WELCOME TO BAYARD.

Delaware Receives Back Her Senator with Great Enthusiasm.

RECEPTION AT WILMINGTON.

A Grand Procession and a Speech at the Opera House.

CONTRASTS AT HOME AND ABROAD

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 11, 1879.

All day long the preparations for welcoming Senator Thomas F. Bayard back to his old home have been in progress. The houses and streets were trimmed with flags, and after dark the windows on all the main thoroughfares were aglow with lights. Swaying lines of Chinese lanterns crossed the roads, and the avenue leading to the Senator's stately residence on the hill, about one mile west of the city, was trimmed with banners, transparencies and evergreens. The attractive feature about the reception is its strictly non-partisan character. The various democratic organizations of the city and neighborhood participated in the parade in a strictly social character. In the procession there was not a manifestation of partisanship permitted, although the crowd on the sidewalks did not respect the wishes of the Senator and his fellow citizens. It is to the credit of the leaders of the democracy in this city that they have not shown the slightest inclination to make political capital out of the reception.

A GRAND PROCESSION.

From the front of Senator Bayard's house, overlooking as it does the entire city, could be seen the flickering lights borne aloft by the assembling hosts. "As came the woods of Dunsinane," so approached the waving torches. Here the simile ends, for here was homage, not vengeance. Everything being in readiness, as announced by a rocket, Senator Bayard entered an open carriage with three members of the reception committee at half-past seven o'clock, and the ride toward the Opera House began. Below in the valley could be heard the clatter of drums, while along the tree-lined lane leading to the main road gathered in the gloom were many people who had walked thus far into the country that they might have an earlier look at the hero of the hour. It was a patient assemblage of faces all along the route until the carriage bearing Bayard approached; then the shout was taken up, and with the velocity of sound travelled far ahead. There was a delay of a few minutes at the corner of Maryland avenue, where the procession had been forming. The crowd which packed Front street from this point onward opened, the carriages drove to the place of honor in the column, and all moved off together in the following order:—

Platoon of Police.
McClurg's Band, of Philadelphia.
Company A, Delaware Militia.
Company C, Delaware Militia.
Senator Bayard, in Carriage with Three of the Reception Committee.
Governor Hall, ex-Governor Ross and Others in a Second Carriage.
Private Carriages.
City Council on Foot.
Dupon's Band, of Wilmington.
Delegation of 300 Workingmen from Morooco Factories.
Delegation of German Citizens.
Wilmington Cornet Band.
Weccacave Legion Band.
Jefferson Club, 100 in Number.
Eight Hundred Workmen from the Carshops of Wilmington.
Platoon of Police.

LIGHT ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The bands were playing "Home Again," but so great was the cheering that none recognized the fact. Ahead ran a double line of fire. At one point the scene was a recollection of the spectacular drama, as the red lights imparted a Mephistophelian glare to the moving throng. At the next corner a brazier glowed with bluish flame. Block after block of houses, with every window illuminated. It was dark overhead, but the torches showed the calm serenity of the Senator's face and the sparkle of satisfaction in his eye. The junction of Market street was reached, and this main thoroughfare of Wilmington was seen to be dazzlingly bright with all imaginable kinds of illuminating matter. The Jackson Club House bore flags innumerable and the motto "By the Eternal!" Now the bells of the city began ringing. The office of *Every Evening*, a few yards further on, was trimmed with Chinese lanterns. At the street corners about the Clayton House stood the fire engines, with steam up and whistles blowing—wise precaution, but no less graceful compliment. The Opera House was near at hand. The carriage containing Senator Bayard halted before its doors and the procession passed in review. The crush around the doors of the Opera House was dreadful, but a passage was cleared and the Senator entered.

IN THE OPERA HOUSE.

The large hall was packed. Seated on the stage were Governor J. W. Hall, of Delaware; Senator Eli Saulsbury, Congressman E. L. Martin, ex-Governors Cochran, Ross and Governor Saulsbury; Chief Justice Joseph Comegys, of Delaware; Associate Judge Leonard E. Wales and nearly all the distinguished men of the States in commercial business.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

After the great audience had been called to order by the chairman, Dr. L. P. Bush, the address of welcome was delivered. Dr. Bush said:—

