NORTH CAROLINA.

Glorious Uncertainty of the Vote in the Old North State.

EXCITEMENT AT FEVER HEAT.

Condition of Partisan Politicians—Victory and Exultation—Defeat and Despondency.

The Blue Ridge Returns Confused and Mixed Up.

PROBABLE MAJORITY FOR MERRIMON.

Holden Concedes a Conservative Victory by 1,500 Majority.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 3, 1872

There is little change to note in these despatches since last night. Returns from the extreme eastern, western and southern counties come in slowly, and the reports are confused and conflicting, tending to increase the general doubt and uncertainty instead of indicating unmistakably the result. Sixty-three counties have been heard from officially and unofficially, leaving twenty-nine counties to hear from. The democrats continue to assert the election of Merrimon by a majority ranging from 1,500 to 2,000, while the republicans as stoutly claim the day by 1,000 or 1,500.

REPUBLICAN GAINS OVER THE SHIPP VOTE

As far as heard from, Caldwell, republican, gains over the democratic majority for Shipp, in 1870, 2,467 votes. Should this ratio of democratic losses continue in all of the remaining twenty-nine counties the republicans will still have to neutralize 1,028 votes of the majority given for Attorney-General Shipp in 1870, in which election the conservatives carried the State by 4,995. It is hardly probable that the same ratio of democratic losses will continue, for the counties to hear from are mostly democratic. I think it safe to predict the election of Merrimon by a majority ranging from 1,500 to 2,500, but it is impossible to approximate the result with certainty until the official vote of all the counties is received. The State in this election has polled in round numbers two hundred thousand votes, and when it is tak en into consideration that it is often more difficult to ascertain the vote in a single county than of the whole State for New York, it will be readily seen that when the best information on both sides indicates only a majority of a few hundred, how utterly impossible it is to arrive at any definite conclusion by estimate or comparison, especially when the reports are conflicting and county majorities in so many instances reversed on both sides.

GREATLY INCREASED VOTE POLLED.

Another difficulty in the way is the increased vote polled by both parties. Therefore, while I, with extreme caution, adhere to my majority estimate of last night, I still admit the possibility of the necessity of resorting to the official count by the State to determine the result. One hour the democrats are in high spirits and confident of success, and the next they are depressed, and *vice versa*. All this morning the democrats were broken down under the news coming in from the eastern counties of heavy negro majorities, and not until the train from the mountains had reached telegraphic communication at Salisbury, bringing the report of an increased democratic majority of 1,104 in eight of the western counties, did the democrats recover from their despondency.

CONFUSION OF FIGURES.

I am in regular receipt of all the returns, but I deem it superfluous to give any further details by counties, as these but lend still more to the general confusion; and I am satisfied that many of the unofficial returns I get are totally unreliable, as my experience of the past two days is that the reports of one hour may be contradicted the next. If the democrats have carried the day it is a miracle, especially over the best party organization of the country, backed by the federal administration at Washington and an army of officials, detectives, spies and runners, to say nothing of the damaging effects of the Ku Klux outrages of a few years past, which still cling to the democracy like pertinacious ruin. The republicans have not shown the same fluctuation of feeling manifested by their opponents, but, assuming an air of moderate confidence, have maintained a dogged resistance and yielded less readily to the depressing influences of unreliable reports; but two or three times even they have given up the contest, and to-day ex-Governor Holden admitted the election of Merrimon by a probable majority of fifteen hundred.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT RALEIGH.

All the afternoon and to-night the telegraph office has been besieged by a large crowd of anxious watchers of both parties, white and black, and as the contest is prolonged, so to speak, the public interest increases, instead of diminishing. Everybody asks for news; all speculate and nothing seems to occupy the minds of this people but the all absorbing question of "Who is elected?" For the past two days business in the city has been virtually suspended, employés and clerks all giving themselves to the one great occupation of waiting for the verdict. Some are betting on the result still, and a leading revenue official, who has several thousands at stake on Caldwell, is constantly seen driving from the National Hotel in the United States Marshal's carriage, drawn by a pair of fine grays.

"SPORTS" ON "THE MAKE."

A leading sportsman of the city has telegraphed John Morrissey to hedge on Merrimon. This gentleman is of the radical persuasion, and has hedged all his on Caldwell.

FIVE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

J. M. Leach, democrat, of the Fifth district, telegraphs that he has beaten Judge Settle, republican, by 900 in that district. R. B. Vance, democrat of the Eighth; W. M. Robbins, democrat, of the Seventh; Thomas S. Ashe, democrat, of the Sixth, and A. M. Waddell, democrat, of the Third districts are all elected to Congress, the majorities not having been ascertained. W. A. Smith, republican, of the Fourth, and C. R. Thomas, republican, of the Second district, are elected by handsome majorities, but it is not ascertained what are the exact figures. The democrats concede the election of C. L. Cobb, republican, of the First district, by a small majority, while the republicans claim his election by a majority of from 900 to 1,500.

