New-York Tribune.

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EXIT, TWENTY PER CENT.

TERWILLIGER RESIGNS.

HIS VIEW OF THE PRINTING BUSINESS—EVILS OF FOLLOWING PRECEDENTS.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Mr. Terwilliger, this morning, handed in his resignation to the Senate. The following is a copy of the document:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1872.

To the Senate of the State of New-York: I hereby respectfully tender my resignation of the office of Clerk of the Senate. This is the fulfilment of a purpose not recently formed, but which has awaited the time when, in my judgment, it could be fittingly put in execution. It has seemed to me that if I took this step sooner it might possibly have embarrassed the action of the Committee, or at any rate have been used as ground for a charge of an intention so to do, or as a way of avoiding an inquiry. I had no motives or wish to prevent any investigation of the matters referred to that Committee, for I have been conscious always that the whole truth, when it was ascertained, would come far short of the measure of the accusations and innuendoes made; and now all is shown that the most zealous for truth or the most malicious can show. It will not appear from the testimony that I have ever increased an account; that I have requested or suggested any action which would cause an account [to be increased]; that I have ever taken a cent from the State Treasury which was not my due. The sole thing which I have done is to follow a precedent established for years, and the money which I have received I considered, from this usage, a legitimate perquisite of the place and for services rendered. That no wrong was meant or perceived in this is shown by the fact that no secrecy was used. The account was as open as any on the books of account, perceptible to any who might, in the daily course of their clerical employment, or from [any] purpose, have occasion or desire to see it. But I perceive that a public feeling, now unusually sensitive, takes a view of my action different from what I have taken. I propose to recognize and obey that public sentiment without fretful dissent, but rather with the expression of sincere regret that I have in any way offended it. Nor do I for a moment harbor the purpose of relying upon the friendly political and personal feeling which I know prevails toward me in your honorable body. I will put no Senator to the unpleasant task of scrutinizing his convictions to determine how far they are the results of his ideas of public duty, or how far they are moved by good will to me. Therefore I beg to tender this my resignation, and ask your honorable body to accept it, to take effect on the election of my successor by the Senate. Thanking you individually for many acts of kindness, and wishing each and every one of you a long life of prosperity and happiness, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. TERWILLIGER.

Mr. Terwilliger's resignation was promptly accepted this evening. A caucus was held of the Republican Senators and Mr. Chas. R. Dayton nominated for Clerk by a vote of 13 to 8 for Henry A. Glidden, who was urged for the position by Terwilliger. Mr. Dayton has been Journal Clerk of the Senate since 1865, and previous to that time served for three years as one of the Assistant Clerks in the Assembly. He commands the entire confidence of every Senator and is fully competent for the position. It is undeniable that the high ground taken by the Special Investigating Committee, consisting of Senators Perry, Lowery, and Hardenbergh, forced the resignation of Mr. Terwilliger, and that the step was only very recently resolved on.

THE STORY OF MR. TERWILLIGER.

REVIEW OF THE CHARGES—THE TESTIMONY OF WEED, PARSONS & CO. AND THE ADMISSIONS OF MR. TERWILLIGER—THE RESIGNATION ACCEPTED, AND MR. DAYTON APPOINTED CLERK.

A few days after the meeting of the present Legislature (Jan. 15), THE TRIBUNE gave publicity to a document reciting certain specific charges against the new-elected Clerk of the State Senate, James Terwilliger. This paper had been drawn up some days before by Mr. Edward Gracie, formerly a bookkeeper in the employ of Weed, Parsons & Co., the State printers at Albany. The document, among other things, showed that during the period running from the 15th of November, 1867, until August 1, 1870, one-fifth of all amounts collected for printing Senate bills or other Senate documents was regularly accounted for and paid to James Terwilliger, the Clerk of the Senate, as a bonus or commission; that, in pursuance of this arrangement, the sum of $1,056 04 was forwarded to Terwilliger on the 14th day of July, 1869, and that in 1869 the following specified amounts were credited to the account of Terwilliger by Weed, Parsons & Co.

20 per cent Constitutional Convention Printing	$1 106 47
20 per cent Miscellaneous account to May 17, 1868	836 69
20 per cent Historical Papers and Maps	1,067 98
20 per cent Printing for Railroad Committee	541 20
20 per cent Miscellaneous account to Dec. 31, 1868	139 29
Amounting in all to the sum of	$4,631 03

And that the following specified payments were made to said Terwilliger, viz.:

May 21, 1869	$436 60
Dec. 20, 1869	159 50
Dec. 20, 1869	756 80
Amounting in all to the sum of	1,352 60

After citing the cash books and general business records of Weed, Parsons & Co., to prove that this bonus was a regular and perfectly understood arrangement, the affidavit recites: "That a charge for printing testimony for the Railroad Committee of the Senate in relation to increase of capital stock, &c., entered in the books of account of Weed, Parsons & Co., under date of March 18, 1869, was increased by Terwilliger from $383 41 (the amount properly charged therefor) to the sum of $500, the amount fraudulently certified as correct by Terwilliger, and collected by the firm. That a charge for printing testimony, &c., for a select committee of the Senate, and appointed April 10, 1868, and entered in the books of account of said firm under date of April 27, 1869, was increased by Terwilliger from $600 (the amount properly charged therefor) to $1,256, the amount fraudulently certified as correct by the said Terwilliger, and collected from the State Treasurer by the said firm."

