SENSE ABOUT THE TARIFF.

SENATOR EATON AND MONTGOMERY BLAIR AT COOPER UNION.

The Dishonor and Dishonesty of a Class of Manufacturers Exposed—Mean Bulldozing—Why the Shops Will Not Shut Up Next Month—The Infamies of 1876.

Under the conduct of the Democratic Union there was an immense meeting in the large hall of the Cooper Union last night, to hear Senator W. W. Eaton of Connecticut on the tariff and the Hon. Montgomery Blair on the issues of the day. Among those on the platform were ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, Henry L. Clinton, John T. Agnew, A. T. Docharty, ex-Sheriff Reilly, Major Washington Hadley, Andrew H. Sands, Frederick Depeyster, ex-Judge Lawrence of Queens County, Col. S. W. Cone, ex-Judge Schenerhorn, the Hon. J. H. McCarthy, George F. Langbein, John Pene, and the Hon. John H. Staats. Precisely at 8 o'clock, while the band played "Hail Columbia," the Hon. Luke F. Cozans and E. Ellery Anderson escorted to their seats Senator Eaton, Mr. Blair, and the Hon. Orlando B. Potter. The entrance of the party was warmly greeted by the audience. Mr. Cozans announced that the regular meeting of the club would be continued next week at the club rooms at Twenty-second street and Broadway, when speeches are to be made by Geo. Ticknor Curtis, Orlando B. Potter, and others. He concluded by presenting, as Chairman of the meeting, the Hon. Orlando B. Potter.

Mr. Potter said that the attendance of such an audience demonstrated that the Democracy were determined to save the Union now, as during the war they were willing to send their sons and brothers and go themselves to the field. The war had been fought on a pledge that the object of it was to save the Union. [Applause.] Half a million Democrats had laid down their lives under that pledge that the war was for the purpose of saving the Union. [Applause.] He saw in the faces of his hearers a determination that that pledge should be redeemed. [Applause.] They were met to discuss the questions that had been sprung at the close of the campaign, and he had no doubt that in that discussion the Democratic party would prove to be the party of the people. He was certain that Senator Eaton, who was to address them, was as well qualified as any man to speak on the question of the tariff, for his experience in Congress had given him unusual opportunities for information. He introduced him as the man who had the courage to vote against the degradation of the Supreme Court and the disfranchisement of a nation. [Applause.]

Senator Eaton, as he stepped forward to speak, was cheered vociferously as "the man who voted against the Electoral Commission." Then there were cheers for Connecticut, cheers for Hancock, cheers for John T. Hoffman, and more cheers for Senator Eaton. After bowing his acknowledgments, Senator Eaton begged the audience to accept his profoundest thanks for their kindly greeting. He accepted it as the outpouring of Democratic hearts to a public servant who had tried to do his duty. [Applause.] Although much exhausted by speaking, having spoken the day previous in Trenton, he could not refuse to say a few words to them on the important question of the tariff. For forty years an effort had been made to take this great economic question out of politics. If there was a manufacturer present, he would agree in saying that all that was required besides wise and prudent legislation in a tariff was stability. As Danton had said of revolution: "All that is required to make revolution successful is audacity, audacity, audacity." So all that was required by the business men was permanence and stability. The House of Representatives, under the Constitution, had the sole power of originating bills for revenue. The tariff measure was of the nature of a revenue bill, and he had for years undertaken to have Congress treat the question of the tariff as a business question, outside the domain of politics. On the 17th of last December he had the honor to introduce in Congress a bill giving the President of the United States, or that man who draws the salary (great laughter and applause), the power to nominate to the Senate nine men taken from civil life—not Congressmen, but men having knowledge of the manifold industries of the people. The bill provided for giving to those nine men all the power of the United States to go into all parts of the United States to examine into commerce, mining, and manufactures, and all the varied interests of the people, and to report from time to time to Congress their facts and opinions thereon, and finally to report at large before Dec. 1, 1881. He had made it his business to secure all the aid he could to take the tariff question out of politics. He had been willing to use all the forces he could secure in aid of his purpose. He was willing to use Republicans, Greenbackers, and even Confederate brigadiers. [Laughter.] His object was to take the question of the tariff out of politics, and to secure our commercial system. The bill passed the Senate by a majority of three to one. Another bill was presented by the Senator from Arkansas, embodying the same views with the exception that the Commission was to be selected by the Senate. Therefore every member of the United States Senate was divorced this question from the slime of party politics, and this divorced couple would never be remarried. [Great laughter.] A Republican Senator said that the man who would try to draw the question into politics again was a demagogue.