Another and the latest estimate made from the returns received up to the present moment (midnight) is that in the sixty-three counties heard from officially and unofficially the republican gain over the conservatives is 1,550 votes compared with the vote of 1870, which is the only test of party strength in this State.

MERRIMON'S PROBABLE LOWEST MAJORITY.

In the remaining twenty-nine counties, if the same ratio holds out, Merrimon's majority will be 2,500. It is possible his majority may exceed this estimate, but I am not inclined to believe that it will.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

Seventy-one counties heard from give Caldwell a gain over the Shipp vote of 1870 of 2,737, leaving 2,268 of the conservative vote of 1870 to be overcome by the republican ticket in the remaining twenty-one counties in order to make a tie between Merrimon and Caldwell. These remaining counties are looked to to give Merrimon heavily increased majorities. The *Sentinel*, Merrimon's organ, now claims the State by 1,500.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 3, 1872.

The following counties give Merrimon the respective majorities attached:—

County.	Majority.	Gain.	Loss.
Stanley	375	229	—
Iredell	800	—	59
Cabarrus	349	237	—
Anson	171	105	—
Chatham	95	—	641
Rowan	537	51	—
Union	430	276	—
Orange	634	—	83
Wilson	167	—	76
Cumberland	7	—	63
Mecklenburg	251	26	—

The following give Caldwell majorities:—

County.	Majority.	Gain.	Loss.
Richmond	299	—	27
Lenoir	427	114	—
Wayne	203	182	—
Greene	141	—	71
New Hanover	1,253	366	—

THE POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

Enthusiasm of the Greeley Men—Hope Still Prevails Among the Supporters of Grant—Contradictory Reports Received from North Carolina—Both Sides Claim the Victory—The Liberal Republicans Preparing to Stump Maine—Democratic Speakers To Be Appointed for the Campaign.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

A constant stream of visitors poured into the liberal headquarters at the Glenham Hotel yesterday, anxious to obtain the latest news and to offer their congratulations over the great victory in North Carolina. Colonel Ethan Allen had left for Long Branch, but Mr. J. W. Johnson, who had charge, courteously and cheerfully gave the much-sought-for information. The enthusiasm was great, and as despatch after despatch was received confirming the tidings of the conservative success the satisfaction of all present, visitors and officials, was unbounded. At half-past ten o'clock Mr. Greeley strolled up the steps of the hotel and entered the parlor, looking the picture of happiness and contentment. He was the cynosure of all eyes while he remained, and strangers peered anxiously forward to get a glimpse of the man whom many regard as the next President. After remaining about half an hour he took his departure, accompanied by Mr. Henry L. Stewart, to prepare for his trip to Rhode Island.

State Senator Ladd, of Vermont, called during the course of the morning, and gave cheering accounts of the progress of the liberal movement in Vermont. He says the State will be carried by the liberal republicans and democrats in November, and that active preparations are being made to secure that result. Visitors from the Far West, California, Arizona and Texas report great enthusiasm for the liberal cause on the Pacific coast, one gentleman from California claiming that his State would repudiate Grant in the Presidential election. He thinks a visit of Mr. Greeley to the coast would be of great advantage to his cause, as his presence would largely increase his popularity. The next great effort is to be made in Maine, and the Executive committee are arranging a list of distinguished speakers to thoroughly stump every part of the State. Senator Schurz, Senator Tipton and General Kilpatrick, who has already left on his mission, are among the number, and a lively fight is expected. Great confidence is expressed in the result by the Greeley men, and they say that if Grant loses Maine in September he has not the slightest chance of carrying the country in November. In this election news from North Carolina they may have been over-confident, but they seemed to have good grounds for their assertions.

Among the visitors who called yesterday were L. Cowles, Georgia; J. H. Wildy, Texas; T. H. Conway, New Orleans; S. H. Hatfield, Washington; B. J. Haskin, Fordham, N. Y.; J. M. McCullough, East Orange, N. Y.; L. D. Ladd, Vermont; Charles Gentils, Arizona; A. L. Birdsall, California; H. H. Caning, Connecticut; W. A. Taylor, Ohio; Isaac E. Griswold, Washington; W. A. Wickens, New York; Hiram Green, Vermont; L. T. Mason, Maryland; Charles King, Wisconsin, and Horace Greeley.

The following are the latest despatches received from North Carolina by Colonel Allen:—

WARRENTON, N. C., August 3, 1872.

ETHAN ALLEN:—
Governor and six Congressmen certainly elected. Leave for Baltimore to-morrow. [illegible]
RALEIGH, N. C., August 3, 1872.