This document neither reached THE TRIBUNE, nor was seen by any one connected with it, nor were its contents known until some days after Mr. Terwilliger's election. But it has now been found that its existence was known to members of the Senate, and that at least one of them went to Mr. Terwilliger to inquire about it. Mr. Terwilliger met him with the statements that the whole charge was a slander from beginning to end, without a particle of foundation; that he defied his accusers, and would make them rue the day they ever presented the accusation. He demanded to know whether the Senators were going to be influenced to strike him down by so gross and palpable an electioneering canard started on the very eve of his certain election. Silenced by these impetuous denials, the Senators who had thought of opposing him abandoned the idea. Immediately on the publication of the affidavit in THE TRIBUNE, accompanied by an editorial exhorting every reader, as a matter of simple fairness, to withhold his judgment until Mr. Terwilliger could have a full hearing, he telegraphed to his paper, *The Syracuse Journal*, that THE TRIBUNE had made the most wicked and malicious attempt ever seen to defame the character of an innocent man. He boasted that his answer was complete and should be forthcoming. Similar statements were made by all his friends. After two days had been spent in thus preparing the minds of the people, his defense appeared in the form of an affidavit by Weed, Parsons & Co., admitting the payments, but declaring that they were all honestly paid for legitimate services in proof-reading after the adjournment, and outside his duties as Clerk of the Senate. This Mr. Terwilliger and his friends professed to regard as a perfect defense. Before its appearance he promised Senators to read from his desk a full explanation and refutation of the charges, and then retire from the duties of the Clerkship pending the investigation he should ask. This promise, however, he failed to keep, and his friends insisted that his defense was perfect. The press of the State, with great unanimity, declared it utterly worthless, and the most regarded the preposterous claim of proof-reading as an aggravation. At last, when it was known that several Senators, growing more and more restive under the situation, were resolved on the introduction of a resolution for a Committee of Investigation, Mr. Terwilliger himself requested a friend to introduce one. The report of the Committee is not yet known to the public, but Mr. Terwilliger's hasty resignation would warrant the supposition that it is known to him.

It should be added, in justice to Mr. Terwilliger, that the affidavit against him also charged him with raising bills for printing when submitted to him for audit, the inference being that his object was to increase the situation on which his 20 per cent was to be reckoned. Some evidence before the Committee has been reported going to sustain this charge, but Mr. Terwilliger's card claims that it has not been sustained, and the public is, as yet, without any report from the Committee expressing its judgment in the matter.

TERWILLIGER'S EXIT.

HIS RECORD IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—HOW HIS RESIGNATION IS REGARDED.

Until the exposure of the printing frauds, James Terwilliger was generally regarded as an honest man. Years ago he was appointed by a Collector of the Port to a confidential position that made him acquainted with much of the business and all of the political affairs of that official. When Thomas Murphy was appointed Collector of the Port, Terwilliger was immediately installed in the Collector's private office, as Private Secretary and Special Deputy Collector, with a view to making his past experience useful to the Administration in the approaching political campaign. Murphy, who, as far as official duties were concerned, was a nonentity in the office, had sufficient sense to leave everything that required any exercise of brains to his counselor; and any success that attended the Custom-house political knavery may be attributed to Mr. Terwilliger's manipulation of men who were so unfortunate as to be entangled in his snares.

Terwilliger's long residence in the center of the State, his connection with *The Syracuse Journal*, and the active interest he had taken in politics, had made him so thoroughly acquainted with politicians that he was regarded as invaluable to the Custom-house. As a veteran politician remarked, "Terwilliger knew men could be reached."

To the Republican party at large, however, Terwilliger had shown but little consideration, as he invariably charged for services rendered. He always insisted that his expenses should be paid, and that he should receive a handsome salary.

Terwilliger's countenance, his stolid bearing, and evasive and non-committal manner when dealing with people, procured for him the *sobriquet* of the "Sphinx of the Custom-house."

Upon the formation of the present Legislature, Terwilliger was elected Clerk of the Senate, but it has been asserted that when he accepted that office he did not resign his position in the Custom-house.