In the absence of Mayor Allmond, of our city, who is disabled from attendance here by sickness, I have the honor this evening to welcome you, sir, after your absence from our shores, to our beloved country, to our State, and to our city. We have come together here as your fellow citizens, without any other distinction whatsoever, to show our respect for you, not less for your private virtues than for your public services, and it is proper that we should say to you that we are glad to have from our State a representative in the national Senate who so ably and honorably sustains the reputation of that body, which of all others should hold forth to the world the character of our great Republic. If that high court of legislation is right the people will stand by it; if wrong, the people must rectify it or we are undone. For the lack of the principles of righteousness and true patriotism, which only can sustain a government, great nations have declined and fallen into ruin; and we feel that virtue, which stands first upon the escutcheon of our country, is essential to our prosperity; and it is no small satisfaction to us that you, sir, have inscribed your name beneath that motto, and have shown in your place in the Senate that you were resolved to defend the right as you regarded it, even when the angry waves of opposing forces threatened to overwhelm you. For this stern adherence to principle we are here to express our thanks and our sympathy with you, and our trust that the God of our fathers will give to you and to all our legislators true wisdom regarding the best interests of this great people, who seem to us to be set for a noble purpose before the world, and whose downfall would be the direst national calamity the world has ever witnessed.

SENATOR BAYARD'S REPLY.

Senator Thomas F. Bayard was then introduced, and, after the uproarious applause had ceased, said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS, FRIENDS ALL.—My chief desire and my main effort at this moment is to let you simply and clearly understand the quiet, deep and sincere happiness with which this welcome, so spontaneous and expressive, fills my breast. Strong language is not needed, nor is it often used, where really strong feeling seeks for utterance. Nor shall I seek the aid of rhetoric or extravagance of phrase to convey to your hearts the simple message which beats in mine for deliverance. This is the town where I was born, as was my father before me, and in this room is many a face well known to me from my childhood. In full view of those who now surround me my life has been lived and my incomings and outgoings all known. When, therefore, the judgment of such a court comes to be passed after a full half century of trial and experience in private life and in public service and it is rendered in sentences so full of generous approbation, affection and respect as your worthy and venerable chairman has addressed to me, what must be my emotions and how full to overflowing must I feel my cup of blessings and of honor. For this occasion is not called for by official proclamation; it is not an outburst of the friendly but fierce zeal of political enthusiasm. It is not commanded by authority nor suggested by any design of commercial or pecuniary advantage; it is merely the natural flow of kind feeling between human hearts, checked and pent up in its daily action for a little time by our separation, only to gather new and stronger headway when that separation was ended and our hands could again clasp each other. As a rule real feeling fears to show itself lest its genuineness should be questioned, but there are times and moments when it is well to throw off the veil of reserve and give free reign to the impulse of friendly feeling.

HAPPINESS AT HOME, MISERY ABROAD.

I feel and surely you who hear me all feel that we are here in an atmosphere of loving kindness, longing only for peace on earth and good will to man, and no cloud of doubt or taint of distrust or suspicion intervenes. Ah, what an armor is friendship! What shield or buckler so protective? What are the stupendous ironclads of Great Britain, the marvellous artillery of Prussia, and the vast military establishments that prop up European thrones, maintain dominion and keep crowns on heads and often heads on royal shoulders, draining the land, as they do of the fruits of industry and labor, and devoring the substance of the people—what are these compared with the cheap defence, the unbought security which a republican citizen feels when he is surrounded by the atmosphere of law, the breath of a self-respecting, self-governing community of free men? For the triumphs of violence are temporary and leave the true work of government to be afterward performed, and with greater difficulty. This summer I have been looking across the Atlantic, thinking of the country I could not see; contrasting what I did see of the daily lives of men and women in other lands with that of my own, and when so often I heard "Labor with a groan and not a voice," and realized the abuses and injustice of class privilege, whereby the insidious bar of humble birth was kept and fastened on men from the cradle to the grave, I turned, as if for purer air, to the American States, where the noble equities of humanity are acknowledged and respected, and where the one great and essential equality, the equality of opportunity, is secured to all. And experience and reflection, with increased opportunities for comparison with other countries and systems of government, bring me only to a higher appreciation of the generosity, justice and moral grandeur of the principles upon which our own was founded.

PUBLIC PRINCIPLES ENGRAFTED ON PRIVATE HONOR.

But my sense of admiration for our system of government was accompanied by an apprehensive realization of the conditions under which only it can be practically and permanently maintained. And the conviction grows stronger and clearer daily that such a government can only be maintained by the exercise and employment of the higher and better qualities of human nature. It is a government of laws emanating from popular will, but that will must be for honest and worthy ends, accomplished by honorable means. It is controlled by public opinion, but that opinion must be the intelligent result of knowledge carefully acquired, and deliberation, and not the unstable froth of tumult and gusty passion; and to make public principles secure they must be engrafted on private honor. The wishes of an intelligent and upright constituency must be reflected by intelligent and upright representatives. A faithful representative should rather displease his constituents than consent to that which injures them. It is his duty fully and freely to account to them, but not to conceal his true opinions for fear of their displeasure, for his enlightened conscience cannot be disregarded without injury to them and his entire loss of usefulness. To maintain this government of ours such are some of the conditions, and it is upon the self-protecting elements of society that we must rely.

THE VOICE OF DELAWARE.

As Burke, the great Irish statesman and philosopher, finally said, "Flattery is not friendship, and to mislead is not to serve." The line of my public service to which our friend, Dr. Bush, has so kindly alluded, has been in assisting to carry on the national government of the grand union of States, among whom so contentedly and securely our little commonwealth is anchored fast. Whenever I have spoken or voted in the Senate for new and stronger ties of union between the sections or the States have I not echoed the voice of Delaware? When schemes of financial unwisdom, or something worse, threatened to weaken the credit or tarnish the plighted faith of our country, and my vote and voice were heard in unyielding opposition, did I not then echo the voice of Delaware? When the insidious poison of false money and a vicious currency was proposed, and I stood in uncompromising attitude demanding "honest dollars for honest men," did I not echo the voice of Delaware? And when I plead for an indissoluble Union of indestructible and coequal States, do I not speak in the voice of Delaware? And when I shall prove faithless to such things—when the welfare and the happiness of the whole country and of every State shall be shrunk into a narrow and fatal devotion to the interests of a section or of a policy of animosities which must destroy the spirit of American union and nationality—then I shall no longer be worthy of your confidence nor a true representative of the State of Delaware.

WANTED, A STRONG GOVERNMENT.

I have an ambition to confess to you. It is to possess the unsuspecting confidence of the people of Delaware and to retain it. I wish to make our government strong, and the best way is to make it wise, honest and just, that it shall be loved in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, with "that perfect love that casteth out fear." I cannot forbear, at the risk of prolonging unduly these remarks, to join with you in joyful gratulation upon the recovery of confidence in all the groups and circles of dependent industries in our country. To join with you in grateful acknowledgment of the bounty and favor of Providence in so blessing our "basket and store," when He has seen fit to drown in floods the crops in the British Islands and in large portions of Europe. Truly we are a favored people, and in the full tide of that prosperity that seems fairly to have set in let us, while availing ourselves of it, keep a sharp eye upon the dangers of overtrading and wild speculation, from the results of which we have so lately suffered. With prudent counsels, well considered economies and steadily prosecuted reforms, with suspicions and ill will between our own people discouraged and put an end to, we shall have before us an era of prosperity which should gladden the heart of every man who loves this country.

Pardon this long speech, and accept the thanks I have so feebly expressed, but yet so deeply feel.

It was indeed a gala night. Wilmington was enjoying itself, but its people were in reality trying their hands at President making. The delusion was not, however, universally accepted, as an incident proved. A fire engine was wildly drawn through the streets by a shouting crowd of men. At the hotel several ladies rushed to the front windows, anxiously demanding to know where the fire was. "There is no fire, ladies," exclaimed an old gentleman very gravely; "it is only a part of the Bayard boom."

MR. BAYARD ON NEW YORK POLITICS.

[From an interview in the Philadelphia Times, Nov. 11.]

The election in New York, I see by the papers, is in doubt as to figures and certainly as to what the thing precisely means. The difference in that case has been that the democrats in New York have yielded to passion and personal differences, while the republicans have stifled all personal differences. No matter what the result has been, the great questions, the great economic questions, the great overriding questions of the peace and welfare of the country are still to be considered——"

"Why is it that the democratic party in New York should have got into this wrangle?"

The Senator continued, without apparently noticing the ill advised interruption:—

"Parties are only means to an end. If the cause is a worthy one of course every worthy means that would tend to make it succeed is to be cherished. If politics is to become a mere matter of personal ambitions and partisan wrangle then the future of the country is not worth talking about."

"Have you thought anything about whether this New York wrangle is for the benefit of the country?"

"I know nothing of New York politics, and, more than that, I never knew any one who lived out of New York that did. I have often thought that the reason for this is because New York is in itself a very vast community; it is very justly called the Empire State; there are five millions of people—very active and intelligent people—in it; it is the centre of commerce and wealth of the Union; State affairs always override federal affairs in New York, and the result is that the rest of us, who are what you may call national men, men who are members of small communities in which the national feeling is always overruling, cannot judge of men and events to whom such considerations are secondary in politics. Therefore they have in New York their rings and cliques and their intrigues, of which we know, nothing and which control their action on federal affairs. New York is chiefly affected by this state of things and national affairs are in turn affected by New York. These local causes, which are the controlling influences in New York and which we know nothing at all about, have their effect upon national affairs. The federal theory is always subordinated to State affairs in that State thoroughly, and State affairs and the State interests govern. Nineteen-twentieths of the business and the people of that State, of course, are subject to State influences, and that necessarily in so large a community is overruling."

