect.

The Montana did not touch at Mazatlan, and the last authentic report says that Pesquiera defeated the revolutionists under Marquez at Mocordo, in Sinaloa; but, advancing next day, he was deserted by a portion of his force, comprising the lately revolted garrison of Mazatlan. He was still fighting the main rebel force, and was compelled to fall back to Mocordo to await reinforcements.

The death of General Porfirio Diaz is regarded on this coast as a deathblow to the rebellion.

NEWS FROM BROWNSVILLE.

American Commerce and Custom House Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 26, 1872.

The Collector here has cleared an American steamboat for Camargo. The vessel will sail to-morrow.

The attitude assumed by the American commander will prevent the Mexican authorities from interfering with her.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of lowest barometer has moved since Sunday night eastward over New England to Nova Scotia. The highest pressure is central from Lake Ontario to Minnesota. The low barometer in Kansas continues slowly developing, with falling barometer and rising temperature. Light southeasterly winds prevail in the Gulf States, and northeasterly winds from the Ohio Valley, with rising barometer and clear weather, are reported from the California coast.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably continue high and rising on Tuesday in the Middle and Eastern States, with diminishing north and northwest winds and pleasant weather; clear weather, with winds veering to the southeast, in the Middle and Southern States and westward to Texas, with cloudy and threatening weather on the Gulf coast; the low barometer in Kansas extend northeastward, with light easterly winds and cloudy weather west of Michigan.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Tuesday morning.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

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:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	48	24	3 P. M.	39	29
6 A. M.	49	23	6 P. M.	39	26
9 A. M.	42	22	9 P. M.	39	26
12 M.	41	27	12 P. M.	38	22

Average temperature yesterday 24½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 41½

SINKING OF THE RESOLUTE.

BATH, Me., Feb. 26, 1872.

The steamtug Resolute, of the Knickerbocker Towage Company's line, sunk at Moreton's wharf early yesterday morning, from some cause unknown, probably from the freezing and bursting of a pipe.

THE WINDSOR LOCKS MURDERERS IDENTIFIED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26, 1872.

The men arrested recently at Van Wert, Ohio, have been fully identified as Scott and Charest, the Windsor Locks murderers. Parties from the latter place have seen them, and since their identification a requisition has been sent to Ohio by Governor Jewell, and the men will be brought to Connecticut this week.

BELGIUM.

Count de Chambord and His Friends and Diplomacy in Antwerp.

Royal Legitimacy Against Lawful Trade and Citizen Quiet—Tumult in the Streets—The Cudgels of the People and the Cause of the Crowns.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26, 1872.

The Count de Chambord refuses to publish the manifesto of the monarchists in the French National Assembly, which was brought here by Count Monte.

Deputations from a number of French towns arrived here this morning and were received by the Count de Chambord. The streets of the city are again thronged to-day by citizens and strangers, and great excitement prevails.

Notwithstanding the order prohibiting the congregating of crowds, several gatherings took place during the forenoon and a number of affrays have occurred between the clericals and liberals.

The gendarmes were compelled to charge upon and disperse the assemblages and several persons were wounded.

CITIZENS ARMING AGAINST RIOT.

The excitement throughout the city increases as the evening advances. The citizens have armed themselves with cudgels and are making the most threatening demonstrations against the strangers.

The authorities apprehend serious disturbances, and are making extensive preparations to prevent rioting.

Deputations from Metz and Other Places.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26—P. M.

A deputation from the city of Metz arrived here to-day and were received by the Count de Chambord.

Deputations from other places continue to arrive.

CLERICAL CONNIVANCE.

The Paris *Temps* says the French Bishops secretly encourage the legitimists in their efforts to bring about the restoration of monarchy in France.

Order Maintained Despite the Agitation.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26—Evening.

Noisy and hostile crowds are promenading the streets, but there has been no serious rioting. Collisions between the citizens and strangers are immediately stopped by the police, and all large crowds are dispersed.

A MILLION OF STRANGERS EXPECTED.