The news of his resignation was received yesterday in the city with varying emotions. Among those who loved truth and honesty there was a universal expression of satisfaction, which, however, was mingled with indignation at his being permitted to resign, nearly all believing that the investigation should continue, and that he should be made to bear the consequences of his wrongdoing, even if he should be sent to State Prison.

Intelligent business men scouted the idea that the large sums which he had received should be considered a "legitimate perquisite" of any officer, or for any services he could render to the State. Terwilliger's ominous silence with regard to the bills which had been raised from $600 to $1,156, and from $383 41 to $883 41, was generally regarded as a confession of guilt, for which he should be arraigned before the criminal courts, together with his companion in crime, the Hon. D. P. Wood.

All applauded the independent course of THE TRIBUNE in revealing the festering corruption that threatened to destroy the usefulness of the Reformers, and gave utterance to the wish that it might continue in the good work until there should not remain a relic of the corruption that had degraded the State.

Earnest Republicans advocated rigid investigation until every one who had been accused, whether Democratic or Republican, should have vindicated his integrity or been proved a felon and consigned to prison. They urged that Terwilliger's resignation should not be accepted. They hoped and insisted that there should be no cessation in the investication of Senator Wood's connection with the printing frauds. The life of the party was centered in its purity, and if political leeches were allowed to fasten upon it, they would soon drain it of all that had elevated and ennobled it.

In the Custom-house, the news of Terwilliger's resignation produced consternation, for it was felt to be a deadly thrust at the officials there. The clerks collected in knots, and discussed the matter with as much earnestness as their positions would allow.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Federal office-holders are wont to gather, few could be observed last evening, probably as they did not care to discuss the cause of the reverses which their protegé at Albany had encountered. The era of Reform does not seem to be acceptable to them, as many do not know how soon they may be called upon to atone for their transgressions.

MARDI GRAS.

CARNIVAL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—There are probably 100,000 strangers in the city. All the principal streets were thronged during the entire afternoon, and from 8 to 10 p. m. were almost blockaded by the multitude. Such crowds were never before seen upon the streets of New-Orleans. At 3 p. m. a salute was fired at the foot of Canal-st., and the procession moved in the following order: Squad of mounted police; Chief Marshal of the Empire; His Royal Highness the King of the Carnival with attendants; music; Lords of the Yeomanry, Beuf Gras. First division—Music; Lords of the Carriages. Second division—Music; Lord of the Vans. Third division—Lord of the Horse. Fourth division—Music; Lord of the Unattached. Fifth division—Platoon of Police. This procession was composed of perhaps as motley a crew as was ever assembled. A platform had been erected in front of the City Hall, which was occupied by the Grand Duke Alexis, Mayor Flanders, the city and State officials, and a few invited guests. The platform in front of the City Hall was decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, &c., and the opposite stand was hung with flags of all nations. After dark many of the buildings on Canal-st., and along the route of the procession, were illuminated. The platform opposite the City Hall, and the grand stand opposite, were also brilliantly lighted up. At about 8 o'clock the grand allegorical procession, representing the "Dream of Homer," commenced moving, and passed through the principal streets. This was also reviewed by Alexis and his party from the City Hall. The procession, like that of the afternoon, was complete in every detail. It was preceded by a Doric temple, in which was a bust of the poet; then followed Paris and Helen, with Venus in a background of golden clouds, typifying the origin of the Trojan war. The third car contained King Agamemnon, with Nestor, Briseis and heralds. The fourth car bore Achilles, his mother Thetis, Vulcan and Patroclus. Another car bore the Grecian warriors headed by Diomed. A number of cars were devoted to the Trojans, commencing with King Priam, Cassandra, Helenus, with the divinities Apollo and Diana guarding them. Hector accompanied by Mars and the Trojan host followed. Two cars were devoted to gods who favored the combatants. Next came the trials of Ulysses, commencing with Polyphemus, Circe, Scylla, and Charybdis; the sirens and Hades followed. Next came Calypso, then the courts of King Alcinous, the household of Ulysses, and finally Penelope and her suitors. Three cars were devoted to the "Battle of the Frogs and Mice," the first representing the frogs, the second the mice, and a third the crabs. The last car bore representatives of the deities to whom Homer addressed his hymns. After the procession on the street the allegorical Krewe proceeded to the Varieties Theater, where three grand tableaux were given. The first illustrated the "Award of the Apple of Discord," Juno, Minerva, Venus, Helen, and Paris being in the picture. The second showed a combat between the Greeks and Trojans, the goddesses appearing in the background by a transformation. The third contained nine scenes, indicating the trials of Ulysses; and the last scene was the battle of the frogs and mice, with the crabs in the background. The festivities at the Varieties ended with a grand dress ball.

