NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

SEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st

ATHENEUM, No. 125 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY EN-NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.-Bun-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between floustor and Bleocker streets - Womery Dunger, Matince at 2. PNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av. ONE RENDERD YEARS OLD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth POOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.-Roughing It. POWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- WAIPS OF NEW YORK-CREATURE OF IMPULSE. GERMANIA THEATRE, Pourteenth street, near Third

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. - '98: OR,

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SEYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corne TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 12, 1873. THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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Mr. EDMUND YATES, the last of the batch of English reapers in the lecture field here, returns homeward in the Calabria to-day, with the harvest comfortably stacked.

FIFTH PAGE.

MARKETS! RUMORED GREENBACK ISSUE.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC AND THE FEDE-EALISTS.—The situation in Spain still remains critical. The bill providing for the convocation of a Constituent Cortes has been passed. A new election is now certain. The bill makes provision for Cubs, which is to be allowed to send delegates to the new Assembly. This is very well and very wise; but what is the hope for Spain when Catalonia and Andalusia and other provinces are insisting on independence? Is Spain in a position to-day to fight for State rights with the slavery question superadded? We say, "No." The new election, when it comes, will reveal chaos.

Some OF THE CURIOSITIES OF NEW YORK THEFT are detailed elsewhere in the HERALD. They will be found to make a strange showing of thievish ingenuity, and, what is worse, of impunity to thieves. It looks bad for our police.

Captain General Ceballos and the Herald-O'Kelly's Report Anxiously Awaited.

The detailed account of the interview between Captain General Ceballos and a HEBALD correspondent, which we publish elsewhere, settles, we should imagine, the question of Mr. O'Kelly's safety when he returns from the Cuban insurgents' lines. The main facts of the decision of the Captain General reached us some days ago by cable, but we are for the first time made acquainted with the grounds on which Ceballos reconsidered his first threat to have the HERALD Commissioner shot as a spy. He finally consented to limit his disapprobation to Mr. O'Kelly's expulsion from the island on the understanding that his report should be truthful and impartial. The Captain General is to be congratulated on taking common-sense view of the matter, in spite of all the false light which certain infuriate Spaniards have thrown upon it. The insensate calls for the blood of a journalist whose only offence is in seeking the truth had no doubt a greater effect at first upon the Captain General than they were entitled to. It is creditable to his good sense that the brief, but pointed, explanation of the aim and purpose of the Herald Commissioner, made by an authorized representative of the HERALD, should have caused him to reject the bloodthirsty appeals and resolve to deal with Mr. O'Kelly in a more honorable spirit. The position in which the matter stands at