The city has for the past two weeks been filling up with strangers, and is now overflowing. The railway trains yesterday and to-day, although doubled and trebled in number and length on all the lines, have been crowded with passengers. The suburban population is pouring in at every avenue, and it is estimated that to-morrow a million human beings will be temporarily added to the population of the metropolis.

FRANCE.

The Voluntary Patriotic Effort to Pay Off the Germans—The Embassy to Italy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 26, 1872.

Subscriptions to the French National Voluntary Fund, intended to pay the German war indemnity, continue to come in from all parts of the country.

The fund now amounts to 23,000,000 francs.

THE MISSION TO ITALY.

It is now reported that M. H. Fournier, the present Minister of France at Stockholm, will be transferred to Rome.

SPAIN.

Amadeus' Throne Position Becoming Critical.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 26, 1872.

The impression prevails in well informed quarters that the present King of Spain cannot cope with the difficulties by which he is beset, and that a serious crisis in Spanish affairs is imminent.

GERMANY.

Police Precaution Against Jesuit Concentration—Prince Bismarck's Exposition of the Position of the Roman Catholic Church—Political Danger from Sectarian Influence—"No Special State Religion."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, 1872.

The police have entered and searched an establishment of Jesuits in Posen, and seized a quantity of papers.

Bismarck's Relations Towards the Roman Catholic Church.

Prince Bismarck has delivered a remarkable speech on the policy of the Prussian clerical party in the Berlin Landtag. The Hanoverian deputy and ex-Minister Herr Windhorst, who is the leader of this party, having complained that the Roman Catholics are not placed on an equal footing with the members of other religions in the country, and that they are excluded from the Ministry, the higher places in the civil service, and the professorships at the Universities," the Prince replied that in his position as President of the Ministry, he must "repudiate any obligation in regard to filling up places in the civil service according to the proportion of Roman Catholics in the country, and that he would never admit such an obligation. It is possible that the statistical department may have furnished some information on this head, but I neither know what it is nor do I trouble myself about it. The statistical department makes many calculations with whose tendency I have nothing to do. It is stated that I have no colleagues of the Catholic religion in the Ministry. I regret this very much, but we of the Ministry require a majority which shall be ready to give a decisive support to the policy adopted by the government. Does the previous speaker believe that we can expect this from a member of his party? The existence of a specially religious party in a political assembly is in itself a monstrous phenomenon. By this means a pressure is exercised on all the Catholic members to join the party if they do not wish to expose themselves to hostility and make religion the subject of parliamentary debates. I adhere to the principle that each religion should be allowed perfect freedom, without, therefore, considering it necessary that it should be represented in the government departments in the same ratio as in the population. Every other religious body has as much right to claim this as the Catholics—the Lutherans as well as the Jews; and I have found that it is just the latter who are the most distinguished by their special intelligence and capacity for administrative work. When I returned from France to devote myself to home affairs the centre (clerical) party, which had just been formed, seemed to me a party whose policy was directed against the predominance and unity of the State. I hoped that the government would find support in a Church party, which would "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's;" but instead of this I heard with sorrow that in their speeches and utterances in the press, before the elections, the clericals had not a good word to say for the government. Although the testimony of the Pope and the bishops showed that the Catholic Church has reason to be satisfied with the regulations of the State, and the honorable position assigned to it, this agitation assumed such proportions that I was compelled to take precautionary measures. Complaints have also been made about the abolition of the "Catholic department" in the Ministry of Religion. This department had in course of time assumed such a character that it appeared to represent only the rights of the Church against those of the State. I therefore proposed some time ago to the Emperor that, instead of maintaining this department, it would be better to allow a Papal nuncio to be accredited to the Court here, whose position could not lead to any misunderstanding and who would inform us without reserve of the wants and demands of the Church. I did not, however, venture to take any further steps in the matter, as public opinion in general seemed adverse to the proposal. The Prince concluded by urging the House to avoid "the great calamities which theological discussion would bring on the Fatherland." "We must do all we can," he said, "so to arrange matters as to have the least possible concern with religion in our parliamentary proceedings. A government which adheres to the principle of religious equality must not be asked to adopt a sectarian policy; we have no special State religion in this country

ENGLAND.

