parties as would work their own correction. He had taken literally no part in the canvass beyond writing his letter of acceptance; his time had been occupied with the duties of his office, and, without criticizing others, he was so constituted that to press his own case on voters was not to his taste. It was not possible for him to do so. The Governor declined to say anything more on the matter of the election except to express his gratitude for the support he had received and to declare that the motives and results of his administration were approved by his conscience and realized his ambition to carry reforms as far and as fast as he could in the circumstances of the last three years. His health is robust, his spirits are unaffected and your correspondent found the Executive by far the least excited and least concerned person in Albany to-night.

THE RESULT IN OTHER STATES.

State elections were held yesterday in ten States, exclusive of New York. In addition local elections were held in Illinois and Georgia.

General B. F. Butler has been defeated in Massachusetts, Mr. Long and the entire republican ticket having been elected by a plurality of upward of fifteen thousand.

The republicans have made substantial gains in New Jersey on the legislative ticket. In the new Legislature the republican majority on joint ballot will be about nine.

In Pennsylvania the republicans elected their State Treasurer—the only State officer voted for—by, it is estimated, nearly forty thousand majority.

Heavy republican gains are reported in Wisconsin, while Mississippi has, of course, gone democratic. From that State a democratic United States Senator will succeed B. K. Bruce, republican. Nebraska has gone republican.

In Connecticut the republicans have gained several Senators.

The greenback vote everywhere was extremely light.

The following, according to our despatches at the hour of going to press, are the successful candidates.

NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey six State Senators and sixty Assemblymen were elected. According to the latest returns the following are the successful candidates:—

SENATE.

Counties.	*Senators.*
Burlington	W. B. Deacon, republican.
Cape May	W. B. Miller, dem.
Hunterdon	Eli Rosenbury, dem.
Middlesex	Isaac L. Martin, rep.
Passaic	Garret A. Hobart, rep.
Sussex	Thomas Lawrence, dem.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Dist. *Atlantic County.*
1—James Jefferies, republican.
Bergen.
1—John A. Demarest, democrat.
2—John Hughes, democrat.
Burlington.
1—W. H. Carter, republican.
2—A. Marter, republican.
3—Henry C. Herr, republican.
4—A. E. Cox, republican.
Camden.
1—Henry L. Bonsall, republican.
2—Edward Burrough, republican.
3—R. N. Herring, republican.
Cape May.
1—Lewis S. Williams, republican.
Cumberland.
1—Robert P. Ewing, republican.
2—Arthur T. Parsons, republican.
Essex.
1—T. Langstroth, republican.
2—John Gill, republican.
3—Harrison Van Duyne, republican.
4—W. R. Williams, republican.
5—James M. Patterson, republican.
6—Gottfried Krueger, democrat.
7—E. A. Wilkinson, republican.
8—P. J. Grey, democrat.
9—T. O'Connor, democrat.
Gloucester.
1—George Craft, republican.
2—W. H. Zane, republican.
Hudson.
1—Noah D. Taylor, democrat.
2—P. Sheitar, independent democrat.
3—S. W. Stilsing, independent republican.
4—A. L. McDermott, democrat.
5—D. W. Lawrence, republican.
6—J. Herbert Potts, republican.
7—James Curran, democrat.
8—Joseph Meeks, democrat.
Hunterdon.
1—Charles W. Godown, democrat.
2—James N. Ramsey, democrat.
Mercer.
1—Bayard Stockton, democrat.
2—R. A. Donnelly, democrat.
3—J. V. D. Beekman, republican.
Middlesex.
1—Robert O. Miller, republican.
2—J. M. Board, republican.
3—Stephen Martin, democrat.
Monmouth.
1—D. C. Browne, democrat.
2—John D. Honce, democrat.
3—J. Lufburrow, republican.
Morris.
1—Charles F. Axtell, republican.
2—James H. Bruen, republican.
3—Holloway W. Hunt, democrat.
Ocean.
1—Rufus Blodgett, democrat.
Passaic.
1—George W. Conkling, republican.
2—R. Morehead, republican.
3—Thomas B. Vreeland, republican.
Salem.
1—Henry Barber, democrat.
2—John T. Garwood, republican.
Somerset.
1—John Ringelmann, republican.
2—J. Newton Voorhees, republican.
Sussex.
1—Lewis J. Martin, democratic.
Union.
1—John T. Dunn, democrat.
2—George M. Stiles, republican.
3—Philip H. Vernon, republican.
Warren.
1—S. A. Depue, republican.
2—Coursen H. Albertson, democrat.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In Massachusetts the entire republican ticket was elected, as follows:—

J. D. Long, Governor.
Byron Weston, Lieutenant Governor.
Henry B. Peirce, Secretary.
Charles Endicott, Treasurer.
Charles K. Ladd, Auditor.
George Marston, Attorney General.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut elected eleven State Senators and all the members of the House of Representatives. The Senatorial candidates elected are:—

Dist.
1—John R. Buck, republican.
3—Andrew S. Upson, republican.
5—William Brown, democrat.
7—Robert Coit, republican.
9—William H. Hayward, republican.
11— ——— republican.
13—William A. Lewis, republican.
15—Lyman W. Coe, republican.
17—George W. Peet, democrat.
19—Joseph E. Sillinan, republican.
21—William A. Collins, republican.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In Pennsylvania, Samuel Butler, the republican candidate for State Treasurer, was elected.

MARYLAND.

Maryland elected a Governor, three State officers, one-half its Senate for four years, and all its House for two years. The Legislature, which elects a United States Senator to succeed William Pinckney Whyte (dem.) remains overwhelmingly democratic. The following were elected on the State ticket:—

William T. Hamilton, dem., Governor.
J. T. Keating, dem., Comptroller.
C. J. M. Gwinn, dem., Attorney General.
S. Jones, dem., Court Appeals Clerk.

VIRGINIA.

The returns from Virginia, in which members of the Legislature were elected, are meagre, and indicate a very close contest between the debtpayers and readjusters, with probabilities in favor of the former. The negro vote seems to have been as much divided as the white vote. Mr. Massey, of Albemarle, one of the prominent leaders of the readjusters, has been defeated.

MINNESOTA.

The republican ticket was successful in Minnesota. The successful candidates are:—

John S. Pillsbury, Governor.
Charles A. Gilman, Lieutenant Governor.
Charles Kittleson, Treasurer.
F. Von Baumbach, Secretary.
Charles M. Start, Attorney General.
William R. Marshall, Railroad Commissioner.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi elected nearly one-half of its State Senators and a full House of Representatives. The new Legislature, which is overwhelmingly democratic, elects a United States Senator to succeed B. K. Bruce, rep. Jefferson Davis is mentioned as a candidate for the succession.

NEBRASKA.

The republican ticket was elected in Nebraska, as follows:—

Amasa Cobb, Supreme Court Judge.
John L. Carson and Joseph W. Garnett, State University Regents.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin was carried by the republicans. The candidates elected on the State ticket are:—

William E. Smith, Governor.
James M. Bingham, Lieutenant Governor.
R. B. Warner, Secretary.
Richard Guenther, Treasurer.
Alex. Wilson, Attorney General.
William C. Whitford, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN GAINS ON THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET—A MAJORITY OF NINE ON JOINT BALLOT IN THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, Nov. 4, 1879.

The election resulted throughout the State in a republican victory on the legislative ticket. The republicans elect their Senators in Burlington, Middlesex and Passaic counties by large majorities, and the democrats elect their Senators in Cape May, Sussex and Hunterdon counties by small majorities. The republicans elect at least thirty-three members, and the democrats twenty-seven for the House of Assembly. The republican majority on joint ballot will be about nine. The democrats elect their county ticket in Essex county and the Surrogate in Mercer county.

HUDSON COUNTY.

The election in Hudson county, N. J., yesterday, passed off without any disturbance, although the contest was the most exciting ever witnessed in that county. There were 22,000 votes registered, but the vote polled fell over 6,000 short of this number. The total vote polled throughout Jersey City was as follows:—First district, 2,570; Second, 3,129; Third, 3,003; Fourth, 2,656; Fifth, 2,004; Sixth, 2,739. Total, 16,101. Greenback candidates were in the field in each district, but the vote received by them was so small as to be scarcely worth noticing. The figures from the six districts indicate the election of the democratic candidates for Register and Director-at-Large, and three, if not four, democratic Assemblymen out of the six districts. The successful candidates are, probably, J. B. Cleveland, dem., Register; E. F. McDonald, dem., Director-at-Large. Assemblymen, First district—Noah D. Taylor, dem.; Second district—P. Sheeran, ind. dem.; Third district—S. W. Stilsing, ind. rep.; Fourth district—A. L. McDermott, dem.; Fifth district—D. W. Lawrence, rep., and Sixth district—J. H. Potts, rep.

The vote between Braun, ind. dem., and Van Horne, rep., for County Clerk, is so close that it will need the complete vote to determine which one is elected. Up to midnight the votes received were:—In the First district, with the Third precinct incomplete, the vote is as follows:—Clerk—Fielder, dem., 877; Van Horne, rep., 809; Braun, ind. dem., 697. Register—Cleveland, dem., 1,189; Peloubet, rep., 954. Director-at-Large—McDonald, dem., 1,007; Ingwersen, rep., 1,094. Assembly—Taylor, dem., 1,188; Rouse, 972.

In the Second district, with the Second, Sixth and Fourth precincts incomplete, the result is as follows:—Clerk—Fielder, dem., 219; Van Horne, rep., 223; Braun, ind. dem., 1,184. Register—Cleveland, dem., 1,289; Peloubet, rep., 367. Director—McDonald, dem., 1,296; Ingwersen, rep., 345. Assembly—McDonald, dem., 486; Cole, rep., 266; Sheeran, ind. dem., 750; McGrath, ind. dem., 180.

In the Third district the complete returns are—For County Clerk, Van Horne, rep., 1,431; Braun, ind. dem., 1,165; Fielder, dem., 363. For Register—Cleveland, dem., 987; Peloubet, rep., 1,798. For Director at Large—McDonald, dem., 959; Ingwersen, rep., 1,879. For Assembly—Duffy, dem., 758; Lee, rep., 918; Stilsing, ind. rep., 1,260. The Fourth and Fifth districts were still incomplete at midnight, but sufficient returns had been received to show the election of McDermott, dem., to the Assembly from the Fourth, and Lawrence, rep., to the Assembly from the Fifth district.

The Sixth district, complete, was as follows:—Clerk—Fielder, dem., 819; Van Horne, rep., 1,469; Braun, ind. dem., 300. Register—Cleveland, dem., 1,128; Peloubet, 1,524. Director—McDonald, dem., 1,045; Ingwersen, rep., 1,582. Assembly—Buck, dem., 1,296; Potts, rep., 1,392.

In the Seventh district (Hoboken) James Curran, dem., is elected to the Assembly. The count in the Eighth district will probably not be completed before noon to-day.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The republicans have made a clean sweep in Passaic county. Hobart is re-elected Senator over Hopper by 1,835 majority. For the Assembly, Vreeland is elected over Todd by 700 majority; Morehead, republican, beats O'Brien by 158 votes. Conkling, republican, is elected over Haley by 10 majority.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

The indications are that W. B. Miller (dem.) has defeated R. L. Leaming, the present member, for the State Senate, and that L. Williams (rep.) has been elected to the Assembly.

OCEAN COUNTY.

Rufus Blodgett (dem.) is re-elected to the Assembly.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

The returns indicate the re-election of James Jefferson (rep.) by a large majority.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN IN MIDDLESEX.

New Brunswick gives Isaac L. Martin (rep.) 864 majority for State Senator over Wright Robbins (dem). It is estimated that Martin will have 500 majority in the county. This is a republican gain.

R. G. Miller (rep.) is elected to the Assembly from this city by 943 majority.

J. M. Board (rep.) is elected to the Assembly from the second district. This is a gain.

THE RESULT IN MORRIS COUNTY.

In the First Assembly district Charles F. Axtell (rep.) is re-elected over Dewitt C. Quimby (dem.). In the Second Assembly district James H. Bruen (rep.) is re-elected. No opposition. In the Third Assembly district Holloway W. Hunt (dem.) is re-elected. No opposition.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Burlington county elects W. Budd, dem., State Senator by at least 1,000 majority; indications are that the republicans have gained a State Senator and three Assemblymen.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

D. C. Brown, dem., is elected in the First district by 42 majority. John D. Honce, dem., was elected in the Second without opposition. In the Third district, J. Lufburrow, rep., has 140 majority.

UNION COUNTY.

A very light vote was polled in Union county. Mr. Bonnett (dem.) is probably elected Mayor over Amos Clark, Jr., by 250 majority. The City Council is probably democratic. It is believed the republicans have lost two wards.

John T. Dunn (dem.) is re-elected to the Assembly from the First district by 700 majority. George M. Stiles (rep.) is re-elected in the Second district by 600 majority on a decreased vote, and P. H. Vernon (rep.) is re-elected in the Third district by 150 majority.

The democrats elect four Chosen Freeholders, and the Board of Education will probably be democratic by a small majority.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The election in Newark and throughout Essex county passed off quietly and resulted in the election of the democratic county ticket by over 1,000 majority. The candidates elect are:—

Surrogate—Colonel C. Meyer Sulick.
Register—Henry G. Egner.
Road Board—William Harrigan.

Of the nine Assembly districts the republicans carry five—Van Duyne, Gill, Wilkinson, Paterson and Langstrath; the democrats three—viz., Krueger, Grey and O'Connor—and one in doubt. The republicans claim the election of Williams by 1 majority, but the democrats insist that the official count will give the district to Brown by 1 or 2 majority. There was very little excitement compared with the charter election.

CONNECTICUT.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE STATE—AN INCREASED MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, Nov. 4, 1879.

The election in Connecticut to-day was for the Legislature only, and for the Senate elections were held in only eleven of the twenty-one districts. Of these the republicans elect ten and the democrats one.

Hartford city elects Lewis E. Stanton and Gustavus F. Davis, republicans, to the House.

There have been republican gains in the House, as well as in the Senate.

Of the Senators elected last year who hold over this year seven are republicans and three democrats, so that the Senate will stand seventeen republicans and four democrats. The House will probably stand about 153 republicans to 93 democrats, a majority of between sixty and seventy on joint ballot.

The Assemblymen now elected do not choose a United States Senator, but the Senators elected now hold over until next year, and will vote for a Senator to succeed Mr. Eaton.

The Senate will stand seven republicans to four democrats. For the House the returns report 163 republicans and seventy-nine democrats, and one independent elected; and there are three ties to be voted on to-morrow.

The net republican gain in the Senate is 4 over last year, and in the House 18. The republican majority on joint ballot last year was 47; this year it is 93, and possibly 96. There has been no such result in an election for the Legislature since 1865, when the election was held on the day when the people were rejoicing over the surrender of Richmond.

ILLINOIS.

COOK COUNTY LARGELY REPUBLICAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1879.

Cook county has gone republican by at least 8,000 majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE SHOTGUNS KEPT OUT OF SIGHT—INCREASED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

JACKSON, Nov. 4, 1879.

The election here to-day was very quiet and a small vote was polled. The returns are light and the result is not known, but it is expected the democrats will carry the State, with the exception of a few counties. Haines county will probably elect the greater part of the greenback ticket. Yazoo has gone democratic.

A despatch from Grenada says:—"The democrats carry this precinct by a majority of 200, out of a total vote of 412. The democratic majority in the county will be about 500—a gain of 200 over last year."

At Vicksburg the election was orderly and quiet.

MINNESOTA.

A FALLING OFF IN THE VOTE—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ABOUT TEN THOUSAND—LOCAL GAINS.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 4, 1879.

Returns come in slowly from this county, only a few small precincts being received. These indicate a much smaller total vote than two years ago, and the majorities are proportionately reduced. There is much scratching of all the leading candidates. Pillsbury, rep., for Governor, falls behind the ticket in most of the precincts, but runs ahead largely in a few. Gilman, rep., for Lieutenant Governor, generally runs ahead. It is not likely that the average majorities on the State ticket will much exceed 10,000, although returns from large interior towns may materially increase the republican vote. Some few precincts in the southern part of the State, where the bulk of the vote is cast, show large republican gains. In this city Rice (democrat), for Governor, is running ahead of the ticket, and will have a large majority—probably 1,600. The great amount of scratching makes the count slow.

In Minneapolis, Pillsbury's home, the full vote stands—Pillsbury (republican), 2,815; Rice (democrat), 555.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DEFEAT OF GENERAL BUTLER—THE REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED BY A PLURALITY OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND—ALL THE REPUBLICAN COUNCILLORS ELECTED.

BOSTON, Nov. 4, 1879.

The defeat of General Butler is conceded by his own friends, who allow that Mr. Long's plurality will be 8,000; but there is every indication that it will reach 15,000, and possibly 17,000.

The republican Councillors are elected, and the Legislature is overwhelmingly republican.

Two hundred and sixty-six towns and cities give Long 113,515; Butler, 99,930, and Adams, 9,915. The same towns last year gave Talbot 124,317; Butler, 98,317, and Abbott, 9,089.

One hundred and eleven towns and cities give Long 62,116 votes; Butler, 55,672; Adams, 4,550. The same towns last year gave Talbot 68,198; Butler, 56,375, and Abbott, 4,990.

Holyoke.—Long, 661; Butler, 1,043; Adams, 31—being an increased majority for Butler over last year.

Cohasset—Long, 177; Butler, 78; Adams, 17—a Butler gain of 15.

Two hundred and ten cities and towns give Long 95,087, Butler 81,583, Adams 7,710. Last year the same cities and towns gave Butler 80,475, Talbot 104,428, Abbott 7,604.

Returns from 133 towns give Long 73,322 and Butler 65,269. The same towns last year gave Talbot 79,762 and Butler 68,054.

VOTE OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4, 1879.

The following is the vote for Governor of the principal cities and towns as compared with the vote of last year:—

		Rep.	*Butler.*	*Dem.*
Boston	1879	18,238	23,445	1,530
	1878	20,768	25,236	1,680
Cambridge	1879	3,310	2,827	250
	1878	3,749	2,570	214
Salem	1879	1,848	1,597	—
	1878	2,245	1,511	—
Gloucester	1879	1,016	1,299	91
	1878	943	1,424	117
Fitchburg	1879	1,135	820	95
	1878	1,212	877	71
Worcester	1879	4,167	3,851	—
	1878	4,350	3,785	239
Newburyport	1879	876	1,103	92
	1878	1,023	1,169	70
Brookline	1879	647	296	42
	1878	765	293	31
Brockton	1879	1,004	944	68
	1878	1,167	888	24
Malden	1879	1,142	827	42
	1878	967	772	41
Newton	1879	1,687	781	74
	1878	1,887	675	57
Springfield	1879	2,391	2,294	132
	1878	2,509	2,130	147
Somerville	1879	1,504	1,165	49
	1878	1,667	1,137	77
New Bedford	1879	2,102	1,468	—
	1878	2,134	1,287	123
Taunton	1879	1,642	1,365	19
	1878	1,934	1,427	27
Chelsea	1879	1,778	1,198	—
	1878	1,895	1,219	80
Haverhill	1879	1,309	1,251	143
	1878	1,315	1,122	132
Lowell	1879	3,469	4,260	83
	1878	3,775	4,238	132
Lynn	1879	2,286	3,371	76
	1878	2,229	2,374	138
Fall River	1879	1,616	2,881	—
	1878	2,084	2,709	—
Lawrence	1879	1,738	2,549	117
	1878	1,939	2,657	104

NEBRASKA.

MAJORITY OF THE REPUBLICANS ABOUT TWELVE THOUSAND—THE GREENBACK VOTE INSIGNIFICANT.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4, 1879.

The election returns come in slowly. The indications are that Cobb, the republican candidate for Supreme Judge, is elected over Wakely (dem.), by 12,000 majority. Gannett and Carson, republican candidates for regents of the University, are elected. The total vote of the State will reach 60,000. The republican county tickets have been generally successful. The greenbackers make a very small showing.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS ALL OVER THE STATE—ELECTION OF BUTLER FOR STATE TREASURER BY A LARGE PLURALITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1879.

The day has been fine and the election passed off very quietly. At ten o'clock this morning the vote in the city was reported to be about the same as that of last year, with republican gains in most of the wards. At that hour a careful estimate showed a total vote of 34,000, of which the republicans claimed a majority of 13,000.

Thirty towns and townships in Western Pennsylvania gave Butler, rep., 916 majority, a republican gain over the vote for Governor in 1878 of 112.

The returns from the eastern counties are meagre, but they all show republican gains.

Nine wards out of thirty-one in the city of Philadelphia show a republican gain of 4,000.

At ten o'clock P. M. the indications were that the city of Philadelphia had gone republican by a larger majority than has ever been known on a State ticket.

Returns from the State at large at the same time continue to show republican gains.

Bradford City has gone republican by a majority of 80 over the democratic State ticket. There is about the same majority for Jury Commissioner. Kennedy, ind. rep., is elected by a majority of 73 over Johnson, rep.

Partial returns from twenty-four out of sixty-seven counties in this State, exclusive of Philadelphia county, show a republican gain of 6,000.

Twenty-seven wards in Philadelphia out of thirty-one give Butler, rep., for State Treasurer, 26,216 majority over Barr, dem., a republican gain of 9,701.

A despatch from Erie says:—"The republican majority in Erie city is about 250. The democrats had a majority of 15 in the city last year. The republican ticket gains in the county, but not in the same ratio."

The returns from McKean county are meagre, but they give the republican State ticket a slight majority. A very light vote was polled there.

12:30 A. M.—Returns from fifteen counties, including Philadelphia, show a republican gain on the State ticket of about 20,000.

A MAJORITY OF FORTY THOUSAND CLAIMED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1879.

The republicans have carried Pennsylvania, electing Butler State Treasurer, by a majority far surpassing their expectations. Colonel Hoaten, chairman of the Republican State Committee, claims 30,000 majority in Philadelphia and not less than 40,000 in the State.

The city of Pittsburg will give between 5,000 and 6,000 majority for Butler. The republican county ticket will be elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 5,000.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR BUTLER IN THE STATE CONCEDED BY DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—THE VOTE IN PITTSBURG SMALL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4, 1879.

The vote here to-day has been very light and will not run above 35,000. At eight o'clock it looked as if McCandless, democrat, had been elected prothonotary and Bolshouse, democrat, Coroner. If this is the case it will be the first time in fifteen years that a democrat has held these offices. It is estimated that Butler, republican candidate for State Treasurer, will not have more than 2,000 majority in Alleghany county.

D. O. Barr, the head of the democratic State ticket, and Miller, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, concede a republican majority in the State of 15,000.

REPUBLICAN GAIN IN EASTON—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY'S DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

EASTON, Nov. 4, 1879.

The returns so far received from Northampton county give Barr, the democratic candidate for State Treasurer, a majority of from 1,800 to 2,000. The borough of Easton gives a republican majority of 60, a gain over 1877 of 505. The vote was very light.

VIRGINIA.

INDICATIONS THAT THE DEBT PAYERS HAVE CARRIED THE LEGISLATURE—CLAIMS AND TACTICS OF BOTH PARTIES—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4, 1879.

The indications to-night are that the debt payers have carried the Legislature by a small majority, though the returns are meagre and unsatisfactory. Owing to the unprecedented nature of the contest between two factions of the democratic party on the debt question, with the negro vote as a balance of power, it is impossible with the scant returns at hand to make any safe prediction. It is the first election under the constitutional amendment creating biennial sessions of the Legislature, and the apportionment is new, consisting of only one hundred members of the House and forty senators, all of whom were elected to-day.

CLAIMS OF BOTH PARTIES.

The forcible readjusters have elected two members of the House they had not counted upon, but the debt payers claim others which they did not count upon as an offset. The readjusters concede the defeat of Parson Massee for the Senate, who is their chief spokesman. This was accomplished by casting the solid democratic vote of Masse's Senatorial district for Early, the republican debt paying candidate. Similar tactics have been resorted to by the democrats in other districts, where they voted solidly for republicans who were debt payers.

It is confidently believed that the great majority of the republicans, both white and colored, elected today will be debt payers, and that the McCullough settlement will be sustained. The indications, however, are that General Mahone, the leader of the readjusters, will be able to secure a sufficient number of republican members with the readjusters of the Legislature to elect him United States Senator to succeed Withers.

THE VOTE IN RICHMOND—BOTH PARTIES CLAIMING THE LEGISLATURE—FITZ LEE DEFEATED.

RICHMOND, Nov. 4, 1879.

The vote in this city is the smallest ever polled, there being no opposition to the funders' or debt payers' ticket. But few negroes voted. Returns from other portions of the State show that the result of the fight between the funders and readjusters has been stubborn, and the indications are that the majority in the Legislature of the successful party will be small. Returns are as yet too meagre to state positively which side will have a majority. Returns received at the funders' headquarters here show that all the counties which were considered doubtful have gone for the readjusters. With all that, however, it is claimed that the funders will have a majority in both Houses.

General Fitz Lee, the funder candidate from Stafford and King George counties, is reported as beaten, although it was confidently expected that he would be elected.

At the readjusters' headquarters it was claimed that they will have a small majority in both Senate and House; that from every direction the current seems to be in favor of the readjusters, and that their victory may be even greater than they expect.

Reports from the Charlottesville Senatorial district state that John E. Marcy, a prominent readjuster, who has been the leading canvasser of that party throughout the State, is badly beaten by his funder opponent, the majority against him being stated at 1,500.

A PEACEABLE ELECTION IN PETERSBURG—SUCCESS OF THE READJUSTERS—THE DEBT-PAYERS CONFIDENT OF A VICTORY IN THE STATE.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 4, 1879.

Considering the great interest and anxiety manifested here during the State debt canvass the election to-day has been one of the most orderly and friendly that Petersburg has witnessed for years. No disturbance of any kind occurred and the best feeling existed between the debtpayers and the readjusters. Both factions have labored heroically to poll their full strength, and a very large vote has been cast. The result of the election here gives R. B. Wilcox, of Prince George county, the readjuster candidate for the Senate from this district, a majority of 348 votes over the debt-paying candidate, L. B. Barham, of Surrey county.

Dr. William E. Harwood and Dr. David F. May, readjuster candidates for the Legislature, from this city, have been elected by about 300 majority over their competitors, Colonel F. H. Archer and Mr. C. A. Jackson, the debt-paying candidates.

Returns from various precincts in the adjoining counties give the readjusters a small majority. Though defeated in the election here to-day, the supporters of the McCulloch bill are confident that they have a large majority in the State. The readjusters are highly elated over their victory.

ANTI-M'CULLOCH BILL CANDIDATES ELECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISONBURG, Nov. 4, 1879.

The anti-McCulloch bill candidates for the Legislature from Rockingham county, Paul Moffett and Harrison, have been elected by overwhelming majorities. Returns show that the people repudiate the McCulloch bill settlement.

WISCONSIN.

REPUBLICAN GAINS REPORTED—ELECTION OF THE ENTIRE TICKET UNDOUBTED.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4, 1879.

The weather to-day was clear and cold all over the Northwest. The roads are good, and a very heavy vote has undoubtedly been polled.

The city of Milwaukee complete gives Smith (rep.) for Governor 2,132 majority.

The city of Madison (usually democratic) gives Smith (rep.) 30 majority.

Returns from 31 towns and cities outside of Milwaukee show a republican gain of 1,200 over the vote of two years ago.

One hundred and thirty-two towns and precincts outside the city of Milwaukee give a net republican gain of 5,410. The city and county of Milwaukee give a republican gain of 3,000.

MORE TOWNS HEARD FROM.

Ninety-six towns and cities outside of Milwaukee show a republican gain of 3,554 over the vote of two years ago. The county and city of Milwaukee, with one precinct to hear from, gives a republican gain of 2,461. The net republican gain in the State, including Milwaukee, so far is 6,015. There is little doubt of Smith carrying the State by 20,000.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 4, 1879.

Racine county gives Smith, rep., for Governor 483 majority.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1879.

But very little enthusiasm has been manifested to-night over the election returns. Some of the old line democrats, believing that the action of Mr. Kelly has defeated the election of Mr. Robinson, freely expressed their satisfaction at this result. The returns have been meagre, and the interest about republican headquarters completely subsided when it was reported that Mr. Kelly had polled 43,000 votes in New York city.

"CO-OPERATION."

The Cooper Union free course of Saturday night lectures for the people was opened last night in the great hall of the institute. The lectures of the course are to be on social, economic, scientific and technical subjects. Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, of England, delivered the address last night, the subject being "Co-operation." The colonization phase of the subject was first treated of by the lecturer, and he showed the mutual advantage that would result from the bringing of skilled labor from Europe to build up the resources of this country. Labor would be foolish if it did not give some attention to the subject and strive to maintain its rights. In England there were thousands of people who could live without labor, but millions who could not live with it. If the working classes were to be elevated from their condition it must be done by fighting or by co-operation. With free speech and a free press there was no need for the former. The people would then have all they needed. The object of co-operation was to do away with the new species of slavery and make every man in a certain sense his own employer. In England it began with distributive co-operation in the form of stores, in which the profits on the goods were divided with the purchasers. Credit was neither given nor taken. Humble fare could thus be supplied at cheap prices. They had made trade honest, and in the end had made honesty pay. Good sense and temper, with patience, were necessary, and hence education was necessary. Part of the profits of the institutions were, therefore, set aside for such purposes. Co-operation was slow, but it was much better than mere aimless agitation. State assistance was not needed. If the State would leave the people alone they could work out their own improvement.

DILUTED MILK.

A RAID BY THE HEALTH OFFICERS ON THE STEAMERS MONITOR AND WILLIAM TITTAMER.

Although the wiles of the milkman have afforded the community a butt for no end of dry witticisms and a subject for a great deal of real complaint, it is only during the past year that official action has been taken in a way to seriously discourage them. That the farmer took his dairy produce to the spring for ample dilution no one doubted, nor was it less probable that the middleman and the retailer contributed their share to the weakening process; but while nothing more harmful was feared than the decrease of nutriment in the fluid little care was taken to put an end to the practice. When, however, it became manifest that the water not only served to deprive the milk of its nourishing qualities, but in many instances carried with it the germs of disease, the Health Board were aroused to the necessity of more stringently enforcing the ordinances touching the watering of milk and of exercising their authority in putting an end to it. As city dealers in many instances had storage places through which the milk passed before being offered for consumption, it was of course impossible to organize at once so perfect a system of surveillance that each one could be held in check. So the Health Board, while keeping track of such offenders when detected, turned its attention chiefly to the root of the evil, and is now endeavoring to check the importation of milk diluted with spring water, which has often been found deleterious. Dr. White and Inspector Brennan, who are charged with the duty of intercepting the city supply introduced by way of the North River steamers have of late been actively engaged in teaching the dairymen a lesson, which, from their experience of yesterday morning, it would appear, they had taken to heart. When the officers a few weeks ago boarded the William Cook they condemned nearly four thousand quarts of milk, which were summarily poured into the river. Later on, when they took possession of a cargo transferred from that vessel to the Baldwin, they discovered that the grievance was decreasing, and its general abatement was furthered by the destruction of the impure part of the fluid.

ANOTHER RAID.

A still more extensive raid was made yesterday morning. This time it was the boats carrying milk from Dutchess, Columbia and Essex counties to the upper North River piers that were boarded. At about one o'clock Dr. White and Inspector Brennan, with a force of health officers and the Sanitary Squad, appeared at the foot of West Thirty-fifth street and secreted themselves till the lacteal cargo reached the landing. In about half an hour the lights of the steamer William Tittamer were descried up stream, and soon she was lying at the dock with her decks fore and aft crowded with milk cans. As soon as the hawser was fastened the health officers slipped aboard, and as the wagons began rattling in from all sides officers were stationed on the dock and gangplank to repress the curiosity and interference of the venders while the examination was in progress. Wherever the lactometer indicated from 95 to 112 the milk was pronounced in good condition and passed. Where a lower figure was reached undue dilution was revealed, and whenever a very high one was touched there was reason to suspect that the milk had been skimmed. When such cases occurred the cans were rolled apart to be reexamined and the work of testing went on. The result of the examination was eminently gratifying to the health officials, as it proved their efforts on former occasions had not been fruitless. The probability of having their cargo turned into the river if they adulterated it proved more effectual than threats or remonstrance, and the dairymen wisely stinted the aquatic element in their cans. There were some instances, however, of the old practice kept up in its boldest form, where the fluid proved to be only two-thirds milk. When it was set apart the health officials made a sort of analytical investigation of it, and then at their word can after can was rolled to the side and its contents were emptied into the river. From the dock, which was now fairly covered by milk wagons, the venders looked upon the scene of destruction, and not a few indulged in wild speculations as to how they would meet the demand of their patrons, who day after day had patiently consumed so much water to get at so little milk.

BOARDING THE MONITOR.

By the time the William Tittamer's cargo had been thoroughly examined and purged of its impure element a shrill whistle announced another steamer at hand, and the Monitor passed down the river freighted with milk. A detachment of the health officers moved off at this, and as the steamer came to her landing a couple of piers further down they were on hand to board her and subject her cargo to a similar examination. The Monitor comes from Peekskill, and the milk she brings to the city is chiefly the produce of dairies in the river counties on the east side of the Hudson. The farmers in them had evidently appreciated the significance of the Health Board's activity, and, although there was quite a quantity of their milk disposed of in a manner they had not intended, the fluid they sent to town stood the scientific tests fairly, and was pronounced a positive improvement on the article formerly offered for sale. Altogether the raid of yesterday morning went to show that the quality of milk now introduced into the city is much better than it was previous to the Health Board's action, and there is much to hope from the action of the farmers, who are banded together for the purpose of bringing their produce directly to the consumer, and so doing away with the middlemen.

CONGRESSMAN VOORHIS' FINANCES.

Congressman Charles H. Voorhis, president of the First National Bank of Hackensack and also president of the Bergen County Savings Bank, made an assignment, as reported a few days ago, for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are now stated at somewhat over $300,000 and the two above-mentioned banks hold most of his paper. In consequence, the First National Bank has called in all its unpaid capital stock, and its directors have concluded to levy an assessment of ninety per cent on the whole of its capital stock—$100,000. The Bergen County Savings Bank has taken advantage of the clause in its charter allowing it to demand thirty days' notice from depositors desiring to withdraw money. Mr. Isaac D. Demarest has been elected president in place of Mr. Voorhis. The latter's bankruptcy had been expected for some time, and when he ran for Congress last fall it was well known in financial circles that he was crippled. His absence in Washington during the prolonged sessions of Congress only tended to hasten the crash. In consequence of this knowledge the banks were somewhat prepared for the blow, and it is expected that both will weather the storm.

RECKLESS STONE THROWING.

Dennis O'Brien, the Brooklyn grocer who fractured the skull of little Nellie Richardson, of No. 37 Poplar street, that city, on Friday night last, with a stone which he threw at Alonzo Newton, was before Justice Walsh yesterday morning. The charge against him was felonious assault. Justice Walsh adjourned the examination until November 8, at half-past ten A. M., and released the accused on bail in the sum of $2,000. Michael McGinley became O'Brien's bondsman. There are two accounts of the assault given. The police say that the boy had charge of a horse