PERSONAL.

The King of Siam is sojourning in India, and on the 23d ult. left Calcutta for Delhi.

Mr. Ruskin's munificent offer of $25,000 for the purpose of an endowment to pay a master of drawing in the Taylor Galleries, has, with some modifications approved by Mr. Ruskin, been cordially accepted by the University of Oxford.

Gov. Washburn of Massachusetts was put at the head of its list of Vice-Presidents by the association which lately met at Cincinnati to secure a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Governor, on being interrogated upon the subject, directed his private secretary to say "that he had no connection with the recent Convention at Cincinnati, was not consulted as to the use of his name as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, and was not aware that he had been so designated till attention was called to the subject by the receipt of your letter."

A biographical sketch and good portrait of Mr. Horace White, the well-known editor of *The Chicago Tribune*, appear in the current number of *Harper's Weekly*. Mr. White is a native of New-Hampshire, whence he removed when he was very young with his father, who was a physician, to Beloit, Wis. Here Dr. White died, while Horace was still a child, and the future editor owed a good college education to the kindly care of a step-father. Mr. White early took to journalism, which he has faithfully served for 17 years. In the conduct of *The Tribune*, of which he assumed charge at the retirement of Mr. Medill, now Mayor of Chicago, he has displayed rare courage and ability, and has largely aided in making that paper one of the ablest journals of the country.

PERSONAL—BY TELEGRAPH.

....Prof. Charles A. Lee died at his residence in Poughkeepsie yesterday, aged 72 years.

....Wm. Newton, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Albany, died yesterday, aged 87 years.

....At the meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, at Albany, yesterday, the following, among other officers, were elected: President, H. A. Houghton, Keeseville; First Vice-President, Charles Sumner, Rochester; Second Vice-President, H. L. Hotchkin, Batavia; Third Vice-President, G. L. Gifford, Hamilton; Recording Secretary, H. M. Paine, Albany; Corresponding Secretary, E. D. Jones, Albany; Treasurer, Dr. H. Hunting, Albany.

WORKMEN IN COUNCIL.

A MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

AN EARNEST DEMONSTRATION—SPEECHES BY JOHN QUIN, JAMES CONNOLLY, MICHAEL GOOD, AND OTHERS.

The most earnest and sensible meeting that has yet been held by the workingmen of this city took place last evening at Cooper Institute, an audience of at least 1,000 orderly, practical men being present. All labor associations were included in the call, and all responded with heartiness. The movement was originated in order to lay before the workingmen of this city measures for the passage of several bills now before the State Legislature. Recent events in the City of Albany and in this city have caused some agitation, and in the gathering last evening the addresses, while more sober and less inflammatory than the speeches at previous demonstrations, were all the more earnest, and had a determined ring in them which the former never had. The speakers were exclusively workingmen.

James Connolly opened the meeting by proposing John Quin for Chairman, a selection which was unanimously and cordially acquiesced in. Mr. Quin took the chair, and in a strong, eloquent voice thanked the audience for the honor conferred upon him, and added: We seek to redress grievances and wrongs which we now labor under, and which it is an unpleasant necessity that we are compelled to redress. The stranger who comes to this country finds as great tyranny here as he does in the land of monarchs which he but just now left. Unfortunately, there have been too many of this kind of meetings with too often a poor result, and—I am pained to admit it—there has been jealousy among the laboring classes which has prevented that full unity requisite in order to triumph over the power of capitalists, monopolists, and tyrants. [Applause.] We mean, as a body of reasonable workingmen, to demand nothing but what is ours. Laws have been made of which we, as American citizens, should enjoy the benefit, and those laws have been violated, particularly at Albany, where there is building going on that interests every one of us; for it is against our interests. They seek to build up the ten-hour system there, and it is our duty to take such action as shall be proper, and as we are justified upon the statute books in taking, in order to defeat those ends. [Applause.] I need say nothing to you about the eight-hour system—its benefits to health, its aid to happiness. It affords us opportunities to live in the suburbs where we can breathe fresh air, and keep our children out of the slums of city life. [Applause.]

Thomas J. Hagen, of the Stonecutters, at this point proposed the name of John Eunis, "to preside as Secretary of this meeting," and then, waiving back the President, who had stepped forward to put the question, called for the vote himself, and announced that Mr. Eunis would read resolutions. A gentleman in the audience rose to a point of order, to inquire as to the propriety of Mr. Hagen putting the question, but he was frowned down on the ground that technicalities could not be permitted to disturb the harmony of the meeting. Mr. Eunis then read the following:

Resolved, That we call upon the Legislature now in session to take measures to protect men employed upon scaffolds in the erection of buildings, and that we shall vigilantly watch for some provision that shall insure life and limb from the careless and unscrupulous builder and capitalist.