Thanksgiving Day Preparations in London and Vast Crowds in the Streets.

Consultation with the Cabinet Concerning the International—The Lord Mayor and His Spurs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 26—Midnight.

An army of workmen are engaged to-night in completing the preparations for the thanksgiving celebration to-morrow. Much has yet to be done for the decoration of the streets through which the procession is to pass, as the work is being carried out on a colossal scale.

Dense crowds of people are collected at the street corners witnessing the preparations. At some of the principal points of attraction the pressure is so great that several persons have been injured; and it is reported that two were crushed to death. The police are making every exertion to prevent accidents and keep the spectators from interfering with the workmen, who can hardly finish their labors before the hour for the starting of the procession.

THE CABINET AND THE INTERNATIONAL.

In the House of Commons this morning Mr. Gladstone, replying to an inquiry made by Mr. Cochrane, admitted that Her Majesty's government had exchanged communications with foreign governments in regard to the International Society.

PREMATURE PROMOTION.

The report that Lord Mayor Gibbons had been knighted proved to be untrue.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-two bales of cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

BLOWING UP OF A STEAMBOAT.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1872.

A rumor has just reached the city that the steamer United States, of the Cincinnati and Louisville mail line, has been blown up several miles below the city. Particulars will be telegraphed as soon as they can be ascertained.

The Report Not Confirmed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27—1:30 A. M.

Nothing has been received here confirmatory of the reported explosion of the steamboat United States. The place where it is reported to have occurred is but a few miles below the city, and it is hardly possible that any serious disaster could have befallen the boat then without being well known here before this hour.

DANGERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Two Additional Steamers Sunk by An Ice Gorge—$60,000 Worth of Produce on Board of One—The Lockwood and Silver Bow Both Total Wrecks.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26, 1872.

A large field of very heavy ice came down the river between seven and eight o'clock this evening and struck the steamer R. J. Lockwood, lying at Red River wharf. Nearly the whole starboard side of the steamer was crushed in. She careened over, and now lies on her beam ends, close to the bank.

The Silver Bow, lying next to the Lockwood, was also struck and dragged from her moorings into the current, where she sunk to her hurricane roof in the channel.

A wharf boat and the steamer Minnie were also somewhat injured. Both leak somewhat, but are kept clear by pumps.

The Lockwood and Silver Bow are probably total wrecks. Both were owned by the Carter Red River Packet Company. The former was valued at $25,000 and insured for $18,000; the latter was valued at $38,000, and was insured for $25,000; but the policies ran out yesterday, and only one for $2,500 had been renewed. The Silver Bow was loading for Red River, and had about four hundred tons of produce and general merchandise on board, valued at about sixty thousand dollars. The Lockwood arrived to-day and had discharged her cargo. The ice was from a Missouri River gorge.

A FRESHET.

Breaking up of the River Platte—A Bridge Swept Away.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 26, 1872.

The river here rose four feet in three hours yesterday, caused by the breaking up of the Platte River, which was choked with ice. The temporary bridge was swept away, but the dykes and piers are uninjured.

BRUTAL MURDER.

Robbers Murder a Husband and Nearly Kill the Wife in Order to Rob the House—The Man Found with His Brains Beaten Out.

SCHUYKILL HAVEN, Pa., Feb. 26, 1872.

Last night a farmer named Daniel Kramer, residing about nine miles west of Auburn, Schuylkill county, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, was brutally murdered and his wife left for dead. Mr. Kramer's son, on entering his father's house this morning, found his mother on a bed with her skull fearfully fractured and still living, but unable to speak. The father was found about one hundred yards from the house, with his brains beaten out and frozen to the ground.

No trace of the murderers has yet been discovered. The murderers robbed the house. Mrs. Kramer cannot recover. The heavy club used to commit the bloody deed is in the hands of the authorities.

Mrs. Kramer has remained unconscious during the day and no hopes are entertained for her recovery.

The house was ransacked from top to botton, and it is estimated that they obtained from $800 to $1,000 in gold and silver and considerable paper money. The victims were each between the ages of fifty and sixty years.