Senator Eaton continued: "Our Republican friends, after the ensanguined shirt was buried—and it is buried [applause]—after the African was driven out of the fence—and he is driven out [applause]—in the last four weeks of the canvass have taken up the great economic question into politics. Let us see whether they are honest. Let us see who petitioned for this bill. I say that all the great industries of the country petitioned for that bill. One petition alone, emanating from six New England States, was signed by manufacturers of cotton—I don't know how many. There were men who manufactured 1,500,000 bales of cotton. They gave employment to 500,000 hands. They employed $300,000,000 of capital, and fed 2,500,000 people. That was one petition. Now, I beg to ask whether these men who sent that petition know best what they want—better than some whipper-snapper who comes here and undertakes to tell you what they want? As Jefferson said: 'No man can argue that the sun shines; there is no room for argument.' There is no room for argument whether those men who manufacture 1,500,000 bales of cotton do not know what they want, or some man like Judson Kilpatrick knows. [Applause.] He talk about the tariff! He knows no more about it than I know about Hebrew. [Laughter.]

"I say that is the end of the argument. I might as well sit down and give way to my distinguished friend from Maryland who is to follow. But I will say this: Every iron man in the country petitioned for the passage of that bill. [A voice: Scrap iron.] Yes, scrap iron. Every iron maker in every State petitioned for this bill. Nearly all the woollen manufacturers and the sheep growers—the third great item of agricultural products in this country—all petitioned for the bill. They sent their delegations to Washington, to use a newspaper word, for the purpose of interviewing the author of the bill. [Laughter.] He was glad to be interviewed. Many of them came there as opposed to the bill because its author had the reputation of being a revenue tariff man. But they every one went home, and every industrial journal in this broad land went into the efficiency of this measure. [Applause. Every one. Therefore I say that the entire Senate, so far as it could, took this question out of politics. And all the varied interests of the country have done the same thing. Yet some of them are now trying to back out. But those men who signed the petition upon the express ground that they desired to go out of politics are now undertaking to bulldoze their operatives. Mr. Hawley of my city, the other night, who had just returned from Europe, and hardly got his sea legs off, went before a meeting of a thousand workingmen employed in making sewing machines at Bridgeport, and told them that if Hancock was elected and the Democratic party came into power, they would have no work; that their shops would close and their wives and children would be sent to the poor house. Yet that man had just come from Europe, and he knew that there was not a single city on the Continent of Europe of the size of Bridgeport that did not have its Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine agent. He knew that the American sewing machine had driven the German sewing machine out of Germany, the Swedish sewing machine out of its own country, the Austrian sewing machine out of its own country, and all this has been done while paying a tariff not at this end but at the other end of the line. [Applause.] England is the only country in Europe that permits the American sewing machine to come in free. I followed Mr. Hawley two days afterward, and on the platform where I spoke sat Mr. Wheeler, the head of the establishment that makes the sewing machines. [Laughter.] He was not frightened. He had not scared worth a cent. [Laughter.] He did not think the election of Hancock and English would prevent the sending of sewing machines to Europe. [Applause.]

"Now what does this mean? It means that this party and its leaders and speakers will descend to every depth of knavery in order to carry the election. I want to use plain words here, that man can understand. I say there it is wickedly knavish. [Applause, and a voice, 'That's the point.'] They are undertaking to deceive the people. It is a knave, a political knave, who will stoop to deceive the people. A wise man and a statesman would not deceive himself.

"Now take another industry. They went to New Britain, Connecticut, and told the workmen there would be no more cutlery made if Hancock was elected; no more bolts made—none of the thousand little industries of Yankee ingenuity. Well, what is the truth about that? The cutlery establishment at New Britain, Connecticut, has driven the English out of Canada. [Applause.] It has undersold Great Britain in South America. [Applause.] It competes with England in the East Indian market, and this very day the cutlery of that New Britain, Conn., make is said in Birmingham and Sheffield right under their very noses. [Applause.] Oh, indeed! They are going to shut up shop, are they? [Laughter.] Going to get mad [laughter], be ton fools, and get mad when Hancock is elected? Going to make no more cutlery and send it abroad to make money? Oh, fellow citizens, it is dishonorable, it is dishonest to the very core of their rotten hearts, for men to talk in that way. [Applause.]