Resolved, That we call upon the National Government to place upon said commission such men as have had practical experience, and know thereby the waste and the remedies to be applied.

Resolved, That it is unbearable and unmanly the right of workingmen to be here and ask for more hours they shall labor, and upon what terms, and that upon these points they are prepared to take the responsibility of the issue and results, as they alone will be affected thereby.

Resolved, That from our experience of the past, and practical knowledge of the present, we know that the productive power of the country will not be impaired or retarded, but will be enhanced, and that leisure time for reading and study, recreation and exercise, will add to our bodily vigor and skill as mechanics, and, as a consequence, we will be able in a shorter time to do more work and do it better, and add to, accelerate, and quicken the inventive genius of the country.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Commissioners and others having control of public buildings now in course of erection for the State Government and for the City and County of New-York, and other counties in the State, in their exacting more than eight hours for a day's work, is direct violation of an explicit State law, is a usurpation of authority which demands prompt interference and the immediate inquiry of the Governor of the State. And if said persons have knowingly evaded the provisions of the act constituting eight hours a legal day's work, we respectfully demand that section 8 of said act be enforced.

Resolved, That we, the Workingmen of the New-York, in behalf of the Working-men of the United States, denounce the action of the heads of the department under which the new Post-Office is now being erected in this city; and that we consider their persistent evasion of the law constituting eight hours a legal day's work a petty act of tyranny, inconsistent with the laws of the country and against the spirit of American liberty.

Resolved, That we, as law-abiding citizens, claim that the law making eight hours a day's work is, and will be, a benefit to the toiling millions of this nation, and that an attempt to evade or interfere with its provisions will be met with indignation.

Resolved, That we deprecate and condemn any and all attempts to set aside a law of the State, being in its very nature a retrenchment and dangerous precedent, especially damaging to capitalists, and one which might possibly at some future time be imitated to their prejudice. Their interests should, therefore, prompt them to more care, and to a more conservative course in the administration of the statutes of the State.

Resolved, That we deprecate the action of the Produce Exchange, in interfering with rights which they claim for themselves, and which, if interfered with, would entirely subvert the paramount principles upon which our government is founded, and upon which all laws of equity, justice, and equality depend.

Resolved, That we request that provisions be made to pay the laborers and others employed by the County at least once in two weeks, and that said provision be inserted in the new charter.

Resolved, That we demand the prompt and immediate payment of all persons now employed, or that have been employed, by the City and County, whose salaries do not exceed $2,000 per annum.

The resolutions were loudly cheered, and adopted unanimously.

The Chairman then introduced James Connolly, who said that he had never spoken in public before, and he knew there were those in the hall who were watching for mistakes, but there were many more outside who were watching more anxiously to see what action was to be taken, and what was to be the result. The speaker then referred to the State Workingmen's Assembly, which had presented bills to the Legislature for the benefit of the working classes. They tell us, said he, that we ask too much; that we don't know what we want. Let us see what we do want. What did we give them to enact? The first bill we gave them was a bill to protect workingmen engaged in mechanical pursuits, was there anything wrong in that—in asking an employer to put a sound plank on the scaffold or a stronger rope above it? [Applause.] Then there was the bill to abolish the State contract system, so that the Crispins might live and have a fair remuneration. The clause they don't like amounts to this—that this law shall be passed so that if you are compelled to have shoemaking going on in the prisons, that work shall be done on behalf of the State, and the profits shall go into the Treasury instead of the pockets of the contractors." I am told that we spend nearly $800,000 a year to sustain the prisons, beside the money derived from the contractors, and I also find that the profits of the contractors are greater than the whole expense of all the prisons, and yet the people are called on to pay the balance. We next say that we want an educational law, which is of course wrong, because we would then learn how to guard our interests better. Again, there is another bill compelling the authorities throughout the State to pay the laborers once in two weeks instead of once a month. This they probably don't like because it takes money out of the pockets of the "grubbers" around town, who loan the poor man part of his salary at 15 and 20 per cent interest. Then we say that the several departments in the State are filled by hangers-on of politicians, and we claim that none shall be appointed except men found upon actual examination to be competent mechanics. Then the laborer shall be well performed, and the workingman would be paid for a fair day's work. Is all this too much to ask?