Another very aged lady who was in the house at the time, and entirely deaf, was unmolested.

Kramer was a highly respectable farmer, and the tragedy has cast a deep gloom over the entire community. No clue to the murderers has yet been obtained.

VENGEANCE IN A CAMP.

Attempt to Burn a Murderer at the Stake.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 26, 1872.

At General McIntosh's camp on the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad, near Fairbury, Kansas, two or three days ago, a desperado called "Kentucky Jack" killed two men, one of them McIntosh's clerk and the other his cook. The inmates of the camp tied the murderer to a stake and were about burning him alive when he was rescued by the authorities.

STABBED WHILE DEFENDING HIS PROPERTY AGAINST BURGLARS.

BOSTON, Feb. 26, 1872.

John Hooper, a resident of Swampscott, was dangerously stabbed late on Saturday night, while defending his property from burglars. George Macintyre, Nathaniel Mace and John Flynn are under arrest for the crime.

REMINISCENCE OF THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 26, 1872.

Deputy Marshal McCausland left Fargo, on the Red River, on the 18th inst., with four prisoners, whom he was to take to Fort Pembina. When they arrived near Grand Forks two of the prisoners escaped, and McCausland gave chase, and since that time nothing has been heard of the three men. There is no doubt they perished in the severe storm of the 23d, or that McCausland has been foully dealt with by the two desperadoes. A party will start from Fargo to-day to search for them.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 26, 1872.

The Union Pacific Railroad was again blockaded by snow yesterday. The Western bound train was seventeen hours late here. The storm is likely to close communication for some time.

The Constitutional Convention is still in discussion.

General Ord is making a tour of the Territory to establish military posts.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT LIMA.

The following decree relative to the National Exposition to be held at Lima, Peru, was issued by the President of that country on the 23d of January last:—

Considering that every effort to complete the building of the palace for the National Exposition within the term fixed for its opening, by decree of 31st of January of last year, has been fruitless, and that the principal departments for the exhibition of articles are not yet ready; and inasmuch as several of the representatives of Peru in foreign countries have asked for an extension of time in order that inventors and others wishing to exhibit their works and manufactures may be enabled to do so, the opening of the said Exposition Palace is hereby postponed to the 15th of May of the present year, at which time, according to the statement made by the president of the commission in charge of the work, the whole will have been completed.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature Not Bent on Redeeming the State—The State Debt Cannot be Compounded at Seventy-five Cents on the Dollar—The Blue Ridge Railroad "Job"—The People Despondent Over the Insolvency.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 26, 1872.

So far from keeping faith with their past promises in aid of economy and reform the members of the South Carolina Legislature, as the session draws to a close, are making every use of the few remaining days to further additional projects of corruption.

This morning the House voted to strike out the enacting clause of the bill providing for payment of past due interest on the State debt.

This evening the Ways and Means Committee reported unfavorably on the bill to validate the various issues of State bonds, some of which, it is alleged, were illegally put upon the market. Kempton, the financial agent, has been here for weeks, trying to lobby this measure through and shield himself; but, judging by to-night's debate, his efforts will be unsuccessful.

The most stupendous fraud, however, is the bill granting aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad, which has already passed the House and is certain to pass the Senate to-morrow, as, on its second reading in that body, there were but six votes in opposition. The passage of this bill, which has been effected by the most glaring "side warp," saddles the State with an extra obligation of $2,000,000.

The Union Trust Company, through Mr. Wesley, have raised their demand for compounding the State debt from fifty to seventy-five cents on the dollar which precludes the possibility of effecting the negotiation.

There is evidently no desire of the present Legislature, which adjourns next week, to either protect the bondholders or make any effort to redeem the State from its present insolvency.

As the resolution adopted by the late Republican Convention nominating delegates to the Philadelphia Convention called for the removal of present federal office-holders, nearly all the gentlemen have gone to Washington to save their official heads.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 26, 1872.

The House to-day appointed a Committee of Conference on the Apportionment bill. It is generally conceded that the House will agree to nothing but the majority bill, which will undoubtedly defeat the apportionment of the State this session.