ETHAN ALLEN:—
Returns not fully in. Think Merrimon is elected by 2,000 majority, and Legislature largely conservative. We expect six members of Congress. D. L. BARRINGER.
RALEIGH, N. C., August 3, 1872.

ETHAN ALLEN:—
We have got five members of Congress and both branches of the Legislature by two-thirds, and Merrimon elected certainly. The West has done nobly. The New York liberal republicans did their work nobly. Continue to depend upon the returns. W. V. WOOD.
RALEIGH, N. C., August 3, 1872.

Still better news from the West; enough to secure the election of Merrimon beyond doubt. Wood did a good work in the counties. *Laus Deo*, a hard fight and a glorious victory. Fire 100 guns in the City Hall Park. D. M. BARRINGER.

The last two despatches were received at seven o'clock, and made every one jubilant, as the reports received from other sources were not so encouraging. The last reports, however, removed all cause of doubt, and the victory was considered certain. Messages, telegrams and letters of inquiry kept pouring in from all quarters, asking for authentic information, as the contradictory reports published involved the issue in considerable uncertainty. The following communication was received from Maine:—

AUGUSTA, Me., August 2, 1872.

I enclose a copy of call for Liberal Republican Convention in this district, as published in my paper yesterday. The prospect in Maine is very flattering. I believe we will carry Maine in September, help me! We shall add some hundreds to the call in our next issue. The work goes bravely on. E. T. PILLSBURY.

The following circular has been issued by the joint liberal and democratic committees:—

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES,
NEW YORK, August 2, 1872.

The National Democratic and Liberal Republican Committees desire to congratulate the people of the United States who are in favor of reform in the government upon the magnificent victory achieved by the people of North Carolina, virtually deciding as it does the Presidential contest. When it is recollected that in no period in our country's history have such unwarranted means been used to intimidate a free people the result is all the more gratifying and glorious. Let each State favoring reconciliation, union and peace vie with its sisters in contributing to the overwhelming defeat of an administration that has vainly attempted to perpetuate its power by means at once extraordinary and disgraceful. One hundred guns will be fired in this city at noon, in honor of the victory.

THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

Matters presented a lively appearance at the Democratic Headquarters. Mr. Schell was early at his post to receive the first advices from North Carolina, but it was some time before any fresh despatch was received further than what were published in the morning papers of yesterday. In the course of the morning a despatch was received from Ransom, claiming that the State had gone democratic by a majority of 10,000, and that Merrimon was certainly elected. Mr. Schell left after staying some short time, and Mr. A. T. Gallagher took charge and received the numerous visitors that called during the day.

Among the prominent visitors at the headquarters were Senator Casserly, of California, and ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey. Senator Casserly states that there is no doubt but Greeley will carry California in November, as there is a very strong anti-Grant feeling on the coast. General Randolph also spoke of the issue of the campaign in very hopeful terms, and both are confident that the standard of reform will be the beacon that will attract the honest men of the country.

A gentleman from Texas stated that Greeley would carry the Lone Star State by a rousing majority, as the people are tired of the carpet-bagguie to which they have been so long subjected. He says the enthusiasm for the Baltimore nominee is great, and that there is a union of the best men of both parties to insure his success.

A list of speakers is being prepared for the campaign, comprising the ablest men in the democratic party, but arrangements are not yet complete, and they have not been assigned States. In a few days, however, everything will be in readiness, and a lively canvass may be expected from the democratic side. More despatches were received during the afternoon from North Carolina, but they were almost the same as those received at the Glenham Hotel and need not be given here. The headquarters were kept open until a late hour to accommodate the anxious ones, but nothing of importance was received during the evening.

THE GRANT HEADQUARTERS.

The Grant headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, were more crowded yesterday than on any previous day, anxiety about the North Carolina election having attracted an unusual number of visitors. The reports received from the Associated Press were discredited by the persons in charge of the rooms, and it was asserted that the news to come would change the entire complexion of the despatches and undoubtedly give the State to Grant. Among the prominent politicians who called at the headquarters were Senator Harlan, Iowa; Colonel Drake De Kay, Hon. Noah Davis, Albion; Colonel John C. Schenck, North Carolina; D. L. Ruddock, Conn., and C. P. Huntingdon, Union Pacific Railroad. The following despatches were received with a great deal of quiet enthusiasm:—

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1872.

W. E. CHANDLER:—
The following despatch just received from Supervisor Perry, dated Raleigh, 11.35, this morning:—"Everything brightens. Caldwell and the whole State ticket elected sure." G. W. ROBESON.
RALEIGH, N. C., August 3, 1872.

W. E. CHANDLER:—
Things look better to-night. The hasty and unreliable despatches of the democrats are being corrected by official returns. Republicans are much more sanguine this morning. Smith's election considered uncertain in this district. Think we have carried the State. J. J. YOUNG.
RALEIGH, N. C., August 3, 1872.