The speaker then referred to the Board of Commissioners for the construction of the Capitol at Albany, and charged them with fraudulent appropriations of money and materials. He detailed the failure which had attended the visit of the Committee of Workingmen to Albany for the investigation of the Capitol building frauds. They applied to the Chairman of the Investigation Committee at the Delavan House to have the Commissioners and the contractors themselves put on the stand, and to have the books and papers of that Department thoroughly examined. The Chairman denied them that privilege, but said he was a friend of the workingman, and if they had no money with which to employ counsel he would pay it out of his own pocket. "I thanked him," said the speaker, "on behalf of the workingmen, and told him we had not got so low as to receive money from him." Mr. Connolly then quoted from the minutes of the testimony taken at Albany, and concluded by saying that the fault lay with the workingmen themselves. They had the power, but didn't know how to use it. They have not yet the man to lead them on to victory.

Michael Good of the Plasterers said: We are assembled here to-night to complain of our grievances, and yet why should we have any to complain of as we have the power to remedy them? In 1870 they passed a law providing that eight hours should constitute a legal day's work, but added a clause providing that for extra hours of labor extra compensation shall be given, and that is the way they got out of it. Then they enacted an Apprentice law, but no mechanic in New-York has been benefited by it; the men who made these laws did not know what the working people want. They say we are Communists or Internationals. I do not know what they are, but if they are in favor of the workingman's receiving wages enough so that he will not be obliged to live in a cellar or a garret, I am for them. They say that workingmen have no right to combine. All the different capitalists are thoroughly organized, yet, when we attempt to do so, they say we are stopping the wheels of commerce and ruining the interests of the country. If we do nothing but complain of our grievances we shall always be in the same condition as now. We had a big demonstration here last September, but it did no good except to the plasterers, who took advantage of the excitement to reduce the hours of labor to eight a day, and have maintained it ever since. We have the power in our hands to remedy all these evils in the right to deposit our ballots against these unprincipled capitalists. There is such a thing as honestly acquired wealth; but the great majority of the wealthy men of this community have not made their money honestly. Last Fall we buried Tammany Hall and elected a Reform Legislature, but what have they done for the workingmen? The moment the Legislature convened, there were motions made to repeal the Erie Classification law, in the interest of Vanderbilt and the New-York Central Railroad; to put more palace cars on the Third-ave. Railroad, and in the interest of other railroads, but no one proposed to take the "little joker" out of the Eight-Hour law, and say that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor, notwithstanding this extra compensation clause. Workingmen should combine and form a party that will annihilate both the Republican and Democratic parties, and until that is done all the talk we may have, and all the resolutions we may pass, will amount to nothing, for until you make the politicians feel the power of your ballots they will never pay the slightest attention to you. [Applause.]

Mr. Wolff here rose in the audience and said: In eight days from now the Labor party holds its convention in Columbus. The City of New-York, as I understand it, has taken no measures to send delegates there. I believe if the people will send full delegations it will be a strong convention and its nominees will go into the White House. Are we going to let New-York go by default? [Cries of "No, no."]

The Chairman—As that is a party Convention, we have nothing to say about it here to-night.

Thomas J. Hagan of the Stone-Cutters made a few remarks, after which Mr. Cummings of Massachusetts was introduced, and said:

The great question for us to consider is how the workingmen of this nation can become better educated than they are to-day, and they cannot become so until they have more leisure. I believe that one of the causes of the physical degeneracy of the workingmen of this country is the great number of hours they are obliged to labor to get a bare living. Take it in the Massachusetts factories, where they have to work 14 hours a day. No wonder that the poor factory child at the close of these long hours of confinement, looks up with averted eyes to heaven and says, "O God, how long." These poor children, after returning home from their daily toil, should be able to sit down by the domestic fireside and read the evening paper without dropping asleep after five minutes. The workingmen of this country are alone to blame for all they complain of to-day. They have only to go to the ballot-box and drop in their ballots, and they can have eight hours a day. The evil I find with the working classes everywhere is, that they will cling to the skirts of some rascally politician. Instead of going to the ballot-box and voting for the protection of their own interests, they go and vote either for the jackass in the White House or some other jackass that wants to get in. I am not here to speak against the Republican or Democratic parties, but I say that if the workingmen of this city are wise and understand their own interest, they will never go to the ballot-box with any other than a Labor ticket in their hands. I see it stated in one of your city papers that the sale of the public lands given to the Northern Pacific Railroad, at the maximum price at which the lots have hitherto been sold, will result in an amount sufficient to build and equip four such railroads as they propose to build, and at the minimum rate it will give $70,000,000, enough to build and equip one and a half such lines. This is one of the things that you should not have permitted to be done. The Legislature of Massachusetts is now in session; it is called the assembled wisdom of the Old Bay State; but if it is so, I cannot say that I would like to take one look at its assembled ignorance. We asked for an Eight-hour law, and Statesst. said what Wall-st. says here, "You can't have it unless you pay for it." But the time has come when we are going to have an Eight-hour law in Massachusetts; we are determined to take possession of the Government and administer it in the interest of the people.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE POLICE SEARCHING FOR ARMS—THE RIGHT REFUSE TO FUSE WITH THE ORLEANISTS.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

The *Patrie* reports that the police are searching for arms in suspected quarters of the city.