"Then, this dominant idea in New York politics which subordinates national issues to State affairs, you think——?"

The Senator took up the thought and carried it on thus:—

"I am a great believer in local self-government. I think that is the only condition of the perpetuity of our Union. I do not believe this Union can be successfully governed unless the people of each State are allowed to control their domestic affairs. That is the school of the American citizen—local self-government. It is by no means of blunders that we learn. If children are forbidden to try to walk they will never learn to walk. If you would teach your child to walk he would not be forbidden to take the first steps inside his own nursery. Therefore I think these people must be left to control their own local affairs in order to make them fit to take part in the grander and paramount government of the whole country and in the control of our finances and our economy."

THE SHERIFF ELECT SERENADED.

A serenade was tendered to Sheriff-elect Major Peter Bowe last evening by the members of the Eleventh Ward Association and other political friends at his residence, No. 276 Seventh street. The arrangements were under the supervision of Messrs. Thomas Sullivan, John Hanken, H. C. Reimers, and Major Henry Fisher. Prominent anti-Tammany politicians thronged the parlors of his residence previous to the serenade, who afterward took up positions on the stoop and in the hallway. Major Bowe responded to a call for a speech. He said, "The people had elected him to the high office of sheriff of the city and county of New York, and if he erred in administering that office it would be a mistake of the head and not of the heart."

TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

The appeal taken by the defendant from the decree recently made by Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court in the suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden has been perfected, and United States Commissioner Shields is now engaged in preparing the record of the case for transmission to the Supreme Court of the United States.

ELECTION RESULTS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OBTAINED IN A FEW COUNTIES OF NEW YORK—MORE RUMORS OF FRAUDS.

ALBANY, Nov. 11, 1879.

The Board of Supervisors met this afternoon, appointed a committee of three to examine the election returns and adjourned until eight P. M.

In Cattaraugus county Sessions (rep.), for the Senate, has an official majority of over 3,000. Warner (rep.) is elected to the Assembly from Montgomery county by a majority of 326. In Putnam county Mandeville (rep.), for the Senate, has 739 majority, and McCabe (rep.) is elected to the Assembly. In Queens county the following official majorities are announced:—John Birdsall (rep.), Senate, 1,554; William J. Youngs (rep.), Assembly, First district, 1,099; B. Clowes (rep.), Assembly, Second district, 221.

In Tompkins county the following officers were elected by the majorities set opposite their names:—

For County Clerk—Rolfe, 931.
For District Attorney—Dean, 1,153.
For Superintendent of the Poor—Smith, 667.
For Coroner—Gallagher, 557.
For Senator—Woodin, 563.
For Assembly—Titus, 223.
For County Judge—Lyon, 353.

THE STATE TICKET.

The following tables show the majorities on the State ticket in all the counties which have been heard from officially (marked by an asterisk) and others which are merely semi-official (indicated by two asterisks). The counting of the votes in many of the counties has proved so slow and the election was so close that until the full official returns are announced nothing will be known with certainty as to the actual result. Estimates are, therefore, of little value. The rumors of frauds being committed continue with increased force, and from Oneida county there comes a strange story of the wilful neglect of duty on the part of the supervisor of a ward in the city of Utica, by which the election of a democrat to the Senate is likely to be defeated, and the majority on the State ticket may be considerably if not decisively affected. From nearly all parts are sent excuses for the lack of promptness in proving the returns and officially reporting them. In Cayuga county there are alleged to have been "irregularities," which will delay the canvass until to-night. From Buffalo it is announced that the canvassers are there busy in preparing the returns for official publication, but that they will not probably be ready until Friday. In the canvass in Suffolk county so large a number of "errors" have been found in the returns that they are still undergoing correction. In what form they will appear when this is done is doubtless the chief concern of the anxious candidates.

GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Cornell, Rep.	Robinson, Dem.
Albany	**1,529	—
Cattaraugus	*2,879	—
Jefferson	*2,256	—
Lewis	*237	—
Montgomery	*22	—
Onondaga	*4,800	—
Orange	**1,121	—
Putnam	*626	—
Queens	—	1,589
Rensselaer	**528	—
Saratoga	*1,836	—
Schenectady	—	*53
Tompkins	*795	—
Washington	*3,162	—

THE TAMMANY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Cattaraugus	*442	Queens	*1,568
Jefferson	*86	Rensselaer	1,144
Onondaga	*1,468	Washington	*361

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Hoskins, Rep.	Potter, Dem.
Albany	—	**786
Cattaraugus	*2,937	—
Dutchess	1,559	—
Jefferson	*1,669	—
Lewis	*70	—
Montgomery	—	*93
Onondaga	*4,079	—
Orange	*670	—
Putnam	*672	—
Queens	—	*2,721
Rensselaer	—	1,076
Saratoga	*1,557	—
Schenectady	—	*195
Tompkins	*892	—
Washington	*3,209	—

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Counties.	Carr, Rep.	Beach, Dem.
Albany	—	**1,052
Cattaraugus	*2,957	—
Dutchess	1,517	—
Greene	—	*931
Jefferson	*1,256	—
Lewis	*127	—
Montgomery	—	*25
Onondaga	*4,098	—
Orange	**532	—
Putnam	*606	—
Queens	—	*2,669
Rensselaer	—	**80
Saratoga	*1,674	—
Schenectady	—	*169
Tompkins	*927	—
Washington	*3,249	—

COMPTROLLER.

Counties.	Wadsworth, Rep.	Olcott, Dem.
Albany	—	**1,521
Cattaraugus	*2,942	—
Dutchess	1,577	—
Jefferson	*1,682	—
Lewis	*63	—
Montgomery	—	*78
Onondaga	*1,682	—
Orange	**698	—
Putnam	*698	—
Rensselaer	—	**998
Saratoga	*1,582	—
Schenectady	—	*178
Tompkins	*911	—
Washington	*3,399	—

STATE TREASURER.

Counties.	Wendell, Rep.	Mackin, Dem.
Albany	—	—
Cattaraugus	*2,937	—
Dutchess	—	725
Jefferson	*1,791	—
Lewis	*68	—
Montgomery	—	*14
Onondaga	*4,150	—
Orange	**501	—
Putnam	*666	—
Rensselaer	—	*988
Schenectady	—	*43
Tompkins	*849	—
Washington	*3,269	—

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Counties.	Ward. Rep.	Schoonmaker. Dem.
Albany	—	**879
Cattaraugus	*2,939	—
Dutchess	1,554	—
Jefferson	*1,702	—
Lewis	*54	—
Montgomery	—	*91
Onondaga	*4,141	—
Orange	575	—
Putnam	*674	—
Queens	—	*2,695
Rensselaer	—	**1,093
Saratoga	*1,567	—
Schenectady	—	*237
Tompkins	*897	—
Washington	*3,215	—

STATE ENGINEER.

Counties.	Soule, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.
Albany	—	—
Cattaraugus	*2,891	—
Jefferson	*1,571	—
Lewis	*2	—
Montgomery	—	*201
Onondaga	*4,327	—
Orange	**534	—
Putnam	*648	—
Queens	—	*164
Rensselaer	—	*1,186
Saratoga	*1,499	—
Schenectady	—	*290
Tompkins	*893	—
Washington	*3,194	—

STRANGE DELAY WITH THE ONEIDA COUNTY RETURNS—CHARGES OF FRAUD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1879.

The returns from three or four districts of Oneida county are incomplete and the official result will not be declared to-night. Worse than that the supervisor of the Fifth ward of Utica has not filed his return, as required by law, and fraud is charged, as he is in the city and does not appear in the Board of Canvassers. It is declared that this throws the whole vote of ward out. If thrown out George B. Anderson, republican, will be declared elected Senator in place of James Stevens, democrat, who had about 70 majority in the county. The Fifth ward gave Anderson 92 and Stevens 212 votes. It may also defeat some democratic State officers. The whole vote of the Fifth ward averaged 290. Hoskins received 80, Potter 211, Wieting 11 and Carr 1. The other candidates received about the same vote. The Board of Canvassers has the duplicate copy of the returns which were filed with the City Clerk, but a good authority claims that the law has not been complied with. Denunciations of the Supervisor, Edward Dunn, are general. He is a cigarmaker by trade. Charges of fraud are heard everywhere.

BROOME COUNTY.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1879.

The Supervisors met and adjourned until to-morrow without completing the canvass. There is no reason to expect a material change in the vote already reported.

MONROE COUNTY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1879.

The official returns of Monroe county are complete with the exception of one election district in the town of Webster, which cannot alter the following result by ten votes:—

Cornell, 11,306; Robinson, 7,829; Kelly, 2,088; Lewis, 685.
Hoskins, 11,952; Potter, 9,224.
Carr, 11,089; Beach, 9,917.
Wadsworth, 12,031; Olcott, 9,058.
Wendell, 11,971; Mackin, 9,174.
Ward, 11,889; Schoonmaker, 9,296.
Soule, 11,782; Seymour, 9,268.

VIRGINIA READJUSTERS EXULTANT.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 11, 1879.

It is generally conceded that the readjusters carried the State by a small majority in the recent election, and the leaders of that party are preparing for a grand celebration on Friday night in honor of their victory. The demonstration will consist of a torchlight procession through the principal streets, illumination of a number of private residences, a pyrotechnic display, firing cannons and addresses by several distinguished speakers.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ALDERMEN AS A BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Aldermen organized yesterday as a Board of County Canvassers. They were sworn into office shortly after twelve o'clock by County Clerk Thompson. Alderman Slevin was elected chairman. The Aldermanic chamber was crowded with ward politicians and friends of the candidates chosen at the last election.

Resolutions to the following effect were passed:—Appointing Messrs. Perley, Sauer and Kiernan as a committee to supervise the correction of returns of the inspectors who may be notified to appear before the Board; directing that the returns be kept in custody of the Clerk of the Board during the canvass; appointing Messrs. Stewart, Keenan and Hyatt as a Committee on Protests, to whom shall be referred all protests, claims or papers relating to any matter in dispute between rival candidates; directing the County Clerk to appoint such additional clerks as may be designated by the Board to assist in the canvass. Under the operations of this last resolution it is proposed to appoint some twenty-two additional clerks. It was agreed to call the roll of those employes daily so as to ascertain whether or not they are in attendance.

After some other routine business had been attended to Alderman Sauer remarked:—"No returns should be opened until they come here. I understand that several have come to the County Clerk's office that have not been sealed."

Alderman Burns remarked:—"If that is so, then the County Clerk has done all the 'doctoring' that is necessary. What is the use of sealing them up?"

The Assembly districts will be canvassed by the supervisors as follows:—

First District, Supervisor Burns; Second, Supervisor Stewart; Third, Supervisor Slevin; Fourth, Supervisor Sheils; Fifth, Supervisor Cavanagh; Sixth, Supervisor Kenny; Seventh, Supervisor Morris; Eighth, Supervisor George Hall; Ninth, Supervisor Jacobus; Tenth, Supervisor Strack; Eleventh, Supervisor Sauer; Twelfth, Supervisor Keenan; Thirteenth, Supervisor Roberts; Fourteenth, Supervisor Finck; Fifteenth, Supervisor Hyatt; Sixteenth, Supervisor Foster; Seventeenth, Supervisor Haughton; Eighteenth, Supervisor Robert Hall; Nineteenth, Supervisor Perley; Twentieth, Supervisor Carroll; Twenty-first, Supervisor Porley; Twenty-second, Supervisor Kiernan; Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, Supervisor Mott.

The canvassers will meet daily at ten o'clock and remain in session until a late hour in the afternoon.

Mayor Cooper has sent to the District Attorney a list of poll clerks who have not yet transmitted their returns in accordance with law.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The committee of anti-Tammany leaders having in charge the matter of investigating all the charges of fraud made in connection with the recent election held informal sessions all day yesterday and also in the evening. The more particular instances in which it is alleged fraud has been perpetrated have been heretofore given in full in the HERALD. The members of the committee say that more rigid investigation has proved many of the charges first made to be true beyond question. It is the intention of the anti-Tammanyites to be represented by counsel before the Board of County Canvassers during their sessions for the week or until they complete their work of canvassing the returns. A meeting is to be held at Irving Hall at nine o'clock this morning for the purpose of arranging and classifying the evidence on hand in reference to the alleged election frauds.

CANVASS OF BROOKLYN VOTES.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon as a Board of County Canvassers in the Court House and elected Supervisor Moran chairman. The returns of the First Election district of the First ward, not having the vote for constitutional amendment inserted, were sent back to the canvassers for correction, as were also those of the Third district of the First ward, the Sixth district of the First ward and the Fourth district of the Second ward.

The Board of Aldermen met in the afternoon and organized as a Board of City Canvassers, Alderman Kenna occupying the chair. The clerk, Mr. William Bishop, announced that contrary to law the canvassers had failed to file tally sheets with him for the Third, Ninth and Tenth districts of the Sixth ward; the First of the Seventh ward; Third and Fifth of the Ninth ward; Third, Sixth and Seventh of the Eleventh ward; First of the Thirteenth ward; First of the Nineteenth ward; First and Second of the Twentieth ward; Sixth of the Twenty-second ward, and Second of the Twenty-third ward. The returns from the First ward were opened and were referred to a committee. It was subsequently resolved that the returns be canvassed on Thursday next, until which day the Board adjourned.

THE CANVASS IN QUEENS COUNTY.

The Supervisors of Queens county sat as a Board of Canvassers, at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday. The result of the canvass of the vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor, was similar to that announced in the HERALD on the morning after election. The majorities for Senator, Assemblymen and county officers were declared to be as follows:—Birdsall (rep.), Senator, 1,554; Youngs (rep.), Assembly, First district, 1,099; Clowes (rep.), Assembly, Second district, 221; Wright (rep.), Sheriff, 2,225; Armstrong (dem.), County Judge, 275; Hogner (rep.), Surrogate, 1,347. For the constitutional amendment, 140.

INDICTED INSPECTORS.

WASHINGTON E. HALL CONVICTED AND RECOMMENDED TO THE MERCY OF THE COURT—SENTENCE DEFERRED.

There was called up for trial, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday (Judge Davis on the Bench), the indictment in which Washington E. Hall, Thomas Boland, Michael Murphy and Cornelius Foley were charged with wilful neglect of duty as inspectors of election in failing to attach to their returns certain ballots. The acts which formed the basis of the prosecution were alleged to have occurred on the occasion of the contest for Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic district, between George Hall and Jacob A. Hanzell, in November, 1878. Hanzell contested the seat of Mr. Hall before the Board of Aldermen and was defeated. He then commenced a suit in the Supreme Court to determine the same question, which was thrown out of court as being irregular. And now comes as a last resort the criminal prosecution of the Election Inspectors. The accused parties were represented by Elijah F. Purdy, who asked for them a separate trial, which was granted, and Mr. Washington E. Hall was placed on trial. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Phelps and his assistant, Mr. Lyons. The law requires that on the back of the return a sample of each particular kind of ballot cast in the election district embraced by the return shall be pasted. From the return in this instance a sample of one ballot, that for Alderman, was omitted, and this was the head and front of the offending of the indicted officials. The returns showed 200 votes for Hall and 23 for Hanzell. The latter claimed that he got more than 23 votes and that some of his votes had been transferred to Hall. In this case the prosecution insisted that if the inspectors had made their return in proper legal form its truth or falsity could have readily been made apparent. The return filed in the Election Bureau at Police Headquarters was produced and objected to by Mr. Purdy, on the ground of not being sufficiently identified as having been signed and delivered by Mr. Hall; but Mr. Waehner, counsel for Hanzell, went on the witness stand and testified that on an examination before a police magistrate Mr. Hall admitted the returns to be those which were signed by him. The return filed in the office of the County Clerk was then submitted in evidence, and with this proof the prosecution closed. Mr. Purdy, on the part of the defence, offered to show that during the past fifteen years it had not been regarded by election inspectors as an imperative part of their duty to attach samples of the ballots; but the Court ruled out the testimony.

NO TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

After a brief recess, to allow Mr. Purdy an opportunity to consult with his clients as to the line of defence, he concluded not to present any testimony, and contented himself by making a motion that the Court direct the jury to find that there was no evidence to show that there had been any wilful neglect on the part of the inspectors. He also called attention to the fact that if this omission was considered important by the county canvassers the returns could have been sent back for correction.

District Attorney Phelps asked the Court to charge that the jury, in determining the wilfulness of the neglect, could take into consideration the alterations in the returns, the correctness or incorrectness of which could readily have been determined if the missing ballots had been attached. Judge Davis inquired if the Aldermen had been indicted for not sending back the returns. The District Attorney answering that they had not, the Judge said he thought they should, as there was evidently a motive on the part of the canvassers, whoever they were, in not sending them back.

The Judge then briefly charged the jury that it was for them, on all the evidence before them, including the alterations in the returns whereby 70 votes were taken from one candidate and given to another, whether the neglect charged against the accused was intentional and wilful or a mere accidental or innocent omission. He concluded by impressing on the jury the necessity of protecting the public against such frauds, if the evidence should show fraud in this case. The jury after long deliberation found the accused guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The Court fixed Monday for the hearing of a motion for a new trial, and in the meantime ordered Hall to furnish bail in $3,000.

MAYOR COOPER'S NOMINEES.

ARTHUR B. GRAVES NAMED AS COMMISSIONER WHEELER'S SUCCESSOR—PROBABILITY OF REJECTION.

A communication was yesterday sent in to the Board of Aldermen from Mayor Cooper, making the following nominations:—For Police Commissioner, in place of De Witt C. Wheeler, Arthur B. Graves, president of the St. Nicholas Bank; for Police Justice, in place of George E. Kasmire, deceased, George B. Deane, Jr., ex-Alderman and ex-Assemblyman; for Police Justice, in place of Henry Murray, present incumbent, Charles H. Truax, lawyer. It is thoroughly understood that none of these nominees will be confirmed, as the deadlock still exists between the Mayor and Aldermen.