W. E. CHANDLER:—
Crabb's election considered certain. Thomas' majority large. Smith in this district elected; 600 majority. State close, and both sides claim 2,000 majority. We think all is well. Elect Caldwell by small majority. J. J. YOUNG.

AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The North Carolina election and its result continue to engross the attention of political circles to the exclusion of every other topic. On the cars, the ferryboats and the railroads nothing else is spoken of, and while the Greeley men are jubilant over the triumph gained over the administration the supporters of Grant manifest a feeling of complete despondency and refuse to be comforted. So long as the result remained shrouded in doubt a shadow of hope was kept alive; but as the later returns came in even this flickered out and died, and nothing was left but the alternative of accepting the unexpected defeat.

The defeat of the republican ticket has

COME LIKE A THUNDERBOLT

upon the friends of the President. Every indication had pointed to a different state of affairs. The lavish expenditure of money by the administration and the array of eminent speakers poured into the State, coupled with the strong negro vote would, it was thought, have been amply sufficient to carry the State, in which the republicans were supposed to possess a large majority. "Why," said one indignant Grant man on a ferryboat yesterday, "I cannot understand how the thing happened. I would have bet my bottom dollar that we would have carried the State. We were led to believe so by the administration organs, and now to think that, after all the efforts that have been put forth, the money that has been expended and the oratory that has been wasted, that we have lost, is a disappointment so great that I can scarcely bear to think of it. After all, there is more in this Greeley movement than we have given it credit for, and I should not be at all surprised if Horace be the next President of the United States. I am half inclined, after what has occurred, to support him myself."

AT THE HOTELS.

In the corridors and halls of the leading hotels strangers from all parts of the country were eagerly waiting for the freshest news, and as telegram after telegram was received, confirming the liberal and conservative victory, the enthusiasm on the one side and the gloom upon the other can be better imagined than described. The almost universal belief seemed to be that the tide of popular opinion was running, and that in November it would sweep the country like an avalanche and carry the old white hat and coat in triumph to the Presidential chair. Prominent Western men visiting the city assert that the North Carolina election will have a wonderful influence in the Western States. The first victory in a great campaign is always more or less momentous, and exerts a power in shaping the future of the struggle. The republican strangers who are staying at the hotels claim that the North Carolina election is not a test case, and that the result might have been expected from the corrupt influences that the democrats brought to bear upon the canvass. Bribery and the wholesale challenging of the negro voters are cited as instances; but these excuses are believed to be only lame attempts to bolster up a bad case. The peaceable manner in which the vote was cast dispels all such illusions, and in the end all must acknowledge that the issue was fairly and squarely tried, and that the best man, or at least the strongest has come off victorious.

HOW THE NEGROES FEEL.

Perhaps no class in the city feel so keenly disappointed with the defeat of Grant as the citizens of color. Their whole strength had been cast against Greeley, and by their efforts it was supposed the republicans would have carried the State. They cannot understand why North Carolina has been lost, and they manifest considerable bad temper that things are not different. In the restaurants in the vicinity of Park row their patience was severely tried about the hour of noon when the salute of one hundred guns was being fired in the park, and they gave vent to their overwrought feelings in curses not loud but deep, execrating the noise, as it prevented them from hearing the orders of guests, who in most cases smiled at the unusual sourness of temper displayed by their sable attendants. The gentleman in charge of the Sixth ward states that a majority of the colored votes in his ward will be given to Greeley, as the negroes are beginning to despair of the success of Grant, and, moreover, have taken to heart the counsel of Charles Sumner.

WHAT THE GRANT MEN SAY.

The Grant men are doing their best to swallow the bitter leek with as good a grace as possible and say, "Wait until Maine speaks and then we will tell you how the country will go in November. What can you expect from a rebel State, when the influence of ex-rebel officers and office-holders is still so great? We can afford to lose North Carolina. It will only be a drop in the bucket compared with the majority Grant will command in the fall." Blaine's letter is more or less counted upon, and it is pronounced by his friends to be a powerful answer to the communication of Sumner.

THE SALUTE OF ONE HUNDRED GUNS.

At half-past twelve o'clock the first of the salute of one hundred guns was fired in the City Hall Park, and as the report rang out upon the air, a large crowd rushed to the spot to ascertain the cause of the unwonted noise. They were met by a banner, on which was engraved in large letters, "North Carolina pronounces for reconciliation, union and peace." The City Hall Park was soon filled with spectators and smoke, and cheer after cheer went up for the victory gained and for Dr. Greeley. In every quarter the enthusiasm is unbounded, and the feeling in favor of the Philosopher of Chappaqua is largely on the increase.

The guns were two ten-pounders, and were obtained from the arsenal through the kindness of General Johnson, Chief of Ordnance. The cartridges fired were the same that were made under the orders of the Grant Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to be fired for a republican victory.

