THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Prospects of the Tickets Before the People.

THE DEMOCRATIC WESTERN VICTORIES.

Their Effect Upon the Present Campaign.

THE CITY CANVASS.

The Bolters and Their Efforts to Present a United Front.

TURMOIL IN THE DISTRICTS.

The elections in Ohio and Indiana are gradually developing an influence over the contest in New York, although it seems questionable as yet which side will be practically benefited by the result in the former States. On first sight it would appear natural that the democracy should gather strength from the signal triumph of their brethren in the West; and, beyond question, the first effect of the October victories has been to draw into the lines the disaffected democrats who were previously half disposed to bolt the nominations of the organization. The prospect opened up by those prairie triumphs of a revival of the old democratic party, and of a probable return to power in the national government after a sixteen years' leave of absence, has induced democrats to hesitate before placing themselves outside the pale of regularity, and less open talk against the leaders is heard now than was audible two weeks ago. On a superficial view Tilden stock appears to have advanced in the political market through these agencies, and if Pennsylvania had been still included in the October lottery and had turned up as a democratic prize the struggle in New York would probably have been to-day as good as decided. But there is a drawback to set off against the successes in the West, which probably has not yet made itself apparent to the elated and hopeful democracy, but which is likely to force itself rapidly into prominence.

THE ALARM OF THE MONEYED INTERESTS.

That drawback is to be found in the alarm communicated to the great financial interests of the country by the evident triumph in Ohio and Indiana of the democratic doctrine of repudiation of the payment of the United States bonds in gold, except where the contract for such redemption appears on the face of the bond. The platforms of the democracy of both those States were outspoken on this issue, and the triumph of the candidates of that party is, beyond question, regarded by many persons as a triumph of that principle. The State of New York, with its great financial and commercial interests, looks upon such a platform as but little better than open repudiation. Its citizens, with their broad and enlightened views, discern the fallacy that underlies this Western democratic war cry, and know that, practically carried out, the redemption of any portion of the national securities in greenbacks would cost us more than tenfold their redemption in gold, in broken and tarnished national credit and honor. At the same time the Western doctrine has its attraction among the masses of the people. It is this undeniable fact that renders it the more dangerous. Men are told that during our war, when greenbacks were worth only forty cents on the dollar, the wealthy citizens of our own and of foreign countries bought up our bonds, paying only forty dollars for a hundred dollar bond. On this investment they have received for a number of years an interest of six per cent in gold on the face of the bond, but on their actual investment an interest of fifteen per cent in gold. They now claim one hundred dollars in gold for the forty dollars every one hundred dollar bond cost them. The Western principle denies their right, despite the resolutions of Congress, to demand gold for their bonds, and declares that the currency that was good enough for the soldier in the war and that is good enough for the pensioner and the laborer to-day, should be good enough for the bondholder.

WILL NEW YORK HELP REPUDIATION?

Such an argument as this is evidently calculated to catch the popular fancy, and the fallacy that underlies it is not readily discovered by ordinary intellects. There is no apprehension on the part of any well informed person that the New York democracy favors such a doctrine; nevertheless, the argument is effectually used that, should the great State of New York at this time wheel into line with Ohio and Indiana in repudiating republicanism and resuscitating the old democratic party, it would be such an aid to the principle of semi-repudiation as would threaten danger in the future. Should this idea be entertained by the moneyed interests of the Empire State it is probable that a giant effort would be put forth to save the State for Governor Dix, and that any necessary amount of funds would be forthcoming to accomplish that result.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

There are many, however, who ignore altogether the financial issue made in the West, and regard the result of the October elections as unmistakable evidence of the turn of the tide against a corrupt administration and against the general unfaithfulness of republican officials. These men look upon Ohio and Indiana as the advanced guard of the November contests, and believe that the popular demand for a change in our political affairs will sweep the democracy on to victory in New York and other States as it has carried the party to triumph in the great States of the West. They declare that the venality transparent at the head of the republican administration at Washington, and running through every vein of the government until it interlaces the whole political system, has so aroused the country that nothing can now change the verdict of the people. They point to Credit Mobilier, to revenue frauds, to bribes under the thin disguise of fees, to moieties in which United States Senators share as counsel, to the Southern robberies, to the petty larcenies of federal officeholders, and finally to the rascalities and corruptions of our mongrel city government, warmed into life under the wings of republicanism, as a justification of the popular rising, and declare that as Ohio and Indiana have gone so will go New York, Pennsylvania and other great States in November. This belief is widespread, and it is just this that has served to check the tide of open disaffection toward the State nominees of the democratic party of New York, and to cause men to hesitate before arraying themselves in open hostility to the regular nominees of their party.

THE PROSPECT IN THE STATE.