The House to-day passed the Senate bill regarding convicted murderers.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 26, 1872.

The lower House of the Legislature to-day passed to engrossment an act abolishing solitary confinement in the State Prison.

A bill passed requiring milk to be sold by ale or beer measure. Also a resolution appropriating $11,968 to pay the Commissioners of Immigration for money expended for the Swedish colonists was passed to engrossment.

CONNECTICUT.

The German-American Associations Will Not Nominate a Candidate for the Presidency.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26, 1872.

The Convention of the German-American Associations of this State held in this city to-day discussed political matters, and decided not to nominate any ticket to be supported by the members of the organizations in the approaching elections. A resolution was passed complimenting Senator Carl Schurz for his efforts for political reform.

THE JAPANESE IN CHICAGO.

The Mikado's Representatives in the Afflicted City—Speech of Welcome by Mayor Medill and Response by Prince Iwakura.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1872.

The Japanese Embassy reached this city at twenty minutes past two this afternoon, and were immediately escorted to their quarters, at the Tremont House and Grand Central Hotel, by a committee of the Common Council, who had met them at Aurora, forty miles west of Chicago. In the Tremont House parlor the leading members of the Embassy were met by Mayor Medill and a large number of city officials and leading citizens, who greeted them cordially.

After a formal introduction the Mayor welcomed the Orientals in a speech in which he congratulated Japan upon the wisdom and sagacity of the present Emperor in leading other Oriental nations in the march of improvement, and expressing himself gratified that Japan chooses America as a model.

Prince Iwakura responded to the Mayor's address in a cordial and feeling manner.

Minister De Long and the Japanese young ladies are quartered at the private residence of one of our citizens.

To-morrow the Embassy will be taken in carriages and shown the city.

LARGE SALE OF COTTON.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26, 1872.

The largest sale of cotton ever made in this city by any one firm took place to-day, the quantity sold being 3,561 bales, the total value of which is about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NEWARK IMITATING BROOKLYN.

Bold Robbery in Broad Street Last Night—A Jeweller Robbed and Beaten Almost to Death.

Newark bids fair to eclipse Brooklyn in the matter of crime and rampant ruffianism. Scarcely a day has passed of late but one or more serious cases of outlawry have been reported. The bold attempt to rob Mr. Thomas Price in broad daylight last Friday has already been detailed in the HERALD. Yesterday witnessed another chapter of crimes, the boldest and most serious of which occurred about nine o'clock last night. At that hour Mr. George H. Bannister, jeweller, was in his store, 504 Broad street, preparing to leave for the night, when suddenly three ruffianly looking customers entered, leaving two more on the sidewalk. One of the two instantly made a desperate onslaught on Mr. Bannister, knocked him down and then kicked him in a most brutal manner. In the meanwhile the others smashed in the show windows and glass cases and secured watches, chains, &c., to the value of about $1,000. They were preparing to blow open the safe, but hearing footsteps on the stairs they cleared out with the booty in their possession. Mr. Bannister was so helpless from his injuries as to be unable to move. It is feared that he is dangerously hurt internally from the kicking he received. His head and face last night presented a horrible spectacle and were swollen to the size of a reasonable sized pumpkin. It was nearly an hour afterwards before a policeman hove in sight. Of course the robbers escaped.

AN ATTEMPT TO GARROTE

a citizen in Commerce street last night was also reported, but no particulars given. The residence of Mr. Shipley, No. 10 Elm street, was entered by thieves last night and several coats stolen. Not long ago the clothing store on Broad street of Alderman Spencer Scott was entered by burglars, but the sharpness of a citizen frightened them off. Yesterday the Alderman had iron window shutters put on his place, the police having proved useless to guard the same. Once before his store was entered and robbed of over one thousand dollars' worth of goods.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high, was found floating in the river at the foot of East Nineteenth street yesterday afternoon. The body was sent to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

MR. DEXTER HAWKINS AND THE ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL,
295 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, Feb. 26, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your edition of Sunday appears a statement regarding the management of this institution which we feel it a duty to correct. Mr. Dexter Hawkins asserts deliberately that the Sisters of Charity here "will not allow a Protestant minister to administer the consolations of religion to a patient of his own persuasion."

Now, there are numbers of individuals who read this who will be able to testify by their personal experience to the utter untruth of such a statement, and more especially some of the clerical gentlemen who have been summoned to attend Protestant patients. Dr. Montgomery, of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue, and many others might be appealed to in proof of our assertion.

In regard to admission to the Hospital, it is an old-established rule never to inquire about the religious persuasion of the candidate, and in point of fact, at the very time of writing this note we have, as usual, a number of Protestant patients.

So much for sectarian management, and now for our claims upon State aid and patronage. We cannot present them better than by giving the following figures from our annual report of the past year:—Whole number of patients for the year, 975; patients treated and supported entirely free, 355; patients paying in part only, 140. Thus it will be seen that only about one-half of the patients paid in full, and a third of the entire number was received free.

As to Mr. Hawkins having contributed to the support of our hospital—"although it is against his conscience"—all we can say is that we have never called upon him, nor have we any recollection of having received any donation from him.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Political Lions of Both Parties on a General Growl—The Friends of the Administration and the Salvation of the Country—Senator Carpenter's Blast Against President Grant—The Orators on the Stump.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26, 1872.

The political campaign in New Hampshire is always one of importance and interest, but this year it is one of more than usual significance. The leaders and followers of both parties have been for some time arranging and organizing for success, and this week the struggle between them has commenced with an earnestness characteristic only of a fierce political contest. Last year the democrats completely vanquished the party of the national administration, and now on the eve of a Presidential election they are determined to hold on to the balance of power with a grip more firm and tenacious than ever, and thus set an example which they hope will stimulate democratic enthusiasm all over the country. To accomplish this all the appliances known to politicians are being employed, and the opponents of the administration are already aroused from one end of the "Granite State" to the other. The republicans, too, seem to be neglecting the industrial pursuits of the State and concentrating their combined efforts for the

OVERTHROW OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

which came into power here a year ago. They begun a few days earlier than their opponents, and thus far have attracted more attention. The parties have original ideas of how the canvass should be conducted, the democrats going in more for quiet and persistent efforts in the doubtful localities, and the republicans adopting the policy of a multitude of public meetings to arouse and "educate the masses," as they are pleased to term it.

THE OPPOSING POLITICAL TALKING MACHINES.

Among those on the republican side already in the field are Senators Wilson and Patterson and a number of others of less distinction; and in a few days General Sickles and General Kilpatrick will appear. The democrats, besides local orators, have only Judge Carpenter, of South Carolina, in the field; but they are promised eloquence in a few days from Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Voorhees, of Indiana; Eaton, of Connecticut, and Pillsbury, of Maine. Judge Carpenter is a thoroughbred republican, but he accounts for his labors in behalf of the democrats by stating that an overthrow of the present administration is

THE ONLY SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY.

He addressed a large meeting in this city this evening and denounced Grant's official acts in most scathing and bitter language, and called upon the American people, in the name of liberty, justice and humanity, to rise up *en masse* against his foul usurpations. The speakers on the republican side, of course, defended the administration; and thus it is that the voters of New Hampshire are to be instructed on one side and the other until the election, on the 12th day of March. It is rather early in the canvass now to predict with any degree of certainty the result of the pending contest, but it is, nevertheless, true that the signs of a re-election of a democratic Governor are better than a great many republicans wish they were.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS AND LABOR REFORMERS

will probably be more generously supported this year than they were last, and in proportion to their increased strength the republican party will be correspondingly weakened. The term of Senator Patterson expires with the present Congress, and in view of this fact there will be a sharp contest on the part of both parties to get control of the Legislature. In fact the political complexion of the Legislature will be regarded as of more consequence than the political proclivities of the Governor. Senator Patterson will be a candidate for re-election, and his rival will be E. H. Rollins, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The democratic aspirant for the Senate will be John G. Sinclair, a time-honored candidate for political honors of various grades.

Labor Reformers' Meeting.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 26, 1872.

The Labor Reformers had a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night, and were addressed by R. F. Travellich, of Detroit, President of the National Labor Union.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Horrible Death of Five Children—Burned with the House They Lived In.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb 26, 1872.

The house of Henry Spinney, in Argyle, Yarmouth county, was burned on the 17th inst., and his five children perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Spinney were absent on a visit, and the only adult person left to protect the children was their grandmother, who was insane.

Spinney saw the flames and made every effort to rescue the children, but was driven back by the fire. The remains of two of the children were found in a position showing that they nearly effected their escape.

The grandmother was found asleep and dragged out alive.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Robert E. Turpey is ordered to the Iroquois. Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford is detached from the Pensacola Navy Yard and placed on sick leave.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at five o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at six o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Died.

GEARY.—On Monday, February 26, at the residence of his parents, Newark (Woodside), N. J., GEORGE E. GEARY, youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth Geary, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.*]

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in Stock and all manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway.

A Remedy for Smallpox—Pure Xylol, Just received direct from E. Schering, through Schering & Co. Berlin. Used with great success in the Royal Hospital, Berlin. For which see the account in the Herald of the 20th instant. Price $1. J. MILHAU'S SONS, Druggists, 183 Broadway.

Asthma—Relief in Five Minutes—A Cure speedily effected.—In order to place HAMMAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with asthma, the price has been reduced to 50c. a box; by mail, 75c. Trial package free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st.; box 4,585 New York Post office.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe outdone.

All New York Match Company's Matches have green labels, are full count and superior quality. Wholesale, No. 4 Park place.

A Card.—Watts' Nervous Antidote—Guaranteed cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Debility; electrifies and strengthens the entire nervous system.

A.—The "Protector." No bank secure without it. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

A.—"Cod Liver Oil, Taken at the First appearance of consumption, often effects permanent cures." HAZARD & CASWELL'S is the best.

Bargains in Jewelry and Watches.—Selling off, less than wholesale prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 541 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world; it is the safest and most reliable of any. Sold everywhere.

Female Weakness, and All the Distressing Uterine Complaints of Women invariably relieved and permanently cured by the GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, price $1.50 per bottle. For sale by all druggists and by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 William street.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute.—HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents.

Removal. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have removed to 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All Suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, Ball Badges. JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

500 New Yorkers Cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, including Dr. O'Brien, 202 East Thirtieth street; R. Brady, Jr., 39 Park row; Mrs. Clark, 77 Fourth avenue; Mrs. Helling, 406 East Twelfth; Mrs. Hamjen, 249 West Thirteenth; J. Kuhn, 163 Stanton; Mrs. Underhill, 302 East Fifty-fourth; Mildenberger Smith, 35 West Tenth, by using Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP. Consult physician gratis, office 21 John street. No cure no charge. Pamphlets.

A Card from William Heath.

Stephen V. White and William S. Woodward (the latter frequently known as "Sunday School Sizes"), have preferred a complaint of perjury against me, alleged to have taken place in June, 1871. Why this alleged offence against good morals and the criminal laws of the State has not been sought to be punished for eight long months will perhaps be best explained by the fact that judgment was entered on the 26th ultimo for $125,128 35 against Mr. White, Mr. Woodward and Joseph F. Young, and Mr. White has been compelled to give security for its ultimate payment, in case the appeal that he has taken proves (as it no doubt will) unsuccessful. I ask for no suspension of public opinion, as the public will be able to decide for themselves upon the able and impartial decision, hereinafter quoted, of the referee in the case—Henry Nicoll, Esq., one of our ablest and most respectable members of the bar.