MR. GREELEY'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Greeley came down from Tarrytown early yesterday morning, and immediately repaired to the liberal headquarters at the Glenham Hotel. He dropped into a seat and wrote some letters, and then engaged in conversation with Colonel Johnson. He seemed highly elated with the news from North Carolina and expressed his satisfaction with the result of the election. What gave him most pleasure, however, he said, was the letter published by General Banks announcing his adhesion to the liberal movement. It will, he thinks, have a powerful effect in the East, and will influence a large number of republican votes.

On leaving the Glenham Mr. Greeley took a carriage and drove away, accompanied by Mr. Henry L. Stewart. In the afternoon a large number of persons assembled at the foot of Murray street, pier 28, to witness the departure of the Philosopher for Rhode Island. Mr. Greeley was a long time in making his appearance and the boat had almost started before his arrival. On alighting from his carriage he was greeted with hearty applause from the large crowd, which he smilingly acknowledged. He was attired in a white duck vest and pants of the same, with a loose alpaca coat carelessly thrown over his shoulders. A black necktie was knotted carelessly under his shirt collar and on his head he wore the famous white hat. On entering the boat he was greeted with another hearty round of applause, a large number of the ladies on board participating in the ovation. A newsboy in the crowd on seeing him approach said to another boy near him, "Here, hold my papers: I want to speak to Mr. Greeley; he and I are old friends." Mr. Greeley overheard the remark in passing to the boat. When he had got on board he said, "Where is that boy?—fourth edition—I want a paper." The paper was procured for him and he was soon eagerly absorbed in its contents, but did not read long, as a crowd of friends surrounded him to offer attentions. Mr. Ladd, of Vermont, a member of the National Liberal Committee, asked him to spend some time at Mr. Ladd's place in Vermont—an offer which Mr. Greeley, after a moment's consideration, accepted. He goes to Fall River on the boat, and from Fall River will proceed to Bristol. He will be the guest of Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, on Monday, and on Tuesday will be present at a monster clam bake to be given in his honor. The entire trip will occupy about two weeks; but the particular places Mr. Greeley is to visit have not all been named.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

LEWISBURG, W. Va., August 3, 1872.

The election takes place in this State on the 22d inst. on the adoption of the new constitution and for State officers. Both parties are making a hard fight.

ROBBERY AT THE HAMBURG DOCK.

A gang of thieves, supposed to belong to New York, made a haul on the Hamburg dock in Hoboken some time during Friday night. They broke into the Inspector's office on the dock, and carried therefrom two cases of gold watches and four cases of champagne, valued altogether at $5,000. No trace of the river thieves has been found. The goods were consigned to the agents of the steamship company.

STATE AND CITY POLITICS.

The Governorship—A Coalition and Compromise Convention—The United States Senatorship—Congressional Ticket—The Apollo Hall Coup d'Etat—Senator O'Brien's Policy—The Mayoralty—The Vacancies To Be Filled—The New National Democratic Committee.

THE GOVERNORSHIP

will undoubtedly fall to that party in this State that succeeds in the Presidential contest. There are candidates enough to select from—that is, for the State Conventions to nominate from. It is certain that the present incumbent has no further aspirations in that direction. Governor Hoffman has already received three successive nominations from the democracy. In his first race, in 1866, he was defeated, but in 1868 he was elected, and in 1870 was re-elected. It is contrary to political usage as it is repugnant to the electors themselves to put a man in nomination three times for the same office—an office held by the present incumbent two terms in succession. Governor Hoffman, therefore, retires with the laurels and emoluments of a double term, earned and enjoyed in the highest office in the gift of his fellow citizens. This is honor enough for any one man. He does not, however, retire from the political arena, as is shown in the prominent part he played in the Baltimore Convention, at which he cast the unanimous and spontaneous vote of the New York democratic delegation for the republican nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. There was no halting or vacillating policy in his action on that occasion, and should the standard bearer of the liberal republicans, aided by his allies of the democracy of the nation, be successful in November next no doubt Governor Hoffman will have his reward in an appointment at the hands of his grateful friend Horace to a first class mission to Europe.

THE MISSION TO BERLIN

is what he most yearns after, and, with that goal in view, he will undoubtedly exert all his powerful political influence with his party to insure a double victory in November—the victory of Greeley and his own prospective success in the attainment of his European mission. Governor Hoffman is rich, and can afford to play the statesman and the man of leisure for the good of the republic and his own official aggrandizement. There are several

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

in the field under the present administration, and at this particular juncture the cry is, "Rich men to the front." And so we find the cry responded to in the persons of ex-Senator Morgan, ex-Mayor Opdyke and Judge Robertson. The friends of each will be in force at the nominating Convention and press the claims of their favorite with all due persistency, and whatever logic may be found most conducive to secure a victory, whether it be the logic of sense or dollars. It is said that Judge Robertson has the inside track. Morgan, perhaps, would be more acceptable to the Grant ticket than either of his competitors. If the logic of events between this and November does not lessen the ardor of any one seeking the honor from casting his fortunes in an evil moment with a losing cause, so far as the liberal republicans and progressive democratic ticket goes, the probability is that when things political shape themselves into something more definite there will be a