The members of the party of the Right in the National Assembly held a meeting last night, and adopted a resolution declaring their unwillingness to fuse with the Orleanists in that body.

ROUMANIA.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS PROTESTED AGAINST.

BUCHAREST, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

The Consuls and other representatives of the foreign powers here have united in making a formal demand on Prince Charles for the protection of the Jews in the Principalities.

A disturbance recently attempted at Galatz was quickly suppressed.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 14.—The steamer Tiger has arrived from Newfoundland, bringing advices that the Legislature opened on the 25th ult. Gov. Hill was unable to attend from illness, but the Legislature went to Government House to hear his speech, which represents the affairs of the colony in a very satisfactory condition. The revenue for the past year showed a balance of £15,000 over expenditure.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Assistant Surgeon George P. Bradley is ordered to the naval rendezvous at Boston. Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Washington and ordered to Annapolis. The Board for the examination of the Midshipman Class of 1869 for promotion to Ensigns reports the following as their standing according to merit: C. P. Perkins, B. H. Buckingham, C. G. Bowman, W. P. Potter, G. B. Harber, John Garvin, E. H. Wiley, S. C. Paine, H. M. M. Richards, A. P. Osborn, J. B. Briggs, A. M. Thackera, N. E. Mason, H. O. Handy, A. P. Nazro, S. E. Bixler, W. W. Kimball, C. R. Brown, W. P. Day, J. B. Holcomb, J. C. Wilson, E. A. Fields, Jas. Franklin, U. R. Harris, W. A. Hadden, R. G. Davenport, E. B. Barr, C. W. Raschenberger, C. A. Bradbury, R. A. Breck, E. J. Berwind, H. Winslow, W. H. Turner, F. S. Bassett, J. D. Bolles, G. S. Calvocoressis, J. P. Wells, W. Kellogg, N. T. Houston, A. G. Berry, J. A. Norris, W. H. Driggs, N. J. K. Patch, T. S. Phelps, W. E. B. Delahay, K. Rohrer, J. A. H. Hickels, C. R. Curtis, H. A. Blanchard, E. J. Arthur, M. E. Hall, E. H. Faunt, D. D. V. Stuart, D. A. Mahon, M. L. Hall, G. H. Moore, K. Niles, C. A. Clarke, J. H. Coffin, E. O. McFarlane, J. W. Grayson, W. J. Low, H. T. Monahan, R. Mitchell.

INCENDIARISM AND LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—A special dispatch to *The Enquirer* says that, last Friday night, the tobacco factory of Ayer & Brother, at Sacramento, McLean County, Ky., was fired by an incendiary, and the building, containing 60,000 pounds of tobacco, was entirely consumed. The entire town narrowly escaped burning, as the breeze from the north carried the embers hundreds of yards to the roofs of the dwellings. One Clark, who had quarreled with Ayer, was arrested and placed under guard, and was to have been examined the next day. During the night a party of masked men broke into the room, overpowered the guard, and took the prisoner out. The next morning Clark was found dead at the foot of a tree. The Coroner rendered a verdict of "Death by hanging by parties unknown."

LARGE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The explosion of a barrel of cement this morning set fire to F. Roedell & Co.'s shoe factory on North Third-st. Wm. Haas was seriously burned. Fifteen men and one girl employed in the upper stories made their escape through the roof into adjoining buildings. The stores adjoining, occupied by Brown & Hibbard, grocers; D. K. Grim & Sons, dry goods; Wastman & Engleman, tobacconists, were damaged. The total loss is $75,000; the buildings are fully and the stocks partially insured. Roedell's stock, valued at $50,000, was destroyed; insured for $30,000. Mr. Roedell jumped from a third-story window, and was slightly injured. Several firemen were also injured by falls.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 14.—A railroad accident occurred, about a mile north of Evansville, Wis., on the Chicago and North-Western Railroad, yesterday afternoon, between a passenger train coming north and a freight train going south. Both engines and two or three cars were badly wrecked. The only person badly injured was Gus. Barker, an express messenger. His injuries are not serious. The conductor of the passenger train had orders to wait at Evansville until the arrival of the freight train, but forgot his orders, and the accident was the consequence.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 14.—At the annual election of officers of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to-day, the old Board was reflected. A proposition made to extend the road to Mobile met with great favor, but was referred for further details. An offer from Morris Ketchum and others of New-York to lease the road was read, and a motion requesting the parties to make a definite offer was adopted. The proposition is to be submitted to the stockholders at a future meeting.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

....The assassin of the Governor-General of India has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.