"Again, there is in my own city a machine shop—one of the largest in the world—the shop of Pratt & Whitney. The head of the establishment is a gentleman, although he is a Republican, strange as it may seem. [Laughter.] He don't undertake to bulldoze his men. There are 700 or 800 of them. But his father does, and stockholders do, and tell the men that there won't be any work; that their shops will shut up—the same old story about the poorhouse if Hancock is elected. What is the fact about that industry? Why, this day that establishment is executing orders for the Emperor of Germany, for the republic of France, sending their wares across the Atlantic and competing with and beating British manufacturers in markets to reach which the latter have only a little channel of twenty-five miles to cross. [Applause.] Shut up shop, will they? [This was spoken with peculiar satire, and elicited a roar of laughter.]

"Again, there is the great cotton industry of this country. We are so far ahead of our British competitors that they are pirating our trade marks every day. [Applause.] I say this, because, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, it was my duty to look into this thing. I tell this great audience that England cannot make any of these goods and put them down in London and Liverpool for the same price as we make them. So the Englishmen take the gummed and flimsy starched cotton goods and put the trade marks of American mills on them to delude and cheat their own people." [Applause.]

Senator Eaton told a story of how he had exposed the duplicity of one manufacturer before an audience by challenging him to deny that he could make goods and sell them in New York at six and a half cents a yard that could not be manufactured in Great Britain for eight and a half cents a yard. He said that in the face of this exposure the bulldozing manufacturer was as quiet as an oyster. Yet that man had been telling his workmen that he would have to shut up his shop if Hancock was elected, because the British merchants would come here and undersell him. [Laughter.] The man knew that he was telling a lie. As to the charge that he was a free trader Senator Eaton said: Mr. Hawley said in reference to me that I have told you of in a large public meeting, that this was the bill of a free trader. Now, Shakespeare says something about a man's writing himself down an ass. An American, whose Government owes $2,000,000,000, the interest upon which, together with the expenses of the Government, must be paid, would be an ass to suppose that there can be any such thing as free trade. Therefore, not desiring to enter into competition with any Republican, I have declined to become a member of any free trade club." [This is an allusion to Garfield's membership in the Cobden Club brought down the house.] Senator Eaton continued: "They say he is only an honorary member. Well, I never said he was an honorable member. [Laughter.] I said he was a member, and I suppose they made him an honorary member because they thought he was in accord with them." [Great laughter.]

Senator Eaton next reviewed Gen. Garfield's record on the Chinese question, and said that that showed the hollowness of his pretence that he or his party had the interest of the workingmen at heart. He said that Garfield had been covered with mud by Republicans for his bad record, and now the same Republicans were currying and cleaning him. [Laughter.] He wanted to hear Garfield deny it if he dare, and then swear to it as he did to his Credit Mobilier record. [Laughter.] He was satisfied from the evidence that Garfield had been in favor of the Chinese cheap labor that had been brought here to compete with American workmen. Senator Eaton deprecated the attempts to frighten American workmen, and declared that he believed such attempts would fail, because the white laborer was entitled to quite as much freedom as the black man. He next spoke of Grant as "hippodroming about the country" in the interest of his own third term, and in accordance with Conkling's bargain with Garfield. He was certain that Mr. Conkling had compelled Garfield to put it in writing, because he knew enough not to trust him. [Laughter.] Senator Eaton then spoke of the necessity for a change of the navigation laws so as to permit the purchase of ships for the American shipping trade. He declared that as soon as the laws would permit the capital would be forthcoming to purchase forty steamships, which would be the pioneers of an American commercial marine. In conclusion he called upon New York to do its duty in the coming election, so that she might help achieve the greatest victory for the rights of mankind that ever was won by five millions of people. [Applause.]

The Chairman next introduced the Hon. Montgomery Blair of Maryland, formerly a member of the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Blair said he never had more satisfactory feelings than in witnessing the enthusiasm of the audience for the great cause. As to the Republican appeal to business men to take charge of the Government, he said he supposed the people were entitled to govern. He did not know that the business men had a chartered right to take charge of the Government. Suppose the country did owe the prosperity of to-day to the Republican Administration. To whom had they owed Black Friday? To whom had they owed the national disasters that filled the country with tramps? It was to the Republican party, that then held power. A new era began in this country in 1875, when the Democratic party came into power. Then became the day of the inquisition into fraud, the era of economy and reform. In Grant's administration in 1867, and for nine years, to 1775, the Republicans were alone responsible for a profligacy of administration. Within those nine years the Republicans had expended within $45,000,000 of the entire sum that the Government cost from its foundation down to 1861. The Democracy had cut down the expenses of the Government, and had at the same time paid off more of the public debt than was paid off in the four years before they came in. If business men wished to come to honest conclusions they should look at these facts, and they would see that the advent of Democracy meant economy and opposition to corruption. It was the installment of expenditure compelled by Democrats that had given the requisite funds for the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Blair declared that Abraham Lincoln was not responsible for the sham Republicanism of to-day, and that if Mr. Lincoln was alive to-day he would be with the Democracy. In support of this assertion, he called attention to one of Mr. Lincoln's vetoes of a measure passed by Congress of the nature of legislation on matters belonging the function of a Southern State. In conclusion he called upon the Democracy to rally for Hancock and English. [Applause.] The meeting broke up amid great enthusiasm.

Both Candidates Claiming the Nomination.

A curious contest has arisen over the Republican nomination of Justice of the Sessions in Kings County. The nomination is equivalent to an election, as the law provides for the election of one Justice from each party. There were two candidates before the county convention on Thursday, William Rogers of Flatlands being one and Gilbert H. Wickham of Gravesend being the other. The vote was very close, and upon the first call of the roll Mr. Rogers was announced as having a majority of several votes, but as the count was challenged the roll was called a second time, and it was then announced that Mr. Wickham had received a majority, and he was declared the nominee. Yesterday Mr. Rogers claimed that he had received one vote more than Mr. Wickham, as he discovered by an examination of the tally sheets. The secretaries of the convention, yesterday, after examining the tally sheets, made a joint affidavit that Mr. Rogers had received a greater number of votes, and that Mr. Wickham also obtained two affidavits from delegates who had kept the tally, and they gave him a majority of one vote. Both sets of affidavits were forwarded to the Republican Campaign Committee, as Mr. Jacob Worth, the Chairman of the Convention, refused to sign the credentials of either of the contestants.

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Thomas Kinsella, Daniel O'Reilly, Andrew McLean, and William Sullivan addressed the workingmen of the Tenth Ward at 232 Warren street, Brooklyn, last night.

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Corporation Counsel Dewitt last night addressed a large throng in the Olympic Theatre, Brooklyn, predicting that the reaction of sentiment now in progress toward Garfield would produce the tide which would land Hancock in the White House.

Helen M. Slocum and Emma Gates Conkling are to speak in the Hanover Point school house this evening on the duty of women to vote and hold office for trustees of schools. The last day of registration in Long Island City is Friday, Oct. 29.

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To regulate the stomach, liver, and bowels, take Carter's Little Liver Pills; one pill a dose.—*Adv.*

WHY ARTHUR WAS CHOSEN.

COL. CONKLING DEALS WITH A VEXED POLITICAL CONUNDRUM.

The Vice-Presidential Candidate's Record as it was Known to Hayes and Sherman—The Statements in a Single Sentence in his Letter of Acceptance Put to the Test.

Chinese lanterns, swinging between a tall tree and the doorway of the house at 24 Greenwich avenue, last evening indicated the entrance to the meeting room of the Democratic Union Club of the Seventh Assembly District. Within, every chair and every foot of standing room was occupied. Col. Frederick A. Conkling presided. Beside him, as Vice-Chairman, sat the Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan. In opening the meeting, Col. Conkling said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having heretofore fully discussed the character of James A. Garfield, having shown conclusively that he stands before the country covered with infamy, as the beggar Lazarus was with sores, I purpose now to pay my respects very briefly to Chester A. Arthur, the Republican nominee for Vice-President. Let me say, then, at the outset, that I regard Gen. Arthur as one of the handsomest, and also as one of the best-dressed and most scrupulously neat men that can be met in the streets of New York. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say of him that he is "the glass of fashion and the mould of form." But it is with his official character and record that we are now to deal. He is known to the country as the late Collector of Customs at this port, from which post he was removed in July, 1878, by R. B. Hayes, acting as President of the United States, backed up by his Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman. As soon as Congress met, in the following December, the nomination of his successor was referred, in the Senate, to the Committee on Commerce, and on the 27th of January ensuing it was reported to the Senate with an adverse recommendation. At this stage of the proceedings the Republican candidate for Vice-President was arraigned by the aforesaid Sherman in a manner which caused the Senate, which contained a majority of Republicans, to promptly confirm Mr. E. A. Merritt as his successor. Let us glance for a few moments at this arraignment of Mr. Arthur.