present makes it a pleasant duty for us to extend our warm congratulations to our Special Commissioner to Cuba for the manly, straightforward and able manner in which he has conducted his mission thus far. From the day on which he set foot on Cuban soil he has had obstacles and vexations in every form to combat. He has throughout had but "one heart and one tongue" for Spaniards as well as Cubans, and the evidence of his impartiality, to which our correspondent drew the Captain General's attention, could be supplemented by every syllable he has written on the subject in the island. When the Captain General saw fit to refuse our Commissioner a salvo conducto through the Spanish lines we condemned the action as short-sighted. Our Commissioner replied to the verbal refusal in a firm and dignified letter, which will remain as a monument of the independence, courtesy and sense of duty which befits the representative of independent journalism who rises to the level of his mission among governments as well as peoples. The one sentiment which breathed through it all was that a necessary, an honorable and, above all. a humane task having been assigned him, he saw but one course before him-namely, to fulfil it or risk even existence in the attempt. To men accustomed to loud vaunting and paltry performance the calm, imperturbable spirit of the HERALD Commissioner's language to so powerful an official as the Captain General did not at once appear in its proper light. "It is bombast; it is browbeating; it is insolence," were some of the phrases that greeted it among panic-stricken Spanish journalists. These were supplemented by the phrase dear to all doubters-"We shall see." And they have seen. The Captain General saw in the letter sufficient to warrant him in writing a long reply, wherein, it will be remembered, he gave him liberty to proceed, but without any salvo conducto and "at his own risk." Our Commissioner had undertaken his mission with an appreciation of what difficulties might be in his way, and he accordingly accepted the position which the Captain General's letter made manifest. Equally unmoved by the unexpected threat of General Morales at Santiago de Cuba to have him shot, he gave proof of his upon "Providence and an old shot gun" by riding out to seek the rebels through the wild passes of the mountains. Twice foiled and once detained as a prisoner, he still kept on. At length he disappeared from Spanish eyes and emerged from No Man's Land safe and sound in the insurgent camp. If nothing else were added to this story it would form a series of chapters worthy of long remembrance; but, exciting as have been the situations, the breathless interest which the whole story, down to its dénouement on O'Kelly's return from the rebel camp, must evoke, will transcend, we doubt not, what has been already created. Expectation is on tiptoe to hear it, and through the length and breadth of the land and through all the civilized world his experiences of Cuban life under its most extraordinary aspects will be read with avidity and admiration. And all this because he is a striking instance of the power, the perseverance and the daring of the independent press. The coldnesses, the refusals, the dark hints and the bloody threats which were intended to scare him, failed of their object, because he divined their intent. They tried to intimidate him; but, as we said at the time, they had mistaken their man. He has done only what we should expect of any of the HERALD's staff under the circumstances, but he has done it remarkably well. His achievement belongs to the chivalry of journalism, and we are proud in pointing to other dashing feats of the HEBALD men, to

say he does not stand alone. In perusing the interview with the Captain General it will be observed that he lays great stress upon his dissatisfaction with the report of Mr. Henderson, our former Commissioner to the island. We can admit of no tenable ground for this dissatisfaction outside the question of its truthfulness. A 'betrayal of confidence" on the part of Mr. Henderson can only exist so far as he may have departed from truthfulness in his writing, and it is something which, if proven, we would resent and condemn as forcibly and heartily as could the Captain General. Our contract of faith is with the public, and not with a correspondent, upon matters of fact. We are confident in our present Commissioner's honesty and impartiality; of his determination to spare no shortcoming, Cuban as well as Spanish, we have already sufficient evidence. It is because we believed that more was to be told than had already been made known that he was charged with his present duty. If there are any doubts about the true state of affairs in Cuba he will set them forever at rest. It is for this reason that the friends of liberty and humanity will look so anxiously for O'Kelly's report, to learn the inner secret of the struggle, not merely from the side of the picturesque, but in its finest social, moral and political bearings. We can

asks for-"the truth and nothing but the truth"-will be told, no matter who is hurt-Cuban or Spaniard. On the smaller question-for it is relatively smaller-which agitates the Spanish bosom, namely, whether Mr. Henderson did or did not have an interview with President Cespedes, we promise the same illumination, regardless of the fact that it was turnished us by a man bearing credentials from the HERALD. No cause, how ever otherwise worthy, could be permanently ssisted by falsification in such a matter, and no deception of the kind, if attempted, could hope to escape ultimate detection. Our endeavor is to reach the truth, and that once in our hands we will give it unhesitatingly to the world, whether it be General Riquelme or Mr. Henderson who suffers thereby.

On a review of the events which have tran-

pired in relation to our representatives in Cuba one fact will make itself patent-namely, that they form a magnificent tribute to the power wielded by an independent American ournal in the interests of mankind. General Ceballos declined to countersign Mr. O'Kelly's credentials to travel in and report on what he had seen in the island of Cuba, rebel and loyal; but the salvo conducto which carried him serenely through was his authority from the HERALD. As the independent, impartial journalist he has been a man apart from men. The rules applied to others could not be made to fit his case by any perversity or ingenuity of the officials who administered in the Spanish name. With the irresponsible curiositymonger or the reckless adventurer the course for action by the authorities might have been clear; but they knew very well that to shoot the impartial HERALD Commissioner as a spy would be murderwould be assassination. The Captain General in his action has tacitly admitted this reasoning, and we say it without reproach. The way is now clear for Mr. O'Kelly's return, and, in common with the public, we look forward anxiously for his first words from the rebel camp.