....James Armstrong, who was convicted of manslaughter at Salem, Mass., has been sentenced to 20 years in the State Prison.

....Mrs. Mary Foy died in Philadelphia, yesterday morning, from injuries inflicted by her husband, James Foy, while in a state of intoxication.

....A fire in Richmond, Va., last night destroyed J. G. Montague's sash and blind factory, and C. T. Palmer's plow-casting shops. Loss, $30,000.

....Henry Kosenburg, aged 50 years, and James Sullivan, aged eight years, were killed by an accident on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, yesterday morning.

....John Conner, who absconded from Scranton, Penn., with $10,000, was arrested aboard the steamer Magnolia, from New-York, at Savannah, yesterday, and $9,979 was recovered.

....The residence of the late William E. Barron, at Belmont, Cal., recently purchased by Milton S. Lathan, was destroyed by fire, yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

....The Union Passenger Depot of the Chicago and St. Louis and the Illinois Central Railroads, and the hotel adjacent, at Normal, Ill., were destroyed by fire, yesterday morning. Total loss, about $25,000. The inmates of the hotel had barely time to save their personal effects.

....A fire, yesterday morning, on West Madison-st., Chicago, destroyed three wooden buildings, occupied by J. Lambkin, Glanz & Hoffman, Jarolinsky & Stein, and others, whose losses were small. The total loss is about $20,000; insured for $9,000, in the Lycoming, Alps, Provincial of Canada, German of Erie, and North Missouri.

WASHINGTON.

SALE OF ARMS TO THE FRENCH.

HOW THE ADMINISTRATION MEN MANAGED THE DEBATE—AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL—EXPOSURE OF THE AFFAIR—HOW THE NEUTRALITY LAWS WERE VIOLATED—A SLEEPY GOVERNMENT WATCH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

The Administration attorneys in the Senate are to be congratulated for one thing; they have learned wisdom from their experience of last December, and when Mr. Sumner asked them to take up his resolution relating to the sale of arms to France, to-day, with one or two exceptions, they all gave him their hearty support. One or two, who feared that the consideration would lead to a political debate, which seems to be a *bete noir* to them, and Mr. Cole, who always presses an appropriation bill, in season and out of season, desired it to go over. Mr. Sumner's speech on the resolution was long and rather diffuse, lacking that point and convincing directness which characterized the preamble and resolution. Though he had known of the leading facts for many months, the continuous study which he has given to his Civil Rights bill had evidently prevented him from arranging his facts in their strongest light, and fortifying his positions in such a way as to be able to reply promptly to questions which were put to him. The documents which he produced seem to establish several important facts, which may not readily appear in the regular report of his speech. One of these is that our Government sold arms to persons whom it knew, or ought to have suspected, to be the agents of France, that nation being at war with Prussia, with which we were then at peace. The circumstances were these: Remington & Sons were purchasers of great quantities of arms of the United States up to October, 1870, when Secretary Belknap was informed that by their own testimony they were the agents of France. Sales to them were then suspended and their bids refused, but Richardson, a lawyer of Ilion, N. Y., renewed the bids or made others in their places, and the arms and cartridges were sold to him. Now, the Government does not sell arms by the million dollars' worth to a man who has no financial standing, and the War Department must have made some inquiries as to who this Richardson was. The most careless inquiry must have revealed the fact that he was only a man of straw standing for the Remingtons—a man who was not in the business of purchasing arms, and who, if he ever appeared in Washington at all, did not probably conduct the business. Indeed, Mr. Remington himself, in his letter to his French employers, speaks of the transactions with our Government, which were made in the name of Richardson, as his own transactions. He mentions the amount of deposits which he had made, refers to the difficulty with which he had effected certain arrangements, and does not mention the name of Richardson, or any other agent, at all. The War Department has given Mr. Remington the highest possible indorsement as a gentleman of honor and integrity; and Senator Conkling, who said to-day that Remington was his neighbor, whom he had known all his life, announced himself as ready to vouch for him. But Remington wrote to the French Government, in December, 1870, two or three months after the War Department had refused to entertain his bids, that he was purchasing arms, ordnance stores, &c., making deposits, and securing the manufacture of cartridges in the Government workshops; and the French accounts show that the Government at Tours dealt with him, and not with Richardson, or any one else. If the War Department sold the guns to Richardson, knowing that the purchases were really made by Remington, the known agent of France, there is no question as to the violation of the Neutrality laws. If it did not know that Richardson was another name for Remington, but it is shown that no inquiries were made as to Richardson's commercial status, such as are always instituted before transactions of such great magnitude are perfected, and which, if made, must have revealed Remington's part in the affair, then it is a grave question whether we have not allowed a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the second and third rules which at our solicitation were put into the Treaty of Washington, viz.: "Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies