

THE HERALD IN CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Startling Particulars About the Arrest of the Herald Commissioner.

HIS TREATMENT IN PRISON.

Henderson Tells His Story.

"Wanted" by the Chief of Police in Propria Persona.

IN THE PALACE OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

The Herald Commissioner's Interview with General Ceballos.

The "Insurmountable Dangers of His Mission."

OFF TO THE SCENE OF INSURRECTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Herald regular correspondent at the Cuban capital has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

HAVANA, Oct. 21, Via Key West, Fla., Oct. 22, 1872. Mr. A. Boyd Henderson, whose arrest I telegraphed to you on the 16th inst., was discharged from custody on the evening of the 17th. The open sesame which effected his speedy deliverance was his commission as correspondent of the New York Herald.

To the same cause may be attributed the otherwise unaccountable good treatment he received while a prisoner in the hands of the Spanish authorities, having also had the somewhat rare honor of being arrested by the Chief of Police in Propria Persona.

On the 16th inst., the day of his arrest, I received a note from Mr. Henderson requesting me to call upon him at the police barracks, where he was detained as a prisoner.

I hastened to comply with his request and wended my steps toward that public building. I apprehended that I would be refused admittance; that, like other prisoners of State, Mr. Henderson would be in secret confinement and cut off from all communication with the outside world.

Arriving at the police barracks I applied for permission to see the imprisoned Herald correspondent, and, to my agreeable surprise, the police officials made no objection to my request, but at once conducted me to Mr. Henderson's place of confinement.

I found him in a small room adjoining the office of the Chief of Police, guarded by two policemen. His wife was with him when I entered. He was apparently in good spirits and without fear as to

THE DANGER OF HIS POSITION. He had an interpreter at his service whenever he desired it, and a servant had been ordered by the Chief of Police to transmit any verbal or written message that Mr. Henderson might desire to send to friends and others.

During the time I was with him, several Americans, who had heard of his arrest, called on him to offer him assistance, and, if necessary, to mitigate the discomforts of his confinement.

Mr. Henderson had only exchanged a few words with me when our conversation was brought to an abrupt close by the entrance of the Chief of Police, followed by another official of the same force.

Mr. Henderson was ordered to accompany the latter to the PALACE OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Taking leave of me, he expressed confidence in his speedy release, and accompanied that officer to the palace.

On the following day Mr. Henderson was released, and the same evening I called on him at the Hotel Cuba, where he was staying. We had a lengthy conversation, in which he gave me the following account of his arrest and the reasons therefor:—

"I recently asked the Editor of the Herald for leave of absence, that I might bring my wife to Cuba, where she had been advised to come for the benefit of her health. My request was granted. I was at the same time directed by the Editor of the Herald to make an extended tour through the island, and, if possible, to

INTERVIEW THE INSURGENT CHIEFS, in order to learn the true state of affairs in Cuba. I procured letters of introduction from the Cuban Junta in New York to several sympathizers with the insurrection in Havana. I left New York on the 3d inst., arriving here on the 8th. For two or three days before my arrest I was aware that I was

UNDER SUSPICION AND WATCHED by several individuals. At last I was arrested. I had not violated any of the laws of the country, as I understood them, and had, therefore, no fear when I was abruptly informed by a Spanish official, who turned out to be the Chief of Police, that I was 'wanted.' On my way to the police barracks I demanded the cause of the outrage. I was informed by the

Chief of Police that he had received orders from his superior officers to arrest me and

KEEP ME SAFE, but to give me every comfort compatible with security. I was given a room, in which you found me, and in which a cot was put at night. The next morning I sent for my wife, who remained with me until I was released, a second cot having been furnished for her use.