Under date of Jan. 15 and Jan. 31, 1879, Sherman makes the following charges: While the receipts of the Government from custom duties were steadily decreasing the expenditures as steadily increased. There was an excessive number of persons employed, but Arthur resisted all attempts at reduction. On the contrary, as the number of officers of the Customs performed, the number of subordinate officers was added to year by year. Many of these persons, with the knowledge of Arthur, received from brokers and importers gratuities and perquisites in the nature of bribes. Inspectors discharged on steamers were the worst of receiving bribes also for permitting merchants to hold their goods on the dock, and for extending favors to passengers in regard to the examination of their baggage. Many persons were regularly paid on his rolls who rendered little or no service. Appraisers, naval officers and gaugers exacted "irregular fees" from merchants for supplying copies of weights, and the Collector's entry clerks for facilities in passing the entries. The cost of weighing and gauging imported merchandise at this port had increased by reason of these irregularities to the enormous sum of $346,524 per annum. These abuses were known to Collector Arthur, yet he made no attempt to remedy them. The force and expenses of his department increased steadily from the date of assuming the office of Collector till the 30th of June, 1874, in number 251 persons, and in expense $364,571 more than in 1871, and this in face of the fact that the receipts had fallen off at the time mentioned many millions of dollars.

He issued permits without authority of law, and as a matter of favor to individual persons, for the free entry of goods subject to duty, without examination and without appraisement. For years these improper practices were of almost daily occurrence, and the articles thus permitted to pass without entry or payment of duty embraced horses, carriages, jewelry, cases of wines, brandies and other liquors, cases of cigars, and packages the contents of which are not known, and may have been of great value. In a case which has come to light since the retirement of Mr. Arthur, it has been shown that goods upon which the duties amounted to $120,000 were delivered to the parties without any payment whatever.

He did not give to his official duties the requisite diligence and attention, but neglected to appear at his office until noon or after, thus setting an evil example to a large corps of subordinates. So much for Sherman.

Did time permit, I might double if not quadruple the number of these citations. I am free to say that more than one of them is, in my opinion, either utterly false or grossly exaggerated. The charges did not scruple to adopt them in their entirety, in defiance of the Custom House in New York "for a long period of time has been used to manage and control political affairs," and he adds: "I regard it as my plain duty to suspend the officer in question, and to make the nomination now before the Senate in order that the important office may be *honestly* and efficiently administered."

Why, then, was Chester A. Arthur nominated for the high office of Vice-President of the great nation. As to the Republican appeal to business men to take charge of the Government, he said he supposed the people were entitled to govern. He did not know that the business men had a chartered right to take charge of the Government. Suppose the country did owe the prosperity of to-day to the Republican Administration. To whom had they owed Black Friday? To whom had they owed the national disasters that filled the country with tramps? It was to the Republican party, that then held power. A new era began in this country in 1875, when the Democratic party came into power. Then became the day of the inquisition into fraud, the era of economy and reform. In Grant's administration in 1867, and for nine years, to 1775, the Republicans were alone responsible for a profligacy of administration. Within those nine years the Republicans had expended within $45,000,000 of the entire sum that the Government cost from its foundation down to 1861. The Democracy had cut down the expenses of the Government, and had at the same time paid off more of the public debt than was paid off in the four years before they came in. If business men wished to come to honest conclusions they should look at these facts, and they would see that the advent of Democracy meant economy and opposition to corruption. It was the installment of expenditure compelled by Democrats that had given the requisite funds for the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Blair declared that Abraham Lincoln was not responsible for the sham Republicanism of to-day, and that if Mr. Lincoln was alive to-day he would be with the Democracy. In support of this assertion, he called attention to one of Mr. Lincoln's vetoes of a measure passed by Congress of the nature of legislation on matters belonging the function of a Southern State. In conclusion he called upon the Democracy to rally for Hancock and English. [Applause.] The meeting broke up amid great enthusiasm.

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MR. JEWELL'S DESPATCHES.

WERE THE MEN SENT TO FLORIDA LABORERS OR COLONISTS?

The Statements of Senator Barnum and Marshal Jewell—What was Seen by a Man who has Been on Mallory's Pier Many Years.

Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, addressed the following letter yesterday to Senator Barnum, in reference to the despatches accidentally sent to the National Democratic headquarters, and apparently disclosing a plan to send a colony of voters to Florida in the Republican interest:

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

William H. Barnum, Chairman National Democratic Committee.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the address of your committee of which I send you a printed copy, this day published in the New York papers, concerning certain alleged telegrams therein described, viz., one bearing date Oct. 12, purporting to have been sent by Marshall Jewell, New York, to Aharon J. Noyes, Jacksonville, Fla., and one of the date targeting to the same person sent by Marshall Jewell, New York, to F. W. Wicker, Key West, Fla., I feel it my duty, on behalf of this company, that the same be at once scrutinized by us. If, as it appears from the address, the alleged telegrams came into your hands in the package of messages returned from your committee as the vouchers of its account with this company, and are found to have no relation to such account, it is apparent that the same came into your possession by mistake, and should be forthwith returned to us. And we must protest against the publication by your committee, without our sanction, of any papers, whether telegrams or supposed telegrams, which may be a part of the files of this company. We, on our behalf, now further request that the proposed lithographing and public distribution of copies of such alleged telegrams as mentioned in the address be forthwith abandoned, and that the original paper, whether telegrams or otherwise, already taken thereof, be either destroyed or surrendered to this company. I am respectfully, &c.,

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
by NORVIN GREEN, President.

At the Republican National Headquarters Chairman Marshall Jewell and his assistants were amazed at the publication of the despatches, as well, so they declared, as at the interpretation that was put upon them. Gov. Jewell sent out word that he should decline to see all reporters. He spent the morning in the preparation of the following statement:

To the Public:

Yesterday Mr. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, issued an address to the public, in which he publishes two telegrams sent by myself to Florida. The following are the exact facts: On the 8th of October verbal information was received at the Republican National Headquarters that two hundred or three hundred men were going out from this city on one of Mallory's steamers, bound for Florida, on the strength of which information the following telegram was sent to F. W. Wicker, Collector, Key West, Fla., warning him that the men in question were believed to be Democratic repeaters:

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1880.

To F. W. Wicker, Key West, Fla.:

Mallory steamer last week had 200 or 300 workmen for some railroad. Looks to us as though they were sent to Key West to vote. MARSHALL JEWELL.

On Oct. 11 a letter was received at these headquarters, of which the following is a copy:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 11, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I have inclosed you a copy of a memorandum from a perfectly reliable person. You remember my telling you the other night that I would try to get the facts. Yours in haste, E. TOMLINSON.

Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman National Committee.

[Memorandum.]

City of Dallas, 150; State of Texas, 100; Colorado, 100. Men on dock instructed to say nothing about it. Denied in office of Texas. Men on dock instructed to say nothing about it. MARSHALL JEWELL.

To F. W. Wicker, Collector, Key West, Fla.:

City of Dallas took 150; City of Texas, 100; Colorado, 100, for Key West. Men on dock instructed to say nothing about it. MARSHALL JEWELL.

It was believed at these headquarters that the Democrats were sending these men to Florida as "repeaters," and action was taken to prevent an benefit from the scheme.

The telegram to Mr. Noyes, a copy of which is given below, related solely to the payment of expenses of Messrs. Noyes and Collender, two Republican speakers now in Florida. The telegram was as follows:

[Western Union Tel. Co.'s blank.]

To Chas. J. Noyes, care of H. Jenkins, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.:

I telegraphed you yesterday I will provide, as requested, 200 each for Collender and yourself on compensation. MARSHALL JEWELL.

The telegrams to Florida related solely to the fact that we had the information above given, viz.: That the Democrats were exporting men to southern Florida for some purpose, and from the past history of this party it was fair for us to assume that they were sending them there for the purpose of committing election frauds, and we notified our friends in the telegrams which have found their way into the hands of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee by the same process of mutilation, and which have been paraded as evidence of intended frauds on the part of the Republicans. I submit these facts to the public, and am willing to abide by the decision of all fair-minded men. MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman.

It was said by the Republicans that the first despatch warning Collector Wicker of the shipment could have referred to no other than Republicans were ignorant of the scheme. It was also said that the Democrats probably received this despatch also, but that it did not suit their purposes to publish it.

At the National Democratic Headquarters in Fifth avenue it was stated that the first information of the presumed attempt of the Republicans to send repeaters to Florida was not gained by the accident that sent Marshall Jewell's despatches into the enemy's camp. A week ago to-day a political writer on one of the daily newspapers received information of the premium of the scheme, and designated Mallory's line of steamships as the means. Almost at the same time a responsible person in a position to know the facts sent the same information, and, again, an anonymous writer sent similar news.