Woodward, Young and White were engaged in a pool of Reading stock, of which William Heath & Co. were simply the brokers, receiving a commission of $31 25 on every $100,000 of pool stock bought or sold by them. A panic took place in the stock on the 15th of July, 1870, and at the then price the loss of the pool was about two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

It is pretended by White and Woodward, but at no time by Young, that William Heath & Co. were to look to each member of the pool for his several share of the loss only, and that neither member of the pool was liable to William Heath & Co. for the whole loss, and that even if this were not so, that William Heath & Co., on the morning of the panic, the 15th of July, voluntarily agreed to assume Young's place (who had failed) in the pool, with an actual loss of $70,000 staring Young's share in the face. The absurdity of such an arrangement by a bank man, a mere broker, having no interest whatever in the pool, is sufficiently manifest upon its face. The referee, in his opinion, says:—

"If the intention of the parties forming this pool had been that it should be operated upon an agreement for such limited liability as is now claimed it would seem that the understanding should have been one of the first things which would have been provided for. From the hazardous nature of the operation the possibility of loss must certainly have been in the contemplation of the parties who were forming the pool; and if it had been intended that those dealing with and incurring liabilities on their account were to look only to each one of the parties for his separate share of the loss the arrangement in that respect should have been clearly and distinctly expressed. Young nowhere states that he ever entered into such an arrangement, and, at least so far as he is concerned, the liability contended for is established. It is fully proved that he admitted, on more than one occasion, that all the members of the pool were jointly liable for its losses; and, although these admissions are in no respect evidence as against his associates, they must be regarded as conclusive upon himself.

"Woodward claims that the agreement in question was made in a passage-way leading to and from the office of his broker Marvin, when Heath, he states, asked him for margin. It is true that this witness swears very positively to the understanding already mentioned, twice stating that it was before and subsequently that it was made after the account commenced. All that Woodward, however, can positively swear to in this respect is, that, in a conversation with Heath, within two weeks after the account had been opened, when the latter required margin, he told him to send his share of the stock to his broker, Marvin, and that he would carry his part of the stock, and that Young would carry his part. Upon this testimony alone I cannot find, as matter of fact, that the agreement contended for is made out, especially when the making of it is denied both by Heath and Quincy, members of the firm of William Heath & Co."

* * * * * * * *

"The fact that on the 15th of July William Heath & Co. were willing to comply with the request of the parties to divide the stock into three parts, so that each might take and pay for his portion, it is also claimed establishes the agreement in question. But it was the right of all the parties to the pool to close the account at any time and sever their interests, as was proposed by this division. William Heath & Co. could make no objection to the transfer, providing it was accompanied by a full and final settlement of all their claims upon the stock against the parties to the pool. This was undoubtedly the understanding at the time, for all the difficulties which afterwards arose were caused by the inability of Young to make good his share of the claim which William Heath & Co. had upon the stock which they were carrying on account of the pool."

It will be borne in mind that this pretended substitution, or rather sacrifice, of William Heath & Co., in the place of Young in the pool, took place on the morning of the 15th of July, and that the pool thereafter would have been Woodward, White and Heath, and yet on the evening of the same day White, in his own handwriting, draws a paper to which he obtained the signature of Mr. Young, in which he three times calls the account truly what it was, a "joint account" of Woodward, Young and White, of which the following is a copy:—

"WILLIAM HEATH & CO.:—

"GENTLEMEN—Please credit the joint account of Woodward, Young and White with (11,000) eleven thousand shares of Reading Railroad stock, at 102½, as of the day on which the same was debited to said joint account, that amount of stock having been short on my account, and never having been, in fact, delivered to said joint account.

(Signed) "J. F. YOUNG.

"JULY 15, 1870."

Writing has always been found to be more reliable than human testimony. In order to bolster up the pretended agreement of sacrifice of William Heath & Co., White and Woodward attempted, on the trial, to prove alleged statements made by Heath at Marvin's office after that time, and it is in respect to these statements at Marvin's office the pretended charge of perjury is made. Upon this point I will let the referee's decision settle that question.

"But it is further said that on a subsequent occasion a similar admission was made by Heath, not only in the presence of Woodward and White, but of Taskar Marvin, one of Woodward's brokers. This interview, it is alleged, took place in the office of the latter, on the 16th day of July. Heath denies that he was at the office of Marvin on that day, or that he was ever there in relation to the business of this pool, until on the 21st day of July, when he states that he called there to present a formal account to Woodward, with the purpose of obtaining a settlement upon the basis of a joint liability; that there was an interview between Heath and Woodward on