An impartial survey of the situation in the State since the result of the October elections has been properly understood, therefore, leads to the conclusion that the democratic victories have given an impetus to the democratic cause in New York which has served to still further improve Mr. Tilden's chances of success, which at one time appeared hopeless, while at the same time there is a prospect that these very victories may alarm the sensitive moneyed interests of the State and may prove the salvation of the republican State ticket. On the question of candidates pure and simple there is probably as much apathy and indifference on both sides as have ever been manifested in a State election, and this fact has induced the prediction, already made in the HERALD, that an accident might at any moment turn the political scale so decisively one way or the other as to render the result on the State ticket no longer doubtful. The Western successes would have probably proved the sword thrown into the balance had they been entirely disconnected with the financial issue. As it is, it will take some days to develop the actual effect of the Ohio and Indiana elections, and to show whether they are to operate as a stimulant or a narcotic to republicanism in the State of New York. The ratification meetings of the democracy, inspirited as they will be by the exhilarating results in the West, may give an inestimable impetus to the democratic State ticket, unless the republicans speedily avail themselves of the opportunity to call the financial interests of the Empire State to their rescue.

THE MUDDLE AMONG THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

In the city of New York, while the Western victories are no doubt working to the decided advantage of the Tammany organization, the affairs of the democratic party may be aptly described as in a "high mixed" condition. One undeniable fact sounds the key note of the situation, and that is that a general feeling of dissatisfaction, amounting to indignation, exists against the dictatorial management of the leaders of Tammany Hall. The autocracy of Fourteenth street was felt in the State Convention, where it forced upon the democracy a candidate distasteful to, however much respected by, the party. It made itself offensively apparent in the County Convention, when amid a fulsome ready made exhibition of personal toadyism, it closed the door against any contest over the nominations by the impudent announcement, "Mr. Wickham is my candidate." It showed itself in the First district, when, after using Senator John Fox for two years, it turned its back upon him and drove him to a resignation from the General Committee. It cropped out in the Eighth Senatorial District Aldermanic Convention, when it sent "Rocky Moore," under the coattail of his senatorially-aspiring brother, armed with a revolver, to drive out Sheriff Conner's delegates and pack the Convention with roughs and bullies. It drove Peter Woods into opposition, carrying with him two-thirds of the democrats of his district, by covertly aiding the Powers faction. In every other district it has taken sides with the few subservient tools against the many hard-working democrats, until the disaffection has extended from the Battery to the Harlem River. The existence of a disposition to rebel against the high-handed dictatorship assumed by men of inferior political calibre is undeniable. The only question is whether it will take definite shape, or whether, under the influence of the fortunate accident of the October victories, it will consume itself in outspoken indignation and be merged at the polls in a general desire to add a democratic triumph in New York to the laurels of the West.

WILL THERE BE AN ORGANIZED DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION ON THE MAYORALTY?

While the open enemies of the Kellyites of the Wigwam are working industriously to give the opposition practical strength by an organized movement, there seems at present to be but a poor prospect of success. There is a repugnance in the minds of the people to any repetition of the dishonest, mongrel experiment which put poor old Mr. Havemeyer at the head of the city government, and fastened upon the people such official riffraff as Comptroller Green, the antiquated Matsell, Aerial-Ladder Hatch and the like. The impression prevails that a ticket made up by sore-headed democratic ward politicians, on a bargain with republicans, would be very likely to degenerate into another Havemeyer contract for the spoils, and of this sort of stuff the citizens of New York have had enough. Hence among the most resolute opponents of the present Tammany autocracy the idea of any such bargain is openly denounced. There is a general feeling, however, in favor of such nominations by the republican party as would command the support of honest democrats who do not desire to elect Mr. John Kelly-Wickham for Mayor, and a ticket thus placed in the field would no doubt command a large vote at the polls. The opponents of Tammany Hall, great and small, could meet and indorse such nominations without the risk of being suspected of making bargains for their own advantage or to promote their individual interests. Mr. Thomas Creamer, Mr. Ottendorfer, Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Michael Norton, Mr. Green, Mr. James O'Brien, Mr. Dennis Burns, Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury and the whole list of dissatisfied democrats, with the liberal republicans to boot, could work and vote for such a ticket without suspicion as to their motives. All that would be necessary would be for the republican organization to put forward, as a party, such independent and non-partisan candidates as all good citizens could support—merchants or business men, in whom every person would have confidence, and to invite to their local banner the friends of good government, irrespective of political affinities. We should then, in case of success, have an honest and independent city government, free from side bargains, tricks and pledges, and for which one of the great political parties would be directly responsible. If the opponents of Tammany are more anxious for good government than for their own advancement they will cheerfully consent to such an arrangement as this.

A GENERAL RALLY OF STRIKERS.

As is natural in a time of political excitement and dissension, the several "strikers" organizations are displaying great activity, and are as industriously making nominations and tendering them to impossible candidates as if they held the decision of the city election in the palms of their hands. Every night some ward council of political reform, or some German, Irish, Danish, Swedish, English, French or Hindoo reform association assembles in a barroom or a garret, declares itself the enemy of corruption, dictatorship and tyranny, and nominates somebody for Mayor and somebody else for Register. Such farces as these, in which obscure ragamuffins, with here and there a stray ward politician, figure as the performers, only tend to bring the anti-Tammany movement into contempt.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

The republican leaders, while siding on the disaffection against the regular democratic local nominations, do not seem disposed to do more than take advantage of a break in the democratic ranks to attempt to elect a straight ticket of their own party candidates. Mr. Thurlow Weed is about the only prominent republican leader who has appeared to be really in favor of a union or mongrel ticket, and as he dreams of the possibility of poor old Mr. Havemeyer's renomination it can readily be understood that he has no adequate conception of the situation. Mr. Bliss, General Sharpe, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Murphy, Commissioner Van Nort, Governor Morgan and Collector Arthur are all understood to favor a regular party ticket for Mayor and all city offices. Still some of these gentlemen express a willingness, in a regular party convention, without connection with any outsiders, to place in nomination for Mayor a merchant of high standing and undoubted capacity, if such a candidate should offer as can be voted for by men of all political parties. Nor are they particular that he should be a recognized republican, provided he is an acceptable man. This programme, however, does not meet the views of the workers in the rebel democratic movement, who desire to make a nomination of their own. It is on this rock that the effort for a united opposition to Mr. Wickham appears likely to split.

THE TURMOIL IN THE DISTRICTS.

Outside the Mayoralty ticket there are dissensions in almost all the Assembly and in many of the Aldermanic districts that appear impossible to adjust. There will be a sort of free fight over these local offices, according to the present outlook, whatever may become of the general opposition movement. In the lower, or Fifth, Congressional district the Tammany nomination has been given to Mr. Meade, a well known lawyer and a highly respectable citizen. Mr. Meade was a graduate in the law office of Daniel S. Dickinson, by whom his political sentiments were formed. But Mr. Meade was opposed by a portion of the delegates on the ground that he is a non-resident, his home being in Onondaga county, and a bolt has been organized in the district, Police Justice Edward Hogan taking the field in opposition as a stump candidate. As Mr. Hogan is very strong in the district, in which he was born and has lived all his life, a hard contest may be anticipated. The opposition in the Aldermanic and Assembly districts will be pretty general throughout the city. Sheriff Conner, who has been shamefully treated in his district, and whose power is evidently feared by Mr. Kelly, has not yet signified his intentions, but will probably support an opposition Alderman in antagonism to those forced upon the Tammany ticket by the aid of bullies and revolvers. In the Eighteenth Assembly district there is bitter opposition—both to Peter Seery, the Kelly Alderman, and Thomas Cooper Campbell, liberal republican, the Kelly Assemblyman—and there will no doubt be independent democratic nominations for both offices.

The political affairs of the Twenty-first Assembly district, which have been in a very chaotic condition ever since the departure of Harry Genet, are now assuming shape. Mr. William Wood, who has done good service to the democratic party in the district, is about to receive that recognition which his services have claimed for him. On Tuesday the Assembly Convention meets, and his name is to be presented. As he and his family control $2,500,000 of the real estate of the district it is more than probable that he will receive the nomination, as such action will propitiate the property owners, who have been entirely disregarded during the two last years. Mr. Crary's efforts in their behalf have been duly appreciated, but he has not been as successful as could be wished for, owing to the opposition he had to encounter from all sides.

THE BOLTERS' MEETING.

The Meeting of the Anti-Tammanyites Last Night—What They Intend To Do and What Is Thought of the Mass Meeting—Harmony Among the Leaders.

The difficulty concerning the phraseology and meaning of the "call" which was drawn up by the Delmonico democrats on Tuesday last, and which bid fair at the caucus of Friday afternoon to create a breach between them and the Germans and liberals, was settled last night at the meeting of the independent democrats, so that every patriot who has an idea that the men will be successful who are doing their best to lay Tammany out stiff and cold—"a demnition moist corpse," as that estimable gentleman, Mr. Mantilini, would doubtless express it were he able to participate in the reform festivities of the day—can attend a mass meeting with a clear conscience even if he does happen to be in favor of General Dix for next Governor. "The whole trouble about the call," said one of the independent leaders to a HERALD reporter after the meeting, "was a needless one from the start, for if the majority of the gentlemen had been less anxious to distinguish themselves as orators and more bent upon drawing up a plan that would have been acceptable to all anti-Tammanyites than they really were to all outward appearances, the question as to its being too narrow or too broad would have never been coupled with it at any time after it was signed. Now there is no longer any difficulty in the way of the Germans and liberals who do not want to be made to countenance a move in favor of any one of the State tickets more than another; the call, as you know, having been so amended as to extend

AN INVITATION TO THE MASS MEETING

to "all voters in favor of municipal reform." This mass meeting, by the way, it must be borne in mind is to be a nominating convention; but the manner in which the nominations are to be presented—if the terms of the call are to be observed faithfully—does not, I learn, seem to give much satisfaction to those who are in favor of an anti-Tammany democratic move, but who have not been invited to join the "inner circle" when the wires are laid. These dissatisfied ones contend, with some justice, that the idea of a mass meeting to put in nomination the various candidates is rather an extraordinary one at best, but that if a committee to make the nominations is to be appointed by the chair the whole thing can be looked upon only in the light of a huge farce. If, they say, those of us who call ourselves independent democrats and who hold caucuses at Delmonico's were really delegates representing voters in the various Assembly districts, who deputed to us the power to draw up a plan by which independent candidates could be put in the field, we could have easily held a convention in due form and made our nomination, without making a pretence of allowing them to be made by the people themselves directly. The proper way for the nominations to be made, in my opinion, now that the mass meeting is to be adhered to, is for the meeting itself to nominate the candidates, if not by individual namings of candidates to be voted on afterwards, at least by itself nominating a committee, with power to present names of candidates to be voted upon by those present. By this means no one man or set of men could dictate, as is now possible under

THE CONDITIONS OF THE CALL,

which refer to the way the nominations are to be presented, and who should be the nominees. Besides it is highly probable that if a large number of voters present should find fault with the nominee presented and desire to openly vote against him they would be considered as disorderly and get thrown into the street by the police. "So you see," added this liberal independent, "what an absurdity this mass meeting idea is. No matter who the committee of twenty-five, to be appointed by the chair, may present, their nominations will be declared carried, once the "yeas" have spoken; for if those opposed to any one of the candidates should attempt to speak against them, a cry of 'put him out' in a mixed audience would be certain to create confusion and disorder, and then the police would interfere." Another delegate thus delivered himself:—"The leaders of our movement have all along, with one possible exception, been acting in good faith and with the sole intention, I feel certain, of bringing before the people candidates whom no man who means well can vote against. This exception is Nelson J. Waterbury, in the opinion of many of the rank and file of the party who want to break away from Tammany, and it is quite probable that the contempt many of them have of the mass meeting plan of putting the candidates in the field arises from the fact that he, by being Chairman of the Committee on Officers and Resolutions, will be the namer of not only the chairman of the meeting, but, through him, of the committee of twenty-five who are to nominate the candidates. There are not a few of us democrats, and of the Germans, too, who would infinitely prefer that Waterbury should take a back seat in this movement, for they argue that his personal warfare against Mr. John Kelly will lead many persons, whose support we will want, to be successful, to believe, if he is held up as one of the chief leaders, that the movement itself is more personal in its object than for

THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE

generally. But Waterbury has so far refused to play second fiddle to anybody. He pushed himself into the front rank of the Delmonico caucusers the first night we met, and in the front rank he is apparently determined to stand, and as he will have, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, not a little to say about the way they shall read, we may be treated to a strong personal effusion, in which possibly even Havemeyer will be made to figure gloriously. This movement is for the public weal, and not a mere personal warfare." There was really no business of importance for the last night's meeting of the independents, which was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Unlike the previous meetings of the bolters, it was a public one, and this fact alone showed that the leaders had done all

THE IMPORTANT PIPE LAYING

at the previous meetings which were held with closed doors. Congressman Creamer presided, and E. L. Gaul, H. B. Mulhall and John A. Dinkel were chosen secretaries. The large hall in which the meeting was held was well filled when the chairman took his seat, but it soon became evident that there were quite a number of Tammany men in the gathering, for there were several interruptions during the proceedings, and at one time no little confusion by the persistent, wigwam like suggestions that were made by persons in the audience, who were apparently bent upon being listened to at all hazards.

Mr. CREAMER, in calling the meeting to order, called attention to the fact that they had simply met to give the finishing touches to the work of organization. He then formally announced that on Tuesday evening the ticket of the anti-Tammanyites would be made up at the mass meeting at Cooper Institute. This ticket he felt confident would be of a character to draw to its support every voter who was in favor of municipal reform and who was anxious once for all to rid the city of a political dictatorship which was as disgraceful as it was unendurable.

NELSON J. WATERBURY also made a short speech, when, at his suggestion, the "call" was amended so as to read after the invitation, "Citizens in favor of the democratic liberal ticket and opposed to Tammany Hall," as follows "as well as all others who are in favor of honesty and economy in our municipal administration."

William P. Mitchell then reported that the conference committee appointed at the Delmonico meeting had met the Germans and liberals, and a harmonious understanding had been arrived at.

At this stage of the proceedings an attempt was made on the part of some friend of James Hayes to introduce a resolution in his favor, but he had to subside very quickly. He was soon after followed by another party, who interrupted Mr. Creamer, who was at the time making a few remarks about the ticket. Raising his voice to its highest pitch—and he had a good pair of lungs, evidently—he cried out, "Three things are necessary to make this movement successful. The first is money, the second is money, and the third is money," and he then added, in a lower tone, "You havn't got any, and so suc——" Here his sentence was lopped off short by the cries of "Order!" and "Put him out!" and, as he afterward attempted several times to interrupt the proceedings, he was permitted, much against his will, to go in search of fresh air out of doors. In reply to the money cry of this irrepressible Mr. Creamer said that the men opposed to Tammany had brains and intelligence, and these were worth more than money in a good fight for the right. Before the adjournment speeches were made by the Chairman, ex-Judge Thompson and Nelson J. Waterbury. The following were announced as the chairmen of the various district general committees:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Jas. E. Smith.	11.	Nelson J. Waterbury.
2.	Thos. J. Gill.	12.	John H. Monks.
3.	James J. Slavin, Arthur O'Neil.	15.	John Hardy.
4.	Bryan Reilly.	16.	Patrick Myhan.
5.	Luke C. Grimes.	18.	James O'Brien.
6.	Edw. J. Blake.	19.	Samuel C. Hines.
8.	Theodore F. Rubie.	20.	Wm. H. Hitchman.
9.	James McClelland.	21.	A. A. Thompson.
10.	John A. Dinkel.	23.	Jas. E. Graybill.
		24.	P. J. O'Grady.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE MAYORALTY.

The conferences have succeeded in narrowing, they say, the choice down to three gentlemen—namely, Royal Phelps, William H. Neilson and James W. Gerard. The indications now all point to the retirement of Mr. Ottendorfer as a candidate, as it is said he will refuse to run if either one of the three gentlemen mentioned shall be settled upon definitely as an anti-Tammany candidate. Indeed, it was given out, on what seems to be good authority, after the meeting, that if a change can be made in the manner of presenting the names of candidates at the mass meeting on Monday night Mr. Ottendorfer himself will nominate the one of the three upon whom the managers will fix upon as the independent standard bearer. So much time has been taken up in considering this question of the Mayoralty that scarcely anything has been done, they add, toward making up a slate for Register and Aldermen at Large. It is pretty certain, however, that Mr. Ottendorfer will have the naming of a prominent German for the position, and that the Aldermanic candidates will be chosen from among the most prominent business men in the city—if they will accept the nominations.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF REFORM.

Oswald Ottendorfer and General Jones To Be Nominated for Mayor and Register.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Municipal Reform met last night at No. 200 East Eighteenth street, Mr. Joseph Haight in the chair. Mr. Thomas McDowell acted as secretary.

A committee was appointed to copy the registry list for the Assembly district, and Messrs. Haight and Stehle were appointed a delegation to act in concert with the City Council of Reform, who are to meet on Monday night.

Mr. Edward R. Stehle expressed the hope that the Council would instruct the delegates to the Convention to be held on Monday next to cast their votes for Oswald Ottendorfer for Mayor.

Mr. Frankenheimer thought it was a shame that every one of the four Aldermen-at-Large who had been nominated was connected with some newspaper. He was opposed to the rule of the press.

Another member proposed Mr. Neilson as a fit candidate for the Mayoralty, but Mr. Haight declared that Mr. Neilson was extremely unpopular among the republicans. The republicans were also in favor of General Patrick Jones, the ex-Postmaster, for Register, and they would certainly indorse Mr. Ottendorfer as the nominee for Mayor. He understood that Mr. Ottendorfer intended to serve as Mayor without any salary, as he had done in his capacity as Alderman. General Jones, in his opinion, was a first rate man and evidently admirably fitted for the position of Register.

Mr. Frankenheimer said Mr. Ottendorfer was imbued with the genuine spirit of reform. It was true he had a large income, but it was, nevertheless, a public spirited act for him to serve without compensation.

Mr. Haight said he never could vote for any man foisted upon the people by Kelly and Morrissey.

After further discussion the Council adjourned.

THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.

The mass meeting of the democracy of New York county to ratify the democratic nominations will take place Tuesday evening, 27th inst.

REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

Republican Aldermanic conventions were held in the Senatorial districts last night for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen. The following are the nominees:—Fourth district, John Robinson; Fifth district, John J. Morris and George B. Deane, Jr.; Sixth district, no nomination; Seventh district, adjourned; Eighth district, Willard Ballard, Stephen M. Simonton and H. C. Robinson.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

About sixty delegates to a body styled the General Committee of the People's Party, met in parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. The ostensible purpose of the gathering was to appoint a committee to confer with such independent organizations as oppose Tammany, and with them to nominate candidates for city offices. The composition of the meeting was most strange. Its chairman was the irrepressible Jacob Cohen; and its delegates were young counsellors-at-law, mainly Hebrews and a few less learned members of their race, all brought into the fold by the energetic canvassing of the chairman, together with some Celtic gentlemen ambitious for political honors. Their proceedings were the most farcical ever gone through by a political body in New York. Some of the delegates wanted to nominate candidates for city officers, and one personage stammered through a speech in favor of Mr. Havemeyer. It was not, however, the purpose of the Convention to show its hand just at present, and this person's motion was unheeded.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1874.

The republicans of the First district of Dutchess county to-day nominated Henry Hustis, of Fishkill Landing, for Assembly.

The republicans of the Second district of Dutchess county nominated unanimously Virgil C. Traver for Assembly.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1874.

The republicans of the Second district of Orange county nominated by acclamation Ellis Harring, of Port Jervis, as the successor of C. B. Wood in the Assembly.

The following are the Orange county tickets nominated to-day:—

For District Attorney—Lewis E. Carr, of Port Jervis, republican; C. P. Brown, of Newburg, democrat.

For Justice of the Sessions—William H. Clark, of Cornwall, republican; George A. Durland, of Greenville, democrat.

For Coroner—Nathaniel W. Clark, of Washingtonville, and George C. Miller, of Deer Park, republicans; Dayton L. Cox, of Deer Park, and B. K. Conklin, of Chester, democrats.

INDEPENDENT TEETOTALERS.

An Address to the Righteous to Influence the Election of Good, Sober Legislators for the People of New York.

ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1874.

The Independent Temperance Executive Committee have issued an address to the temperance voters of the State, urging a united support of the ticket headed by the name of Myron H. Clark. The committee state the fact that heretofore the larger portion of temperance men of the State have not favored an independent party, though always favoring independent political action and an independent ticket when the nominations of the other parties were not acceptable. They argue that the time for such independent action has now arrived. The democratic party having renewed its declaration of devotion to the liquor interest, and the republican party, which conquered slavery, having voluntarily accepted the rum power as its taskmaster, both parties are declared to be unworthy the sympathy or support of the friends of temperance and of the Christian Sabbath. The committee recite the circumstances which led to the nomination of a second temperance State ticket and the reasons for its subsequent withdrawal when it was found that the Auburn ticket could not be popularized by a change of its leading candidate. The address concludes with a strong appeal to the clergy and the Christian Church to lend their influence to the movement, which is especially designed to resist the demand of the liquor dealers for the repeal of the Sunday law.

The committee recommend the support of temperance candidates for the Assembly in all cases, but urge their friends, in making such nominations, not to deal unfairly by true men nominated by the other parties, especially when they have faithfully maintained their principles at former sessions of the Legislature. The committee refer with commendation to the action in Broome county, where Mr. Sherwood, after being nominated by the republicans, was also nominated by the prohibitionists.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

Two Conventions in Essex County Yesterday—Split Among the Republicans—The Situation in Hudson County.

In Newark yesterday the conventions of both parties for county officers were held. Upon the action of these two conventions the deepest local interest has long been centred. The county is just even enough to make it a question of men, rather than politics, as to who would win. This year both parties felt confident of winning, and hence the scramble for the nominations was exciting. Especially was this the case among the republicans; so much so, indeed, that they postponed their convention from before the charter election till yesterday, in order to keep all candidates and their friends in the traces, the fear being that the disappointed ones would sour or bolt. The fears of the party managers were fully realized yesterday. The sole contest was on the Registership, an office which generally makes a careful man wealthy in one term—five years. It is worth about $60,000 or more. For months past Colonel Charles Courtois, Dr. S. B. Hunt and several others have been working hard for it, the Colonel justly claiming the nomination for many years of earnest, tireless service to the party, and the Doctor for grinding a local organ for the party for years. In their way both men unquestionably did powerful party service, but when the Convention met yesterday both the Colonel and the Doctor were thrown overboard and ex-Alderman James L. Gurney chosen unanimously. Mr. Gurney is a man very well off, whereas Courtois and Hunt have to toil for a living.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

met at Oration Hall and unanimously chose as their candidate for Register, ex-Chief Engineer Harry C. Soden; for Sheriff, Colonel Peckwell; for Surrogate John H. Meeker; for Road Bond Commissioner, Colonel A. B. Baldwin. The republicans nominated also, for Surrogate, G. D. G. Moore; for Sheriff, A. G. Baldwin. The nomination of a Sheriff was against the advice and protest of the wiser heads of the party. The action of the Republican Convention yesterday, it is openly admitted by disinterested republicans, has seriously jeopardized the chances of the State, Congressional and county tickets.

Monmouth county has again been a battle ground. George W. Patterson, who led the opposition to Tom Scott in the Legislature, has been renominated. The entire lobby of the Pennsylvania Railroad was poured into Freehold to prevent his renomination.

Mr. Reardon has been nominated for Assembly in the "Horseshoe" district of Jersey City. Mr. Sheeran, who held the seat last year, was his competitor, and he threatens to bolt.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 17, 1874.

Jefferson county gives 1,700 majority against instead of for the constitution, and Phillips and Lincoln counties small majorities against. These are the only counties so far heard from that give majorities against the constitution. The majority for the constitution will reach 75,000.

REPUBLICAN SPLIT IN VIRGINIA.

Rush Burgess Refuses to Retire from the Canvass in the Third Congressional District.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 17, 1874.

Rush Burgess, in a lengthy letter to Alfred Morton, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, defining his position as the republican candidate for Congress in the Third district, says:—

Until the party of this district has spoken through their leaders and requested me to stand aside I must remain where I now stand, the regular republican candidate of the Third district of Virginia. * * * Yet I wish it understood that I divest myself of all responsibility in connection with anything that may be done in the matter in question, and say to you, and through you to the republicans of this district, take me down or help me to stand up; the people's will is my will; theirs the right to command, mine the duty to obey. I submit all to them.

There will be a conference to-morrow of the State Committee, the two district committees and the prominent men of the party for the purpose of harmonizing the apparent difficulties now existing.

WEST VIRGINIA.

More Success for the Democracy—The Whole Democratic Delegation Elected to Congress.

WHEELING, Oct. 17, 1874.

The republicans concede the election of Wilson (democrat) to Congress in the district by about 100 majority. This result makes the West Virginia delegation in the next Congress stand three democrats instead of one republican, one democrat and one independent, as in the present Congress.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS REJOICING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17, 1874.

The democrats will to-night fire a salute of 100 guns in honor of their victories in the recent Eastern elections.

POLITICAL FRAUDS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17, 1874.

The Finance and Auditing Committees of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco county will probably finish their labors next week. They have succeeded in unearthing frauds, peculations and extortions in the Coroner's office and Street Department which have filled the whole community with disgust and indignation. It is probable that Coroner Rice will be indicted for fraudulent practices. Street Superintendent Kent has been removed.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1874.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Second District, held here to-day, renominated by acclamation Jasper D. Ward.

LOUISIANA.

Republicans Concede the Probability of a Complete Conservative Victory in the Forthcoming Elections—White Leaguers and Negroes Amalgamating.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17, 1874.

In interviews to-day with conservative leaders, including General Ogden, commander of the White Leaguers, all agree that there will be no further bloodshed in this city, unless provoked by the republicans. They believe many negroes will absent themselves from the polls on election day, and that the State will go democratic by from 6,000 to 8,000 majority. No trouble is anticipated by them except in the parishes about Shreveport, Monroe and Baton Rouge. Some of the republican leaders concede that the State will go to the democrats.

The White Leaguers Invite the Blacks to Join with Them.

FRANKLIN, Oct. 17, 1874.

At the parish nominating convention of the White League of St. Mary parish, held here today, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

We, the White League of St Mary parish, in convention assembled, do hereby declare and recognize fully and freely all political and civil rights of colored people, and in order to give them a conclusive guarantee of our good faith in this recognition, be it resolved,

First—That we clothe our parish Executive Committee with full power to retire the name or names of any candidates for parish officers nominated this day by us in favor of any competent colored man or men, provided that not more than half of our ticket be conceded to the colored people, and provided their candidates be competent to fill the respective offices.

Second—Be it resolved, that we hereby invite the colored people to meet us in mass meeting, on the 24th day of October, at Franklin, to nominate their candidates and to accept the proposition here made.

A Colored Member of the Legislature Indicted for Embezzling $30,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17, 1874.

The Concordia parish Grand Jury, composed of two white men and the balance colored, have found a true bill against Dave Young, a colored member of the Legislature, for embezzling $30,000 belonging to the parish. A true bill was also found against Owen Stewart, the Sheriff, for obtaining money under false pretences.

Careful inquiry to-day fails to confirm the report that four members of the Returning Board have resigned. No one has yet been appointed to succeed Bonzano as umpire of the Advisory Board.

Attempted Assassination.

CLINTON, La., Oct. 17, 1874.

A feud between the Breux, Weber and Gair (republican) factions culminated to-day in an attempt, between Bayou Sara and Jackson, La., to assassinate John Gair, the independent republican candidate for the Senate, by parties unknown. Gair was wounded, but not dangerously.

TROOPS FOR NEW ORLEANS.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17, 1874.

Two more companies of the Thirteenth Infantry arrived here to-day *en route* for New Orleans. They will leave here to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Under the title of "Moorcroft, or the Double Wedding," the long promised American drama, by Mr. Bronson Howard, was last night produced at this house. There was, as is usual at first nights in the Fifth Avenue, a crowded and brilliant audience waiting in deep expectation for the advent of that novelty that is ever coming and comes not—the American drama. In some respects, at least "Moorcroft" may with justice claim to be American. The pictures of life it presents are certainly not drawn from any foreign society, and we may venture to hope that Americans *pur sang* will fail to recognize themselves in the mirror Mr. Bronson Howard holds up to nature. Yet we must do the author the justice to say that there is some grain of truth in the crop of characters that spring up before us; but we are fain to hope that the nature of the fruit is so distorted in the samples he presents that they by no means fairly represent the product known as the American man and woman. In the first scene we are presented to an honorable specimen of the chivalrous South, who tries to sell his brother as a slave and afterwards to murder him, the last filial act being rendered impossible by a stab inflicted by the intended victim. This incident brings down the curtain on the first act. It may be well to point out here that the new play in underlying plot is as old as Mr. Boucicault's "Quadroon," only the victim of the slave laws in the present case is presented as a man instead of a woman. Mr. Howard takes occasion to acknowledge his obligation to Mr. John Hay for the idea of his play, but he forgot apparently that the "Quadroon" was produced some years ago, and that its interest hinged on the infamous Slave law, which exposed refined and cultured persons of color to the danger of being sold into slavery. In so far as it touches on the Dred Scott decision we believe the point has been illustrated in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in a still more intensely dramatic manner than the author has attempted. Thus we see that of the new drama it cannot lay claim to much originality so far as the invention of the underlying, life-giving idea is concerned. It, however, differs sufficiently in treatment to justify the author in claiming it as his own, and we do not think that any rival will be likely to dispute his claim. The play is divided into four acts. The second has little or no connection with the main plot, and the fourth is little more than an exhibition of millinery, which is very pretty, but appeals more to the eye than to the mind. However, upholstery and wedding costumes have become by prescription so important a part of the modern drama that we have well nigh lost the right to protest. And as dramatic authors have lost the power of writing natural or graceful dialogue it is but justice that the costumer should come to his aid to educate us through the eye, since the authors can no longer inform our minds. It would be difficult to speak justly of the dialogue of Mr. Bronson's play. There is not a sparkle in it all. The comedy is the dreariest rubbish that even the modern comedy has produced, and were it not somewhat relieved by an occasional fratricide it would be unbearable. Indeed the comedy may be said to have no existence in this piece, for whenever it is introduced it descends into the regions of low farce or burlesque. Miss Davenport, who does not properly belong to the main plot of the play, by one of those gymnastic tricks of the authors of modern society plays was thrust into prominence in the second act as a young American lady—one of that peculiar type that at the seaside dresses for a morning's stroll on the beach as if she were going to the opera. We were under the impression that the shoddy people who are guilty of this class of outrage against good taste were an outcome of the civil war. If this be so, it is somewhat of an anachronism to send one of the class to Newport in 1858. It is also rather funny to see a gentleman "tipping" the servant with fifty cent stamps in the same year. But so that the morning costumes are rich enough we suppose that such trifles must be passed over as mere matters of detail. Some of the incidents in this play require to be challenged as showing either a lamentable ignorance on the part of the author or a most reprehensible lack of morality on the part of the society he sketches. We wonder is it usual for gentlemen who visit Newport to listen to a conversation not intended for their ears? or do American ladies usually open letters addressed to other ladies? The author says they do—what do the ladies say? In dealing with the foreign element that enters into the composition of his play the author has been equally reckless. We question, however, whether the foreigners will be willing to accept the burden of the author's dulness. "Moorcroft" is a continuation of those wonderful dramas which at Daly's have achieved a popularity to which their merits never entitled them; but we doubt whether this one will achieve equal success with its predecessors.

The following is a brief sketch of the general plot:—

The scene of the first act is laid in Moorcroft Mansion, on a large plantation near the city of Savannah, in Georgia, during the year 1840. Russell Moorcroft, the proprietor of the estate, has become the legal owner, by means of a forgery, committed four years before, of a supposed slave, his adopted brother, Cyril Moorcroft. The latter is of pure white blood, but thinks himself the half-brother of Russell by an octoroon mistress and slave of his father. Russell, in order to save his estate from ruin, determines to sell Cyril in open market. Katharine Mordaunt, a young widow, who has loved Cyril, not knowing of his slavery, is told of his situation, and she purchases him herself, intending to give him his liberty on condition that he