A newspaper man was asked why he thought he would comply with the request of the Western Union Telegraph Company to send the Jewell despatches back to their office.

"I do not know what we shall do about them," said he. "I suppose there is no doubt that the Western Union Telegraph Company is justified in asking for the despatches. We will hold a meeting of the Executive Committee and decide what to do. Really, now that Marshall Jewell admits the genuineness of the despatches, there is no longer so much reason for reproducing the messages."

"How do you account for Gov. Jewell's explanation that the men were shipped to Texas as Republican repeaters?" the Senator was asked.

"It shows that they have been hit, and that they feel it," Mr. Barnum replied.

"But what does his explanation amount to?"

"Much depends upon a message that he says he sent to Senator Barnum yesterday. He should show a copy of that message in the place in the copybook. To be unable to show a copy of that despatch would prove him unbusinesslike, if nothing worse.

"Did you get the message to which he refers?"

"No, I did not," Senator Barnum said; "I did not." It did not come with the others. We have published all that came to us on that subject."

"Is a railroad building in Florida?"

"Not that I know of," the Senator answered; but if there is, what has the Republican Committee got to do with supplying laborers on railroads? Mr. Jewell could hardly claim it to be part of his duty to send laborers South to build railroads."

"Have you heard from Florida?"

"I have not, although I expect to," the Senator replied. He telegraphed to the Governor of the State the moment the matter became known to us:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE,
138 Fifth av., New York, Oct. 21, 1880.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones, Tallahassee, Fla.:

We have positive information over Marshall Jewell's own signature that Florida is to be flooded with repeaters. They go by steamers City of Dallas, State of Texas, and Colorado. Please act upon this information. Answer.

(Signed) WM. H. BARNUM.

Subsequently a reply to Mr. Norvin Green's note was sent, of which the following is an extract:

I am directed by the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee to say that the telegrams your note refers to were never in any way put into the possession of this committee without any solicitation or action on their part.

This committee quite acknowledges the principle that telegrams, when improperly received by mistake, or through a mistake, should be held sacred and inviolate.

This committee cannot but realize the fact that the telegrams in question were sent by Republicans, and that they were in their nature. They were written, signed, and addressed to the genuine by the Hon. Marshall Jewell, the representative of a great political party, against the sale of Texas and Colorado, and the State of Florida. They are intended to affect and do relate to a matter in which every citizen, high and low, has a common interest, the purity of the ballot, the sacred right of suffrage upon which our Government is based, a pure and free ballot.

This committee admit they have no legal right to hold or retain possession of the originals, and that the same should be returned to your company as their property. You may rest as this committee can comply with your request, and I am instructed to say they shall use such copies, lithographs, &c., as they may deem best for the public good.

For these you will please find the telegrams requested.

Yours respectfully, W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.

A reporter returned to the Republican headquarters and asked to be shown the copy in the despatch book of the first despatch that was said to have been sent to the Collector in Key West. The book was shown him, and that and the other despatches were pointed out in their proper order and on the regularly numbered pages in the book. The original copy of the note from the Custom House and the memorandum that accompanied it were also exhibited.

A man who had been constantly on the pier of the Mallory line of steamships, after exacting the promise that his identity be concealed, said that he remembered the gangs of steerage passengers referred to in the Collector's despatches, but that he was unable to recall anything tending to prove that they were exported voters.

"Seventy-six of them went on the Dallas," said he, "when she sailed three weeks ago tomorrow; 110 went on the steamer State of Texas two weeks ago, and 75 were to have gone on last Saturday's steamer, but all but 29 of them failed to connect. The remainder have been dropping in every day. They show their tickets and beg to be allowed to go on the City of Austin, which leaves to-night, but they are told that their tickets are no longer good.

"These men were driven in like cattle," the reporter's informant continued. "They said they were to work on a railroad in Florida. All had tickets for Fernandina. A man who bought the tickets in the office distributed them among the men. They were obliged to pass through a narrow gate, showing their tickets as they went in. Very many tramps and vagrants, no worse looking than the men themselves, congregated around the gate and begged to be allowed to go with the others. They said they were starving, and wanted to leave New York. Many of those who had tickets looked as if they had come from a coal mine; others looked like emigrants; nearly all were Irishmen. There were some Englishmen among them, and they got hold of some whiskey. Before the vessel started, on one occasion, these Englishmen wanted to fight, and the 'longshoremen gave them all they wanted.

"The man who furnished the tickets said the men were to work on a railroad," the man continued. "The day that 110 of them sailed it took four policemen to preserve order on the dock. The last batch was shipped last Saturday at 5 o'clock in the morning. That is why only twenty-nine showed up. In every case the quarters forward between decks were fitted up with bunks or a sort of a steerage for these gangs of men."

"The steamship that departed for Florida last night took none of these men as passengers. A bystander asked one of the officers of the ship whether any more of "these Turks for Florida" were to sail on that vessel.

"No; we have got no repeaters this trip," said the officer. Other men in uniform who were questioned made similar replies.

The quarters forward, behind the forecastle, in which it was said that the men who were suspected to have been repeaters were stowed, had not been prepared for passengers, but were half filled with freight. On the deck of the steamship were a few men and women, nearly all of whom were well dressed and had baggage with them.

The Photograph of a Black Eye.

James Bracken of 87 West Third street, and William Higgins, a saloon keeper, of 195 West Third street, quarrelled on Sept. 25 last, and Bracken received a very black eye. Higgins was not arrested until yesterday, when he was brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Bracken's eye had quite recovered, and in order to show how bad its condition had been, he produced a photograph taken immediately after the assault. It represented Mr. Bracken dressed in his best clothes, and with a boutonniere in his buttonhole. His mouth were a sweet smirk and one eye was in a dreadful condition, being completely closed and highly colored. Justice Smith examined the portrait critically and said it was a lovely eye. The defendant said that Bracken had offered to settle for $25. Justice Smith replied that if Bracken had begun that way he had better continue by a suit. Higgins was discharged on his own recognizance.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Oct. 22.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000s).

100 U. S. 5s, '81, c	101	12 U. S. 4½s, '91, r	110½
2 U. S. 6s, '81, c	104¼	12 U. S. 4½s, '91, c	110½
6 U. S. 6s, '81, r	104¾	50 U. S. 4s, c	109

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

1 Alb. & Sus. 2d	106½	10 M. & S. P. gold	122@124
1 Am. Dock & Imp. as	111	2 M. & St. P. 1st,	121
2 Bos. H. & E. 1st	114¾	L. & M.	
16 Bur., C. R. & N.	96¾	21 M. & St. P. 1st,	
40 Ches. & O. sc. B.	72⅛	H. & D.	112¾@113½
4 Chic. & Alt. 1st	125	48 Mil. & St. P.	
10 C. B. & Q.	118	consols	119@118¾
1 Ch. & N.W. g.c.	121½	132 M. & St. P. 1st s	M. D. 103
70 Can. So. 1st	97	46 Met. El. 1st,	103¾@103
8 Cent. P. g.	113¾½	15 Mob. & O. 1st def.	80¾
1 Cen. Pac. C. A. O.	105	5 Mob. & O. 2d def.	50
13 C., C. & I. C. 1st,		1 Mich. Cen. 7s	128
7 D. Cooper, sup.	95	10 N. J. Cen. con. as	108¾
15 C., Al. & Chic.	45	2 Nat. Pac. 1st,	86¼@86
10 Ch. & E. Ill. inc.	94	511 N. Y., L. E. & W.	
5 Den. & R. G. 1st,	109¾	2d 6s	94¼@93¾
16 Den. & R. G. 1st		35 N. Y. El. 1st,	113¾
cons.	100@100¼	10 N. Y. Cent. 1st c.	112
4 Erie cons. 1st,	122¾	21 Ohio Cen. inc.	58¾@57
2 Ill. & So. Bas'v,	109	5 Ohio & M. 1st, sp.	114¼
14 Ills. & N. Con.		20 St. L. & S. E.	50
West. D. 1st,	106¾	3 Peninsular 1st,	120
10 Ho. & Tex. Cen.	93	2 Pac. of Mo. 1st,	107¾
M. L. 2d	114	60 Pen., Dec. & Ev.	
10 Ind., Bl. & W. 1st,	76¾	inc.	73@72
5 Ind., Bl. & W. 2d	63¾	25 Rome, W. & O.	
8 Iron Mt., Ark. B.	107¾	1st	73@72½
14 Iron Mt. 1st pf.	107¾	5 Rutland Marble	40
6 Iron Mt. 1st pf.		5 Sou. Pac. Cal. 1st	98¾
inc.	89@88¾	4 So. Pac. of Mo. 1st	103¾
12 Iron Mt. 2d pf.	56