Our meals were excellent, both in quantity and quality, and sent from the private table of the Chief of Police. The interpreter who was placed at my disposal was considerate and obliging. I was conducted to the palace of the Captain General, and on my entrance taken in charge by an officer of the palace, the policeman who had escorted me remaining behind, out of hearing. I was

PLEASANTLY RECEIVED BY GENERAL CEBALLOS and his chief of staff, who acted as interpreter. When questioned by His Excellency as to the business which had brought me to Cuba, I stated that my object was to interview the insurgents. The Captain General informed me that I had been arrested because I had been seen in communication with suspected sympathizers with the insurrection. I was ordered back to the prison with the information that I would soon be discharged. I was at the same time directed to

CALL AT THE PALACE upon my release. In conformity with the invitation I presented myself before the Captain General on the 18th, and was informed by him that there was no objection to my seeing the insurgents, but he at the same time warned me against the almost

INSURMOUNTABLE DANGERS attending such an undertaking. General Ceballos has furnished Mr. Henderson with letters of introduction to General Riguelme, commander-in-chief of the army of operations, and to Brigadier Fajardo, Governor of Puerto Principe and commanding the Central Department, also a safe conduct.

Mr. Henderson will leave for Puerto Principe, the headquarters of the Spanish army, on the 23d inst., and accompany one of the columns traversing the rebellious districts in pursuit of the operating insurgents.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Desperate Fight Between Spanish Troops and Insurgents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The insurgents under Diaz attacked the village of Cano, one league from Manzanillo. The fighting was severe, but a reinforcement of Catalans arrived and the insurgents were compelled to retire. Six rebels and three Spaniards were killed.

Another body of Diaz's forces made an attack upon Lasal, but it proved unsuccessful.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE IN PROPRIA PERSONA. On the 16th inst., the day of his arrest, I received a note from Mr. Henderson requesting me to call upon him at the police barracks, where he was detained as a prisoner.

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MEXICO.

Lerdo's Election for President a Foregone Conclusion.

CREATION OF A SENATE.

A Commission to Investigate Affairs on the Rio Grande.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The political situation is improving, and it is thought the administration of Lerdo de Tejada will be successful. The primary elections took place on the 13th inst. Lerdo de Tejada's nomination was unopposed, and the result will probably be declared in time for him to enter upon the regular term of office, which is the 1st of December.

The Minister of Fomento has presented a message to Congress urging a concession to Plum's International Railroad, connecting the capital, Lagos and Mazatlan with the United States. The recommendation of the Minister is in the strongest terms, showing the great interest felt by the Executive in the building of the railroad. The government grants the company a subvention of \$50,000 for each kilometer of road it shall build—an extra premium of \$100,000 for every year the road is finished inside of ten years, and many other advantages.

A commission has been appointed to investigate affairs on the Rio Grande and has been instructed to investigate everything. The Two Republics says this is unlike the American Commission, which only made an ex parte examination. The same journal also says that affairs on the Rio Grande have been greatly exaggerated, and that it is in possession of American testimony showing that General Cortina, since entering the service of the government, has neither been guilty of or accessory to the robbing of the Texans of their cattle. The government has relieved General Cortina from service on the Rio Grande frontier and ordered him to report at the capital.

Mazatlan is again in possession of the government. Porfirio Diaz and Donato Guerra are the only rebels of note who have not accepted amnesty. Congress is discussing the Rosecrans railroad project, and there is a probability of a favorable result. Secretary Bliss is in charge of the American Legation.

A Senate Created by Congress. HAVANA, Oct. 21, Via Key West, Fla., Oct. 23, 1872. Late advices from the City of Mexico have been received. The Mexican Congress had created a Senate. Heavy rains had prevailed in Mexico.

PORTO RICO IN A FERMENT. HAVANA, Oct. 21, 1872. The correspondence of the Havana journals indicate an excited state of affairs in Porto Rico, and a disturbance between the liberals and conservatives is thought probable. It is reported that Governor Rives has retired to Spain.

ALLEGED CRUELTY OF A NAVAL COMMANDER. BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23, 1872. The death of David Oddy, a seaman on board the United States steamer Kansas, is alleged to have resulted from cruelty by order of Lieutenant Commander White, of that vessel. The story is that while in Aspinwall, on April 29, Oddy came aboard drunk, and was put in irons and scolded in such a way that he finally died. It was said that an investigation was begun, but never concluded, at a Gulf port. Lieutenant Commander White is now on the Onward in the South Atlantic squadron. The Kansas left Salem on Tuesday for Newport, R. I.

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

Emperor William of Germany Makes the Award.

DESPATCH FROM MINISTER BANCROFT.

The Decision in Favor of the United States.

A CURT PRONOUNCEMENT.

San Juan Island Secured to Us.

Bismarck's Action After the Claims Were Presented.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Value of the Island from a Strategic Standpoint.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1872. The following despatch was received from Minister Bancroft:—

BREIL, Oct. 23, 1872. To the Hon. HAMILTON FISH:— The three experts to whom the American memorial on the Canal de Haro and the British case were referred have made, each for himself, a very elaborate report on the question, supporting their opinions by reasons stated with

TECHNICAL PRECISION AND EXACTNESS. The Emperor has also, with the highest sense of official duty, given his personal attention to the subject, and, after the most careful study and deliberation, he has arrived at a conclusion satisfactory to his own sense of justice. The reports of the experts, with reasons, have not been communicated to us.

THE DECREE OF THE IMPERIAL ARBITRATOR, which has been communicated, has the form not so much of a decree in council as of a Cabinet order. It does not enter into any elaborate exposition of the decision, but, without diverging in the least from the point presented for arbitration, decrees that

THE CLAIM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of June 15, 1846. I shall forward the official copy of the decree by a special messenger.

DESPATCH OF MINISTER BANCROFT announcing that Emperor William had decreed that the United States was right in claiming the Canal de Haro as the boundary line between the British and American territory has excited much comment in official circles in this city. As has been stated in these despatches, the juriconsults had several weeks ago concluded that in equity the claim of the United States was just, and here may properly be introduced the recital of

AN ACT OF INTERNATIONAL COURTESY. After the claims of the United States were fairly presented Bismarck sent a number of naval officers abroad to observe the progress in naval architecture. Two of the most experienced officers were ordered to this country. The subject of the San Juan boundary was introduced at a social gathering in this city, and became the subject of conversation. During the discussion the question was asked by the Prussian naval officers as to what importance the island of San Juan was to the United States, in view of the fact that this country was not supposed to be in favor of the acquisition of territory. The reply was that if the claim of Great Britain was sustained, Her Majesty's government would control all the available channels in that portion of the territory. One of the officers promptly said, "From what I know of the question, that would not be equitable. It would give Great Britain the control of at least territorial ground, and possibly an advantage in future international disputes." The value of

THE ISLAND AS A TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION has never been broached, but the officers of the Engineer Corps, who are supposed to have an eye simply to the interests of the United States, have always claimed that the island of San Juan was necessary to the United States as a strategic point. The Herald special from London, announcing that the juriconsults to whom had been referred the entire question had decided in our favor, was telegraphed to this city. Officers of the Engineer Corps visited the Herald Bureau this evening to ascertain if the report was officially confirmed. On being assured that Minister Bancroft had telegraphed the State Department that the decree was in our favor, they declared that it gave the United States the only point of defence on the extreme Northwestern frontier, and was gratifying to them as sustaining what they had always contended for.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer continues high everywhere east of the Mississippi River, except on the Eastern, Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, where it is beginning to rise; northerly to easterly winds prevailing clear and clearing weather, except in the Atlantic States, where northerly and easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain prevail. Reduced pressure and southerly winds, with clear weather, continue in the Northwest.

Probabilities. The barometer will continue high on the Lower Lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, with clear weather and northerly to easterly winds, and in the Mississippi and Ohio Valley, and thence to the Gulf, northerly winds, clear and clearing weather; the depression on the Georgia coast will probably move northeastward, with brisk northerly winds, cloudy weather and light rain; in the Middle States and New England, fresh northerly to easterly winds, with high barometer, cloudy weather and rain; in the Northwest and thence over the Upper Lakes and Illinois, southerly winds, low pressure and partly cloudy weather.

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 Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

Table with 2 columns: 1871, 1872. Rows for 3 A. M., 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., Average temperature yesterday, Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT has liberated the coolies brought by the Peruvian vessel Maria Luz, which was driven ashore in stress of weather, under the plea of ill-treatment to the coolies when on board.

A Chinese Mandarin had arrived to take charge of the liberated people, and they will be returned to China.

JAPANESE ORDER AGAINST FOREIGN TERRITORIAL SETTLEMENT. In Jeddah the mortality was excessive. The authorities had notified foreigners residing outside of foreign settlements to return at once, and the Japanese were forbidden to lease premises to them. This course is considered impolitic and illiberal by the friends of the government.

ARTISTIC INHERITANCE SADLY MISAPPLIED. The new paper money made in Berlin has been already counterfeited.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD PROGRESS. A telegraph line from Jeddah to Nagasaki has been opened. The railroad from Jeddah to Yokohama has been completed, and was to be formally opened by the Mikado on the 12th inst.

THE MIKADO WOULD ALSO VISIT YOKOHAMA. ATTEMPT AGAINST THE LIFE OF A JUDGE. An attempt was recently made to assassinate Hanj, one of the Chief Justices of Japan.

EARTHQUAKE. A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Yokohama on the 15th ult.

SPAIN.

Provincial Agitation Against the Army Conscription Act.

Popular Movement for the Restoration of Gibraltar—Carlist Complaints of Prison Discipline.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Oct. 23, 1872. Public meetings have just been held in several Spanish provinces, at which resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the army conscription system.

A SOLID SUBJECT FOR CONTINUOUS AGITATION. Petitions have been presented to the Cortes requesting the government to enter into negotiations with the government of Great Britain for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

CARLISTS' DISCIPLINE UNDER PRISON CONFINEMENT. At the session of the Cortes yesterday a deputy said the Carlist prisoners held by the government were badly treated, and he protested against it.

RUSSIA. Caucasian Conspiracy Against the Concentrated Power of the Czar.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23, 1872. His Majesty's Ministers have received official advices from the Governor General of the Caucasus, in which he reports for the information of the Crown the discovery of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Russian authority in that province of the Empire.

A general rising of the tribes was intended, but the leaders of the contemplated revolt were secured and thrown into prison, and quiet now prevails.

ENGLAND.

Political Propagandism of the Cause of Amnesty for Revolutionist Plotting—River Overflow and Damage to Property—American Cotton Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Oct. 23, 1872. A large meeting in favor of amnesty to the Fenian prisoners was held last evening in Manchester, at which Isaac Butt, Member of Parliament, the leader of the Irish home rule party, was the principal speaker.

Mr. Butt in the course of his remarks said that "Ireland never could welcome Mr. Gladstone to her soil unless the amnesty for her sons was made complete." He also spoke in terms of vigorous censure of the treatment accorded the prisoners, who, he alleged, had suffered during their confinement gross cruelties at the hands of their jailers.

RIVER OVERFLOW AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. The market town of Northwich, in the county of Chester, was partially flooded yesterday by an overflow of the banks of the River Weaver, which occasioned considerable damage to property. The waters have now subsided, and the danger of a greater disaster is over.

THE COTTON SUPPLY. Three thousand three hundred and fifty-eight bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

GOAL FOR STEAMSHIPS' USE REDUCED IN PRICE. The coal dealers of Cardiff have reduced the price of coal for steamers' use six shillings per ton, fearing American competition in the trade.

FRANCE.

Foreign Diplomats Arrived in the National Capital—Military Re-Entry to Rheims.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Oct. 23, 1872. M. Fournier, French representative at the Italian Court, will return to Paris to-day.

Mr. J. R. Partridge, United States Minister to Brazil, who is now on leave of absence, has arrived in Paris.

ARMY RE-ENTRY TO RHEIMS. The German troops have evacuated Rheims and the French garrison marched in to-day amid great rejoicings.

MONACO.

Railway Communication with Italy Interrupted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MONACO, Oct. 23, 1872. Railway communication between Monaco and Genoa has been interrupted by the breaking down of two bridges.

JAPAN.

Coers Again Insults the Majesty of the Mikado—Imperial Demonstration for War—Release of Chinese Coolies After Shipwreck—Nativism in Jeddah.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23, 1872. The steamer Colorado, from Hong Kong, September 21, and Yokohama, October 2, has arrived here and brings the following news:—

The Korean government has sent more threatening letters to Japan.

Sailing vessels, convoyed by a Japanese man-of-war, have been sent to Coers for the purpose of bringing back all Japanese in the country, preparatory to further measures on the part of the Imperial government.

Several foreign war vessels have congregated at Che-Poo in anticipation of trouble to the Japanese.

LIBERATION OF SHIPWRECKED COOLIES FROM A PERUVIAN VESSEL. The Japanese government has liberated the coolies brought by the Peruvian vessel Maria Luz, which was driven ashore in stress of weather, under the plea of ill-treatment to the coolies when on board.

A Chinese Mandarin had arrived to take charge of the liberated people, and they will be returned to China.

APOLLO HALL.

Meeting of the Convention Last Evening—Judiciary and Aldermanic Nominations.

After the toil and trouble and turmoil of the last month the Apollo Hall democracy, assembled in convention, received last evening the dish laid out for them by their masters, and having taken it like good children, without any murmur or sign of dissatisfaction, it is presumed they retired satisfied to their homes.

The large hall was filled to its utmost limits long before the opening of the meeting with the delegates and friends of the nominees, and also a good many friends of those who were not nominees. Among the distinguished persons who lined the stage were W. C. Barrett, Samuel G. Courtney, Robert B. Nooy, John McGowan, Henry G. Clinton, Alderman Thomas Coleman, James McGovern and James P. Campbell.

At half past eight the proceedings were formally opened by CHARLES BROOKS taking the chair amid immense cheering. He said:—"Gentlemen, I invoke the same spirit of harmony in our proceedings that has always characterized our meetings, in contrast to the meetings and conventions of other organizations. The first business of the evening is the report of the Conference Committee."

Judge Bixby then came forward with a long roll of names in his hand and said:—"Gentlemen, before entering on this report we obtained for the best of our ability the relative strength of these names and every opposition candidate, and also having conferred with all other reform organizations, trade unions, &c., we arrived at the following as our report:—"

THE TROUBLE. For Judge of the Superior Court—Henry H. Adams, For City Judge—Clifford A. Hahn, For District Attorney—William G. Whitney, For Coroner—Dr. Adolph Kessler.

After the usual amount of cheering on such occasions had subsided, Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY addressed the assemblage. He wished to present a few considerations to that Convention. It was on the character and integrity of the Judiciary the safety of every citizen depended, and as Tammany had presented many high-minded, intelligent and honest men before the people, the reform democracy of Apollo Hall wished not only to be even with Tammany, but in front of it. As for the nomination for Coroner, Dr. Adolph Kessler was a physician of standing and known ability, and his first duty in his new position would be to hold an inquest on the dead carcasses of Tammany's Hall on the 6th of November, with the people for a jury. In conclusion Mr. Courtney said, "Mr. Chairman, I renew the motion that this ticket be adopted." It was followed by loud applause, and who seconded the motion to adopt the ticket presented.

Mr. CLINTON spoke at some length, taking each of the candidates separately, and entering into a full discussion of their merits as to integrity, ability, &c. In the midst of his harangue, Mr. Clinton was interrupted by a voice in the middle of the hall.

"I should like to make a suggestion. CHAIRMAN—the gentleman is out of order. VOICE (in stentorian tones)—I don't like the nomination for Coroner, and I won't have it. A NUMBER OF VOICES—Put him out. ORIGINAL VOICE (very sarcastically)—Put me out! You better not try it. After a little confusion the disturber subsided, apparently of his own volition.

Mr. CLINTON—I move that a committee of five be appointed to wait on the nominees, notify them of the nomination for Coroner, and request of them to present themselves to the meeting.

The following committee was thereupon appointed:—Henry G. Clinton, George W. Van Slyck, Thomas McCall, James R. Keeler and E. C. Caldwell.

The nominees, being duly made acquainted with their good fortune, were escorted on the stage by the members of the committee.

Each gentleman in his turn, thanked the Convention for the honor done him, and promised, if elected, to do his duty faithfully as an honest and an honorable man.

Mr. HERRING looked occasion to remark that he did not know whether it was to be personal considerations or political expediency he was indebted for his nomination; but if elected he would do his duty faithfully.

The nominee for the Superior Court bench, Clifford A. Hahn, was not present, probably because he had not received notice of his nomination. In the afternoon Judge William J. Kane was the favorite of the committee, and Mr. Hahn seemed to be an afterthought of the Chairman, suddenly sprung upon the members.

A committee of ten, composed of the following gentlemen, was then appointed to make arrangements for the election, to-wit:—George W. Van Slyck, November 11—Robert B. Nooy, Alex. H. Davidson, Joseph Plischel, Henry Murray, Cornelius Flynn, Charles J. Gorman, James G. Brinkman, Cornelius O'Reilly and James C. Everard.

Judge BIXBY—the Committee of Conference further reported that they had selected out of the fifteen candidates to be chosen and request a further allowance of time for the rest.

ALDERMANIC TICKET. Joseph A. Manheimer, Solomon Mohrbach, Charles A. Johns, Samuel A. Lewis, David M. Kochler, James Fitzgibbon, Frederick German, Jenkins Van Schaick.

After a congratulatory speech from Mr. W. C. Barrett, delivered with much emphasis and looking as if he really felt all he said, the great Apollo Hall Convention of 1872 adjourned sine die.

THE SEVENTY WISE MEN.

Recommendations of Aldermanic Candidates Presented by Citizens. The Election Committee of the Seventy, in session last night at the Everett House, transacted more than the usual amount of business.

Mr. Edward Patton, a candidate of the Tammany Society for Alderman of the Ninth ward, appeared with a recommendatory letter asking their endorsement. A delegation representing the workmen of the city presented the names of Peter Daly, of the Fourteenth ward; John Woods, of the Twenty-second ward; and Michael Parly, of the Eighteenth ward.

The Executive Council of Political Reform, Taxpayers, &c., recommended the following for Aldermanic office:—Peter Gilsay (dem.), John Falconer (rep.), David M. Kohler (Apollo Hall), Robert G. Coraell (Butcher's Republicans Association), George A. Hahn (dem.), William Gardner (rep.), Oscar Zollinger (dem.), Hiram Standley, George Hunter, Jr. (dem.), William Hansen (rep.), Henry G. Clinton (dem.), Samuel Hall (rep.), Adolph Kessler (rep.), Coroner, Dr. Adolph Kessler.

No endorsement has been made of any candidate for City Judge, and the committee stated emphatically that no man will be chosen for the reason that he is a Republican.

The committee state peremptorily that no person may expect money from them with their endorsement.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Hooper C. Van Vorst Accepts the Nomination of Judge of the Superior Court. An adjourned meeting of the Republican County Convention was held at Republican Hall last evening, Mr. Thomas Murphy presiding. Mr. Gardner, on the part of the Committee of Twenty-one, reported their labors still uncompleted. A prolonged conference had been held with the Committee of Seventy, and everything was harmonious in the direction of the nomination of Judge of the Superior Court.

The Convention which you represent having, however, accepted it I can only say that I hold such an office to be the highest, and that I have endeavored to sustain it as far as I have been able. The nomination which I have received from the friends of the party has been given to the Superior Court by the eminent jurists who have accepted it. I remain, my friends, your obedient servant, HOOPER C. VAN VORST, October 23, 1872.

Judge Bedford for re-nomination to the Judiciary on program. This Congress has already agreed to stand by the recommendation of the committee. Mr. Jacob Dohen made a lengthy speech, foretelling the great future of the national democracy and predicting that, carried on as it was at present, it was bound to become the most powerful political organization in the Empire City.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The following is a complete list of Congressional nominations made thus far by the different political parties:—

Table with 2 columns: Party, Name. Rows include Dem., Liberty, Union, and others with names like William R. Roberts, James Brooks, etc.

INDIANA.

The Complete Official Returns of the Recent Election—The Majorities—Democratic Congressmen Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23, 1872. Complete official returns of the late election show the following majorities for State officers:—

Table with 2 columns: Office, Name. Rows include Governor (Hendricks), Lieutenant Governor (Sexton), Secretary of State (Curry), etc.

The following are the majorities for Congressmen:—

Table with 2 columns: District, Name. Rows include 1st (Naback), 2nd (Wells), 3rd (Holman), etc.

The total number of votes cast for Governor was 37,700, being an increase in four years of over thirty-five thousand. The straight-out democratic ticket received about one hundred and thirty votes in the entire State.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23, 1872. At the election held on the 20th inst. for members of the first branch of the City Council the regular democratic nominees were elected in seventeen wards. The Republicans re-elected Hughes in the Fifteenth ward and elected their candidates in the Twentieth and Twentieth wards, a clear gain of two in the first branch of the City Council. The vote was small.

Golden Hair.—Any Colored Hair Turned to a beautiful golden by BARKER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, near Third-fourth street.

A—For a First Class Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, 114 Nassau street.

A—Herring's Patent. 23 and 25 Broadway, corner of Murray street.