COALITION CONVENTION

held, as happened in 1866, when Hoffman (democrat) and Pruyne (Johnson republican) were put on the same ticket for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Convention that nominated these parties was composed of one democrat and one Johnson republican from each district. Now, following that precedent, the probabilities are that the nominating Convention will be composed of one democrat and one Greeley republican from each district. Hoffman having served his two terms and received a prior unsuccessful nomination, political usage requires that the nominee of the Convention shall be taken from the other end of the State. Chief Justice Church is spoken of in political circles, and would probably consent to run although some persons contend that he is averse to the proposed honor, and declares that he will not allow his name to be used in the Convention in that connection. They say that his health would not permit him to accept the honor, in the first place, and in the second, he at present fills the highest judicial office in the State, the duties of which he is fully conversant with, and in the discharge of which he finds that repose which the cares and responsibilities of Governor would entirely deprive him of. He has twelve years yet before him of his present official life, with a handsome salary, and these advantages he will not forego for the higher but more fleeting honor of occupant of the Executive chair of the State. Senator Alvord is looming up as a candidate for Governor. An old line whig, he entered the Assembly as a democratic member, and served a term as Speaker of that body. His claims will be presented at the Convention he will have many and warm supporters. Francis Kiernan, of Utica, a very popular and active politician, is also spoken of. Lieutenant Governor Beach has aspirations looking to the high office to which he has been lieutenant during Governor Hoffman's term. There is no doubt but the selection of a candidate for Governor will be the most important work on the docket of business for the

COMPROMISE CONVENTION,

but the probabilities are that between this and then a line of action, arising from political affiliations and understandings between the anti-administration parties of either stripe, will render the work easy and pleasant.

THE VACANT UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

One of the first and most important duties which will devolve upon the next Legislature will be the election of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy following on the expiration of Senator Conkling's term of office. Whatever hopes the pompously oratorical Senator might at one time have entertained for renomination and re-election must have melted into thin air ere this. Under any circumstances, the bloody chasm that has yawned wider and wider between himself and his colleague,

SENATOR FENTON,

would have almost precluded the idea, even in a republican Legislature, that he would be returned to his seat in the United States Senate; but now that the administration itself, Quintius-Curtius-like, has jumped and closed the chasm that divided the liberal republicans and the democrats on the Presidential issue, he cannot entertain the ghost of a chance that his name will be ever spoken of in that connection. The candidate is yet a "dark" man, but, as compromise will be the order of the day, it is not be difficult to get a liberal republican, able and willing and acceptable to all, to take Mr. Conkling's place in the United States Senate.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

The Congressional districts have all been cut up and redistricted, making it simply impossible to predicate anything upon past election results as to how the coming election will be decided, the last Legislature republican, having adjourned before full representation was given to the State under the new apportionment act by Congress. There is one Congressman at large to be elected from this city. In the gerrymandering process proposed in the redistricting of this city, which presents an inextricable piece of patchwork, Cox's old democratic district has been so cut up and merged here and there into republican districts of other wards not before included in the district that Cox has been, in fact, legislated out, independent of advances he might have had for re-election as the district stood before, and the sun of his representation there sets forever. An effort will be made put him on the general ticket for election as Congressman at large until the apportionment for city is finally decided upon. The Fourth district is done altogether away with in the city, the low numbered district being the Fifth (formerly the Fourth), Roosevelt's old district.

THE APOLLO HALL COUP D'ETAT.

Perhaps no political event has occurred since the good warlike days of Tammany and Mozart that has occasioned such general discussion in all political circles as Senator O'Brien's action in Apollo Hall Tuesday night last. It must be conceded that a fair advantage was intended to be taken by the chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization. Looked at from a purely political point of view, and conceding—as it must be conceded—that it was the bounden and pledged duty of the chairman of an influential political organization to take no step or action imperilling the known policy of the body of which he was the elected head without consultation and advice thereon, Mr. Wickham violated—if not in the letter for Senator O'Brien was too much for that here—yet in spirit the fundamental principle that bound the party together. The *coup d'etat* which he contemplated recoiled upon himself, and the *coup d'etat* that followed belongs of right to the Senator, who hurried up from Saratoga and just in time to turn the tables upon the Apollonians who would have sold him and his cause. It is one thing for Tammany Hall to be reformed or deformed, after due deliberation to endorse Cincinnati and Baltimore nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, but quite another for the chief of the Apollo Hall reformers to attempt to lure aside and pledge the party, in the absence of some of the influential and trusted of its leaders, to the endorsement of the Tammany faction on such a momentous issue. The question has been discussed in all its *pros* and *cons*; but after all, no matter what complexion the question of support to Greeley or Grant might have taken after fair discussion, the attempt of Tuesday night to surreptitiously pledge the party to follow in the wake of Tammany—from which the party had but so lately seceded—was enough to rouse the ire of even a more dove-like politician than Mr. O'Brien. But to this

COMPLEXION THEY MUST COME AT LAST.

The idea of there being in this canvass a "straight-out" democratic ticket is all moonshine, and no person knows that better than Mr. O'Brien, and none better than he that even in such an improbable event he might as well come "straight out" for General Grant, for any chance that a straight-out democratic candidate would have in the race. Straight-out policy, this? It is downright crooked policy, and cannot insure to the political character or advancement of any leader who pursues it. "Secret path marks secret foe" is ever true, and until Senator O'Brien shows his hand he cannot, without secret pledge, be trusted by either side. The Senator is perhaps the most popular politician of the day among a large class of citizens, but a class who desire to see an objective point, so that they may go and put "a head on it" straightway. The Senator may find himself in a position where even a handful of trumps cannot win him the high stake for which he plays.

For all too late the advantage came
To turn the odds of desperate game,

may be found to be applicable to him in the whirligig of local politics.

The two strongest men in the city to-day as local politicians are

MAT BRENNAN AND JIMMY O'BRIEN.

They have the best organized associations, bearing their names as *noms de guerre*, of all other political chieftains, and they can bring into the field, or rather up to the conventions and to the polls, more personal adherents than all the others combined. The rank and file and a good many of the leaders of Apollo Hall are principally members of O'Brien associations, and in the wards—Eighteenth and Twenty-first—which he claims as his own, he is served with a fidelity and unquestioned devotion by the laboring and mechanical classes therein almost equal to that which was once paid to Fernando Wood when he ruled the roast over all Manhattanville. He will want all the support he can get before the campaign is ended. Brennan is not in the field in this campaign, and consequently he can, like a good, shrewd general, hold his forces in hand till he sees an opportunity to make them available for securing a prospective advantage, the opportunities for which will not be wanting.

THE MAYORALTY

is the great prize in the municipal contest. But beyond the honor of being Chief Magistrate of the Empire City—which is everything, perhaps, in itself—there is very little responsibility and less patronage attached to it in the coming year. This will be seen from the fact that Mayor Hall, the present incumbent, has already appointed all the heads of departments for long terms, according to the charter. The new Mayor will have no appointments to make and no patronage to bestow. He will be a mere figure-head in the government of the city. The present Mayor, before he retires, will appoint all the Marshals of District Courts, School Inspectors and School Trustees, all the petty officers, in fact, required. The Boards of Apportionment and of Audit expire by limitation of time, and the present Mayor, with the heads of the various departments, will make up all the estimates of city expenditure and requirements for the next year, so that, in fact, as we said before, the next Mayor of the city of New York will be more ornamental than useful.

THE VACANCIES.

In view of the muddled state of affairs political, as above sketched, there would be little profit and as little interest in enumerating the candidates who are ready to enter the field for the prizes they aspire to. The new National Democratic Committee will, in a few weeks more, take definite shape and will enter upon decided action. Then, and not till then, the whole small fry of politicians will take to the bait that may be offered them to nibble at, and the leaders will be able to calculate the strength and take action accordingly. The party leaders that are behind the

NEW NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

do not calculate upon taking any particularly active part in the present campaign beyond giving their combined strength to the conservative candidate for the Presidency. Their principal object, after the smoke of the present battle fades away, will be to reorganize the democratic party of the city and make it again a power in the land.

THE HUNGARIAN POLITICAL MEETING.

The Magyars Refuse to Join a Grant and Wilson Club—They Are Not To Be Used for Political Purposes—The Meeting a Miserable Failure.

In response to a notice requesting a meeting of Hungarians at 174 Grand street a full number of the Hungarian organization assembled as specified. The supposed object of the meeting was to organize a Grant and Wilson Club under the auspices of the organization, but its sudden dissolution gave ample testimony that such an object could not there and then be accomplished.

In order to give a disinterested account of the troublesome aspect the face of the meeting wore it will be necessary first to give a brief

HISTORY OF THE HUNGARIAN ORGANIZATION.

It has been in existence since 1851, and is now in a very satisfactory condition. According to a statement made by Counsellor William N. Loew, who occupied the chair for so brief a time last evening, the organization contains 240 males; but according to Counsellor Frank Malocsay it contains only about eighty-five active members, and only seventy of these are Magyars. This is an important point to notice, as it has been wrongly stated that there are 4,000 Magyars in New York. The organization was formed for literary and debating purposes on the general questions of the day, and not to be the instrument of any political power or candidate. Mr. Joseph Gressek is the president at present, Counsellor Frank Malocsay secretary and trustee, and Mr. Michael Ballogh treasurer. Mr. Loew, who undertook to address the meeting, it is alleged is not an official member, and Mr. Malocsay declared to the men assembled that he (Mr. Loew) was there without permission from the organization.

When Mr. Loew arose to speak, he was received by no less than a dozen pert interrogations from the enthusiastic and fiery Magyars, of whom Mr. Malocsay seemed the most determinedly persevering. He said the speaker had no authority to address an association to which he did not belong, and the more especially on politics, which were not to be discussed in the club room of the Hungarian organization. Mr. Loew got confused, and seemed for a time to be powerless in speech and act. He was allowed to speak and was again interrupted. He spoke, of course, in the language of Vorosmatz and Petosi, but all in vain. When he mentioned Louis Kossuth, Ughazi and Pulozki, he was cheered and clapped, but when he eulogized General Grant there was murmuring, shuffling of feet, expressions from the Magyars, the Sclavonians, the Transylvanians and the Dalmatians—for all these nationalities were represented—until finally Mr. Loew had to give up the ship, pick up his paraphernalia, leave the Hungarian Hall and go to organize a Grant and Wilson club somewhere else. He went around the corner to Broome street, but only very few followed him. Those whom he deemed his satellites seemed to repudiate his conduct, and were actually indignant that the meeting should be forced upon them. Thus failed the attempt to form the Hungarian Grant and Wilson Club.

FIRE IN DUANE STREET.

A fire broke out last night, about a quarter to ten o'clock, in the fourth floor of Messrs. Weeks & Co.'s store, 107 Duane street. The fourth floor was entirely burned before the fire engines could play successfully upon the building. The flames then issued through the third, fourth and fifth story windows, and finally caught hold of the roofing, which it partially destroyed. A valuable lot of manufactured hoop skirts, stays, paper-hangings, &c., was quickly consumed, and were it not that the engines arrived so promptly and did their work so effectually the building would have certainly been an utter wreck. The adjoining stores, being filled with immense wealthy material, fortunately escaped injury. The locality and circumstances of the case, so far, attach additional importance to an accident which under any dilatory negligence might have terminated more seriously. The fire was thoroughly extinguished at midnight, and the firemen and watchmen were in guard of the premises. The loss is supposed not to exceed $10,000.

NEWARKERS DROWNED AT SEA.

Mr. Charles Raymond, a Sandy Hook pilot, states that while cruising off Cape Hatteras on the morning of the 28th ult. he spoke the bark Henry Stuyvesant, Captain Brown, bound from New York to Galveston. A high sea was running at the time and Captain Brown informed the captain of the Charles Wells that at ten o'clock on the previous night he lost three men overboard—John Mullen, of New York, a passenger; J. E. Herring, of Newark, ship carpenter, and a seaman named Charles Wilson. Mullen was swept overboard by a huge wave and the other men sacrificed their lives in trying to save him.

STABBING AFFRAY.

During a quarrel last night at No. 435 East Seventeenth street Jacob Keller, of 433 East Fifteenth street, stabbed James Horan in the left side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Horan was sent to Bellevue Hospital and Keller was arrested.

FORSAKING AN INFANT.

Helen Wright, a colored woman, was arrested by the police last night for abandoning a male child in Eighteenth street, near Ninth avenue, which her daughter has just given birth to. The woman said to the police she was leaving the child in the street in the hope some one would take care of it.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL DIX.

His Reasons for Preferring Grant To Greeley.

WEST HAMPTON, July 27, 1872.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 13th inst., asking my aid to procure a speaker for a Greeley meeting at Hancock, was sent to me while I was in New England, and I have been unable until now to acknowledge its reception.

I do not understand on what ground you considered yourself authorized to address such a request to me. If you had been familiar with the course of my public life, and equally so with Mr. Greeley's, you could not have supposed me capable of advocating his election to the office of President of the United States without imputing to me the utter abandonment of all political principle.

I am opposed to Mr. Greeley:—

First—Because I believe him to be as "unstable as water," perpetually floundering (to carry out the Scriptural figure) amid the surges of opinion, and deficient in all the requisites essential to a firm, steady and consistent administration of the government.

Second—Because he has usually been found among the most extreme ultraists on the great questions of political and social duty which have been brought under public discussion during the last quarter of a century.

Third—Because he has been the advocate (and in this instance persistently) of that most unjust and unequal commercial sytem which is destroying our mercantile and shipping interests and heaping up enormous accumulations of wealth in the hands of the protected classes, to the oppression and impoverishment of all others.

Fourth—Because he is associated, in relations more or less intimate, with some of the chief plunderers of the city of New York, justly warranting the apprehension that through his complicity or his facile disposition the same system of fraud and corru