The letter from the Mayor, containing these names, was not read, as the Board adjourned, on motion of Mr. Morris, before President Mott had an opportunity of presenting the document.

The following are sketches of the Mayor's nominations:—

Mr. Arthur B. Graves, the nominee for Police Commissioner, was born in Macon, Ga., and is about forty years of age. He has for twenty years past been a cotton merchant, and served three years as treasurer and two years as president of the Cotton Exchange. He is a director in many prominent banks and insurances companies, among them being the Bank of the Republic, and the Hanover and Phœnix Insurance companies. He has never held a political office and has always been a republican. In manner Mr. Graves is frank and pleasing.

Mr. Charles H. Truax, the gentleman nominated for Police Justice in place of Henry Murray, has been identified with the anti-Tammany movement in this city since its inception. He comes from Oneida county in this State, and is about thirty-two years of age. He is a graduate of Hamilton College, and is connected with many clubs in this city, among them the St. Nicholas and the New York Athletic clubs. Mr. Truax is a practising lawyer.

Mr. George B. Deane, Jr., the other candidate for Police Justice, is a son of the prominent republican Ninth ward politician. Mr. Deane at present holds a clerkship in one of the courts.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' RETURN.

HIS VIEWS ON THE RECENT REPUBLICAN VICTORIES AND NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROSPECTS.

Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, who returned on Monday by the Gallia, after a five months' absence in Europe, was found at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday by a reporter of the HERALD, who asked the Senator for his views on current topics and events.

"My trip to Europe," the Senator said, "was wholly for recreation and for the benefit of the health of some members of my family, and as I spent nearly all the time or my absence between ocean, sky and mountains and did not stay in any of the great centres of activity I really cannot tell you anything that you don't know already."

"Did you find the state of depression in Europe as great as it is described?"

"I suppose I entertain the same views about Europe which are held by most Americans. While I found there a great deal to admire and enjoy, I believe there is no country as good as ours. The condition of the poorer classes, of the industrial and agricultural workmen in Europe, is certainly infinitely worse than that of ours."

"How is our resumption of specie payments regarded as a substantiality?"

"That I really cannot tell you, for I conversed with none of the public men of Europe, being nearly all the time in the rural regions and the mountains."

THE ELECTION.

"And what do you think of the result of the elections?"

"Having been only a few hours back in this country I cannot tell what effect it may have on the Presidential contest—if that is what you mean to ask me about. Of course, like a good republican, I rejoice in the result as a victory of true principles."

"Did you expect so decided a victory?"

"Yes, as a matter of logic, I thought that this result must come, and that the republican party was pretty sure to be victorious in this contest."

The Senator inquired with some solicitude as to the vote for the Lieutenant Governor of this State, being apparently anxious to know if the republican candidate was not elected. The rather delicate theme of the contest for the Presidency was then broached, and the Senator was asked for his views on the prospects of the leading candidates. Mr. Edmunds replied, however, with a meaning smile, that as he was on the most friendly relations with the several leading candidates he would not care to discuss their chances. They were all, he said, his warm and esteemed personal friends, and all he could say on the subject was that he hoped the best man would be nominated and triumphantly elected. He believed that all the most prominent candidates were sincere and earnest republicans, who would do credit to their party and the country if elected.

THE COMING SESSION.

"What are the prospects of legislation of an important character for the next session?"

"That is hard to foretell. I do not look for any financial legislation that will benefit the country. On the contrary I think the attempts to change our money system will probably be in the direction of 'fiat' money and of inflation; but I have great confidence in the good sense of Congress that they will be defeated even without the interposition of the President's veto. The less our financial condition is meddled with the more apt it is to improve."

"Are there any other important measures which are likely to come before Congress?"

"The revision of the tariff is one which, I think, should come before Congress and will probably be taken in hand."

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11, 1879.

Ex-Governor Dennison says that Judge Taft, Judge Matthews, Mr. Garfield and himself are the only Senatorial candidates to succeed Senator Thurman, and that he knows Secretary Sherman and Mr. Foster are not candidates.

THE FRAUDULENT COUNT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I thank you for the logical and unanswerable argument in your leading editorial on the "Count" in this morning's HERALD. It will be a difficult thing for those who are now engaged in repeating in the Empire State the tactics employed in Louisiana in 1876 to escape the odium which will forever attach to the names of Wells, Anderson and Casanave. Your call for "investigation" comes not a moment too soon. As a reader of the HERALD I had expected an exposé of the dark plot which is being quietly and skilfully carried out to defeat the will of the people of this State at the polls. The wonder to me is that the HERALD, with all its vast resources and its great talent for obtaining the facts in conspiracies of this sort, should base its arguments merely on suspic