Premier Gladstone Deteated in Parliament-The Irish University Bill

The British House of Commons, after an earnest debate, has rejected the Irish University bill proposed to Parliament by the Gladstone Cabinet. The division took place at an early hour this morning, in a very full house. There were five hundred and seventy-one members present. Two hundred and eighty-four voted for the bill and two hundred and eighty-seven against it. The majority against the Ministry is, consequently, three. The announcement of the result produced great excitement in the clubs and at the chief centres of news. The House of Commons adjourned to Thursday. This vote may have very important results. Whether Mr. Gladstone will accept it as a decisive defeat or a solemn pronouncement against his administrative policy in general-against his educational plans particularly—remains to be seen. Should he regard it in this light he would, or should, resign. He has been defeated before by small majorities-larger than the present, however-and retained office notwithstanding. The present vote indicates that the opposition has been rolling up new force and concentrating its strength with great skill for effective use. It proves also that the powerful sections of the High Church party in Britain proper are closely arrayed against the ecclesiastical legislation of the Premier, and that it will require the utmost effort on the part of his friends in Ireland, and among the English and Scotch democracy, and in the Universities, to sustain him in power. Should the Ministry survive until Midsummer Mr. Gladstone may resort to a dissolution of Parliament, and try his chance for a reinvigor

tion of his official life at a general election.

Jury Challenges. The State Legislature seems to hesitate about abolishing the cumbrous machinery of triers when jurymen are challenged upon suspicion of being favorable to the people or prejudiced against a prisoner. Several Bourbon lawyers have said at Albany that the abolition of triers would be unconstitutional and against the common law procedure, which always sanctioned their employment, and therefore was engrafted upon the constitution by the use of the word "inviolate," when they assert "the trial by jury shall remain inviolate." But in the recent publication of the United States law of 1872 we find the following act, that certainly would not have passed Congress had there been doubt of the constitutionality of abolishing triers :-

of abolishing triers:—

CHAPTER 333.—An act to amend an act entitled
"An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases
and for other purposes." Approved March 3, 1866.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the act entitled
"An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases
and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby
amended to read as follows:—Section 2. That when
the offence charged be treason or a capital offence
the defendant shall be entitled to twenty and the
United States to five peremptory challenges; on
the trial of any other felony the defendant shall be
entitled to ten and the United States to three
peremptory challenges, and in all other cases, civil entitled to ten and the United States to three peremptory challenges, and in all other cases, civil and criminal, each party shall be entitled to three peremptory challenges, and in all cases where there are several defendants or several plaintiffs the parties on each side shall be deemed a single party for the purposes of all challenges under this section. All challenges, whether to the array or panel or to individual jurors for cause or favor, shall be tried by the Court without the aid of triers. Approved June 8, 1872.

In the Senate are very learned lawyers, like Conkling, Thurman, Edmunds, Casserly and Carpenter; and in the House such jurists as Bingham, Poland and Butler, who have been long accustomed to practice in the challenge law. It is certain, then, that the Bourbon doubts at Albany should not carry weight. And the Legislature would do well to enact a State law precisely similar to the federal one now furnished.

The Colored Men's Convention-Belligerent and Civil Rights. The convention of colored people in Washington Monday night seems to have leen held especially to give expressions favorable to the Cubans and the freedom of the slaves in Cuba. It took, however, a wider range, and other matters were discussed and acted upon as well. The question of equal civil rights for the colored people with the whites ame up, and a resolution of sympathy with aid gratitude to Senator Sumner was adopted, as was also an address prepared on the subject of Cuba and civil rights. The most interesting part of the proceedings was the speech of General Banks. He advocated the concession of belligerent rights to the Cubans by our government. In answering the queston as to promise distinctly that what General Ceballos | what was meant by hellicerest rights decided to "allow" the General Railroad bill | joint work to the prejudice of a fellow-laborer.

than that when a man who is fighting for his liberty shall be wounded or taken prisoner he shall be respected as a soldier and not be hanged like a pirate or a dog." He appealed to the government to concede to the Cubans the belligerent rights to which they are entitled by a long and heroic struggle, and because Spain had shown her inability to conquer them. "When," he exclaimed, "will men at the State Department and at the White House and the men at the Capitol say that they are ready to accord belligerents rights?" He then tells the colored people that though the government is hard of hearing it will act as soon as they demand action and arouse the country to s sense of justice to the Cubans. The convention understood well enough that the freedom of the blacks in Cuba was not to be expected from Spain, and that the Cubans had already declared liberty to the slaves. This movement of the colored people is significant, and cannot fail to have a powerful influence in the end favorable to Cuban independence.

British Treatment of Seamen-Ships Sent to Ses to Founder. Great Britain, boasted mistress of the ocean

stands indicted of careless indifference to the lives of those hardy seamen who have done so much to lay the foundation of her glory. This arraignment before the bar of public opinion comes from no obscure source. It is the deliberate utterance of a member of her lawmaking power. Mr. Plimsoll, junior member of the House of Commons from Derby, published just at the recent convening of Parliament a Blue Book detailing the infamous treatment of sailors by British merchants. He distinctly charges that they systematically send to sea ships which are unseaworthy, and which the slightest stress of weather must bury beneath the waves. Guilt like this should, if proved, suffice to banish the criminal from society or suspend him at the end of a halter. Not alone is this offence charged against a class of shipowners generally; it is stated that one or more members of Parliament itself are in the list of culprits. Allusion is made to one as "notorious for excessive and habitual overloading, and a reckless disregard for human life, who has lost seven ocean-going steamers and drowned more than a hundred men in less than two years." Crédit Mobilier stock holding by Washington patriots hardly comes up to this in infamy. Impeachment of the guilty members of the imperial legislature, whose wealth is thus charged to be the price of sailors' lives. has not yet been suggested. On the contrary, the author of the accusation was recently challenged at the bar of the House on a question of privilege, as having committed by this publication an assault upon the dignity of that august body. He at once confessed that he had been guilty of an inadvertent abuse of his position in making a general and vague mention of members, and set himself right by asking the House's pardon. No retraction of the assertion of the criminality was hinted at. It is said the members who are pointed at have begun libel actions against him. His main charge, and upon which he asks a Royal Investigation Commission, is that reckless haste for profit has induced a wicked disregard of the life and comfort of the seaman. Ships are built for speed and stowage solely. They are made of flimsy and defective materials, fit only to go to pieces in a moderate gale. Their copper plates have been found fastened with "devils" -sham bolts, having a copper head and an inch of copper shaft, the rest being of iron. These coming in contact with the copper, under the action of salt water, turn it into a substance like black lead, that can be broken by the hand. In such devilfastened vessels cargo is stowed almost enough to sink them in the dock. A case is given which a steamer was laden with railroad iron till her deck was two feet and ten inches below the level of the water. She was despatched for the Baltic at a stormy season of the year and foundered not a score of miles off the English coast. Certain owners are known to the underwriters as habitual overloaders, so that brokers in effecting insurance upon cargo have to stipulate that it shall not be shipped in vessels owned by the obnoxious men. Against the rapacity of such rich and powerful merchants poor Jack has little chance of redress. It is not safe for him even to open his mouth. He is shipped for a voyage. Suppose on boarding his craft he finds her one likely to bear him to a watery grave. Should he attempt to desert the law compels him to serve out his contract, or, if the ship has sailed, he goes to jail. These charges are made in a spirit of fearless devotion to the demands of humanity which are a credit to their author. If they are true England owes it to herself that the guilty should be exposed in the fullest manner to the scorn and obloquy of all men, and that legal action be taken which shall at once and forever end this trade, as shameless as African man-stealing, and as full of horrors as the old time Middle Passage from the Guinea coast to the shores of slaveholding America. Freedom of the Press in New Jersey.

The recent attempts made by some legislative wiseacres in New Jersey to have the HEBALD correspondent expelled from a seat in a corner of the Senate chamber as a means of frightening the HERALD out of its opposition to a railway monopoly is about as sensible and effective as would be the essay to keep out the tide off Cape May with a bean pole. These legislators, for all their cunning in the ways of the Pennsylvania Central, are especially verdant on the rights of the press in this Republic of ours. They certainly showed that Jersey

still cultivates the art of blushing, for the legislators are ashamed of themselves. The removal of the reporter's camp stool from the floor of the chamber to the gallery would, they observed, be of small service in gagging the Herald. This happy thought worked slowly through their minds as would a Jersey bluebottle fly through a saucer of treacle. When at last it had done so, they blushed with a charming suffusion, as we have before observed. Now, it makes very little difference whether our information is taken from the gallery or the roof or the floor of a building, so long as we get it. This we can accomplish without asking the leave of legislators interested in sustaining something which the HERALD in the interest of the people decides to condemn.

to pass, and to run against the Jersey roads on the competitive principle. May all the roads be built, and the best and cheapest win!

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General John T. Morgan, of Alabama, is at the Judge James E. Temple, of Beston, is stopping at

the Grand Central Hotel. Rear Admiral Boggs, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

M. de Yermoloff, an attaché of the French Legation, is at the Albemarie Hotel.

Congressman Charles O'Neil, of Philadelphia, i staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-United States Sepator F. A. Sawyer of South Carolina, is at the St. Denis Hetel.
United States Senator A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, is in town at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, is stopping at the Pifth Avenue Hotel.

the late arrivals at the New York Hotel General Nathaniel P. Banks left Washington on

General Gibbon, of the United States Army, has returned to his quarters at the New York Hotel. London, of New Haven, is at the Glenham Hotel. Mrs. Anna A. Pomeroy, the divorced wife of "Brick," of La Crosse, Wis., has taken another

General T. L. Clingman, formerly United States

Baltazzi Effendi, Secretary of the Turkish Lega-

tion at Washington, is in town, at the Albemari

Virginia, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue

from Washington, and is residing at the Metropolitan Hotel. "A free press and a half a dozen Colonel Yorks'

are the anchors of the London Telegraph's trust in American institutions. Miss Hannah Jane Duke, a 500 pound girl, has re-

covered \$400 from a circus company in Fayette, Ky., for breach of contract. Mrs. Betsey Straw, who lives at Warner, N. H., is ninety-nine years oid. She read the New Testa-

ment through last Summer. Congressmen John C. Conner, of Texas, and B.

N. Stevens, of Illinois, have arrived at the Metro-politan Hotel from Washington. Mr. W. G. Stanley, whe has represented Anglesea, England, for sixteen years, has announced his in

Joseph Bowman, of Washington county, Tenn. was married a few days ago for the third time

That worthy defender of the faith and Durant's railroad interest, ex-Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, yesterday reached the Astor House.

William Shipman, though aged ninety-six, is a laborer for the Butterly Iron Company, in Derbyshire, England. He never drank and never smoked. The claimant Tichborne has been offered \$10,000 to come to this country to exhibit himself. The indictment for perjury against him hinders the acceptance of the offer.

General Thaw has visited the up-river counties, and it is the impression that if he tarries for a few days he will be able to move the ice in the Hudson and reopen navigation.

Senator Edmunds will arrive here to-morrow. He will sail on Saturday for Europe, with his family, to pass the Summer with his kinsman, George P. Marsh, our Minister at Rome.

Admiral Prevost, of the British Navy, who yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House from Washington, will be a passenger on the Calabria to-day. He was entertained by the British Consul, Mr. Archibald, at his residence, last evening.

It is now thought that President Grant will take a trip West, instead of South, this Spring. He wants to make arrangements for the rebuilding of Wish-ton-Wish, which was the name of his country residence in Missouri, recently destroyed by fire.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Hampton Students' Concert. Parepa-Rosa or Nilsson would have been cheered at the sight of the audience assembled at Steinway Hall last night. And yet it was but a colored concert-not of the rose-tinted character which the above mentioned artists were accustomed to, but dusky in its elements. A white audience sat and applanded the efforts of nineteen dark-skinned vocalists, who made up for a want of artistic training by a deal of earnestness, commendable energy and an intimate knowledge of the selected then would have failed to convey the occult sentiment of choruses like "Run, Mary, Run" and "Sweet Canaan," and the baton of Carl Zerrahn would have been powerless in the "Dat great gittin' up morn in'." It requires a dusky Rudersdorff to "See de moon a bleedin'," and an ebony Santley to "See de dry bones a creepint." However strange such strains may sound to regular concert-goers, the Hampton students sing them well and even create enthusiasm. It is not always mere correctness or aristic mechanism that surs an audience. Earnestness, combined with fire, can do a great deal. We have a notable instance of it on the speratic stage. The last concert of these students takes stage. The last concert of these students place on Friday evening.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

It is said that Messrs, Lemovne and Crisp and go to the Boston Museum next year.

Boston seems to be particularly delighted with great artists have succeeded there, especially as Rubinstein failed to come up to the Boston standard

A flower basket, presented last night to Mm Lucca, contained a card, which announced the in tention of the Ninth regiment to pay a particular homage of respect to the great prima donna by marching past her house. In Fourteenth street, to day, at a quarter past six o'clock.

The Brussels journals say that Wagner's "Tannhauser" obtained an immense success several times recalled, and the orchestra was greatly applauded for its spiendid execution. The se was hired for three representations. The performers were Miles. Marie Battu, Hamackers and Isaac, with MM. Warot and Berardi. On Friday night, while Mr. Moriami was singing

Figaro at the Academy of Music, two thieves opened his room in the Belvedere Hotel, broke open his portmanteaus and several drawers, helped themselves to a sum of about two thousand dol'ars, a diamond pin, a gold watch and chain. and, fortunately being disturbed, did not know how to break open another drawer in which there were Mme. Moriami's jewels, which would have been still severer a loss. The thieves seem to have been acquainted with Mr. Moriami having just received his fortnightly pay, and hopes are entertained to get at the guilty party.

Mr. Maretzek proposes to bring out this evening Weber's chef d'œuvre, "Der Freischutz," at the Academy. The last time this opera was produced by the Arion Vocal Society, with a strong cast. The present cast will be Agnese, Mme. Lucca; Annetta, Miss Clara Doria; Caspar, M. Jamet; Max, M. Vizzani. Increased chorus and orchestra are promised, and the incantation will be presented with extraordinary effects. Weber's work has ever been a favorite in this city. Mme. Lucea takes her benefit on the 24th, singing Leonora in "Il Trovator","

In 1859 M. Ambroise Tho, Tas wrote the music and M. Sauvage the libretto of a Niece called "Gillotin et son Père," which was accepte. I by the manager of he Opera Comique. It was not bro Nght out because the performers abandoned the theati'e while it was under rehearsal. This was in 1860. Since then M. Thomas has refused to consent to its production, alleging that it was written for M. Mock er and Mile. Lemercier, and that it would require alterations before being confided to new performers: also, that a piece which was suited to the public taste twelve years ago may have lost a part of its chances of success at present. brought before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, which has decided that one colleague could not We learn this evening that "Tom" Scott has have the right to prevent the production of the

THE GRANITE STATE.

Republican Losses in the Principal Towns-Straw and Weston Very Close on the Gubernatorial Vote.

CONCORD. N. H., March 11, 1873. I write at ten o'clock, when returns of to-day's election are but partially in. So far it appears that the three democratic Congressmen have been elected, and the probability is that Westen, democrat, is chosen Governor, but it is possible that the election of Governor may go to the Begislature. Large democratic gains have been made in Man-chester and Nashua, almost enough to overcome the republican majority of 1872. In the smaller towns there have been preportionate gains on the Governor vote in very many instances, so that the general aspect of the results is as above stated.

There are no returns yet in to indicate how the Senatorial vote has gone, but it is believed that the democrats will have at least seven out of the twelve, and some claim nine. Nothing has been definitely heard from the Councillor's districts, but it is thought that the Governor's vote indicates their security to the democrats of at least three out of the five Representatives. The republicans will have a majority, but a much smaller one than

The weather to-day was exceedingly stormy, and the vote was small accordingly, especially in the northern and eastern section of the State.

There is a good deal of excitement in this city to night, and despatches from Manchester and Nashua speak of considerable there also. The republicans are rather low spirited over the prospects, licans are rather low spirited over the prospects, but in fact their hopes have not been at all high during the campaign. The democrats have been very quiet, but, as I write, an occasional sign of triumph is heard. The Credit Mebilier and the Congressional Salary bill have done the work for the democrats. The people could not stand such impositions on their sufferance, and hundreds of republicans either declined to vote or gave their votes to the democrats. The republican press really did the work of defeating themselves, for they have kept harping away on these tender subjects for weeks, believing that they were making capital thereby, whereas they only contributed to keep up an irritated state of feeling in their party which, if they had left to the democratic papers to do, would not have met the eyes of a tithe of their party in the State. The thing was done by concert, but the music was the most inharmonious they could make. The democratic and liberal prosses contented themselves meanwhile by urging on their readers the great importance of rebuking Congressional dishonesty and extravagance, and allowed the republican papers to do up the condemnation thereof. The bad logic and worse arguments they used hurt their cause exceedingly in the estimation of all sensible, thinking men of their party. Now, in the face of the results of this day's election, there is not so much loy ever the defeat of the republicans as there is over the example the event will show to other States and the moral condemnation it fixed on recent transactions of Congress. There is a truly patriotic feeling prevalent and not one on which selfish considerations have all the sway. New Hampshire democrats think they have done nobly to-day, and many republicans think so with them.

S. K. Mason and John Blackmer were nominees of the liberal republicans and prehibitory liquor law men respectively for Governor. The present Congressional delegation, Messrs. Hibbard, Bell and Parker, are democrats, and candidates are W. B. Small, A. F. Pike and S. but in fact their hopes have not been at all high

show that eighty-one towns give Straw (rep.), 12,556; Weston (dem.), 12,662; Blackmer (temp.), 401; Mason (lib.), 267.

The Latest Returns.

The Latest Returns.

Manchester gives Straw 1,891, Weston 1,545, and 76 scattering. Last year it gave Straw 2,289, Weston 1760, and 33 scattering.

Nashua gives Straw 962, Weston 863, and 98 scattering. Last year the vete steod:—Straw, 1,115; Weston, 985, and 68 scattering.

Dover gives Straw 878, Weston 658, and 96 scattering. Last year Straw had 1,063, Weston 718, and 32 scattering.

Concord gives Straw 1,517, Weston 1,150, and 55 scattering. Last year Straw had 1,652, Weston 1,228, and 30 scattering.

One nundred and thirty towns give Straw 34,971, Weston 21,857; Blackmer, temperance, 828, and Mason, liberal, 466.

The relative gains and losses show a republican net loss of 908.

MASSACHUSETTS' SENATORSHIP.

Balloting Yesterday on Beacon Hill-Boutwell Has a Majority of Thirty-two in the House-Dawes Five Ahead in the Senate-Strong Chances in Favor of the Secretary of the Treas-

BOSTON, March 11, 1873. The preliminary steps towards the election of a the resignation of Vice President Wilson wer taken in the Massachusetts Legislature to-day.

Caucusing in advance was as cautious as it was thorough. Outside the State House and the circles tion was scarcely known; but up at the Capitol on Beacon Hill there has been a daily counting o noses for the past fortnight. Of course there was omething of an extra crowd of politicians present on the occasion, and the successful competitor will probably hear from some of them during his Senaorial services, unless they are silenced early by fat office.

dent's vacancy, as is well-known, are Mr. Bontwell, of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Dawes, the Congressional member of the western district. from these, such men as Dr. Loring, of Salem, President of the State Senate, and William Whiting. Stanton's war solicitor and mem-Congress elect from one of the Bon ber of Congress elect from one of the Boston districts, are willing to receive Senatorial honors. But from to-day's voting probably neither one of them are over and above confident.

Among those who received straggling and complimentary votes are General Banks and Congressman Hoar, the late Attorney General Hoar, the poet Whittier, Speaker Sanford, of the House, and Mayor Tarbox, of Lawrence.

BALLOTS TAKEN IN THE HOUSE.

The following were the several ballots in the House:

	E IT SE	SECOMO
Solve to the	Ballot.	Ballot.
Boutwell	110	124
Dawes	83	9:
Loring		10
Whiting		
Banks	0	
E. R. Hoar		
Speaker Sanford		
T.C. Whiteier	***	
J. G. Whittier		
J. R. Tarbox		- 2
THE BALLOTING IN THE		
The voting in the Senate was as	follows :-	-
First Second		
Ballot. Ballot.		Ballot.
Dawes 11 12	15	15
Boutwell 10 9	10	10
Loring 9 9	8	8
Whiting 2 2 2 E. R. Hoar 4 4	2	2
E R Hoar 4 4	1	1
G. F. Hoar 1 1	1	- 1
Charles G. Green 1 1	1	
In consequence of having failed t	o alone	the two
branches will meet to-morrow noo	n in lot	ING PAG
	n in los	ne con-
vention.		
The Dawes men are industrious	to-nigi	it, and,
although they will adhere firmly	togeth	er, and,
perhaps, gather additional streng	th, the	chances
are, nevertheless, decidedly in lav	or of the	Success
of Mr. Boutwell.		

THE ELECTION IN CAMDEN.

PHIDADELPHIA, Pa., March 11, 1873. A municipal election was held in Camden, N. J., to-day.

At eleven P. M. the indications were that the re-publicans had carried every ward except the Third.

OBANGE (N. J.) MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The town elections were held in Orange and East

Orange yesterday. Both towns were carried by the republicans. In Orange, Mayor Edward Austhe republicans. In Orange, mayor Edward Auten (democrat) was re-elected, there being no opposition candidate. All three Councilmen elected are republicans—Messrs. Haywood A. Harvey, Charles E. Dodd and Thomas O. Ayres.

In East Orange the main question was whether the horse cars should run on Sanday or not. The vote to run was carried by 140 majority.

BRUTAL HIGHWAY ROBBERS. SOUTH NORWALK, CORN., March 11, 1873.

Monday night, at about eleven o'clock, two des-perate characters, who had been hanging around the railroad station at Westport, made an attack with revolvers on the person of Mr. F. H. Nash, of the South Norwalk Sentinet, while he was on his way from the depot to his home. They seized and robbed him of a watch and chain, valued at \$80, and hearly fifty dollars in greenbacks, and closed the operation by deliberately shooting at him three times, one ball taking effect in his neck and another in his left hand, shattering it horribly. Detectives are on the trace.