STATE DEMOCRATS.

Revolt Against Governor Robinson's Renomination Plan.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAYS.

No Departure from the Standard of "Reform."

INTERESTING STATEMENTS

Views of Ex-Lieutenant Governor Beach, W. A. Beach and Others.

Significant Opposition from an Old Canal Commissioner.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, Sept. 10, 1877.

The excitement here over the meeting of the Democratic State Convention to-morrow is very great, although but a few members have arrived. D. Magone, Jr., and Allen C. Beach represent the points of interest as representing the two factions. Magone is generally conceded to be favorable to the old ticket because he is employed by Fairchild in the prosecution of most of the canal cases. Otherwise, it is said, he would favor a change, as he is known to have expressed his disapprobation of Bigelow as an old drone on the Canal Investigating Commission. But he is generally classed as an old ticket man, and, having Apgar to coach him, has not, so far, ventured upon an interview. He holds open house to-night and has a variety of visitors, most of whom are State hall clerks.

Allen C. Beach is, however, the chief centre of attraction. His rooms to-night are crowded by a solid delegation of new ticket men, among them such old, unswerving democrats as Judge Charles Holmes and Congressman Mayhew, of Schoharie; William Purcell, Canal Commissioner Walrath, Parker Williams, of Columbia; Mayor Glowacke, Elmore P. Ross, W. A. Poncher and others. The sentiment as expressed by these men seems to be entirely in favor of a change in the old ticket, if not a new one entirely.

William Purcell, of Rochester, said he had conversed with a great many people in the western part of the State, and believed Bigelow could not, under any circumstances, be nominated again by a democratic convention, or elected if nominated. Of the sixty democratic papers in the State forty-six were positively against him and Fairchild. Mr. George Moss, of Watertown, had the same experience to tell. Treasurer Ross, one of the present State officers, says distinctly to-night that his declination is ready rather than he should be any obstacle in the way of a new ticket. Generally speaking, it looks rather stormy for the old ticket. As to the time and place, either Syracuse or Albany, and either October 3 or 10 will be decided upon for the meeting of the Convention.

The struggle now in progress is between the former leaders of the democratic party and the more modern or Tilden-reform men. The former argue that there is no necessity for a continuance of the struggle between men who sympathized with the so-called Canal Ring and the Tildenites, and they ask that the local "bloody shirt" of this State ("canal reform") shall be buried out of sight, never again to be flaunted in the faces of democrats who have always worked for and voted with the democratic party. On the other hand, it is alleged by those in power that, unless they are permitted to keep control, the old time canal ring will resume its sway and a reign of fraud be inaugurated exceeding in magnitude that of any on record in this State. Your correspondent has conversed with some of the present officials here, and their opinions will prove of interest at this time:—

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S VIEWS.

Governor Robinson said that he was earnestly in favor of the reforms inaugurated in the State two years ago. They were in the direct line of what he had always contended for in the Legislature—Comptroller's office, Canal Board and Constitutional Commission. He was nominated two years ago for Comptroller because of his well known record in regard to such reforms. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination for Governor, in his inaugural speech, in his annual message, in all his veto messages having any relation to that subject he had committed himself as strongly as language could to carrying out, to the utmost of his ability, the reforms and economies referred to. The results of the efforts of the State administration, including all the State officers, are before the public in the large reduction of expenses and in a greatly decreased State debt. The corresponding reduction of the burden of taxation, the arresting of frauds and plunder of the canals, the elevation of the tone of integrity and morality in the discharge of public duties; the breaking up of the corrupt influences of the lobby, which formerly surrounded the Legislature and all the departments, followed the reform movement.

KEEP THE PRESENT STATE OFFICERS IN POWER.

The Governor continued, saying that he wished to see this good work go on without interruption and to have the democratic party fully and strongly committed to it in the future as in the past. In this view he believed it wise and every way desirable that the present State officers should be renominated, not on account of any claims which they have, nor for any personal preference which he had, but because they have been faithfully and efficiently engaged in carrying on the work of economy and reform for the past two years. These officers are familiar with the work; their action has given great satisfaction to the public, and it would be doing what every prudent man would do in the conduct of his own business to continue them in this important service. The setting aside of the State officers who are now discharging their duties so well, and without any stain on their records, would be apt to produce the impression that the standard of reform is sought to be departed from by the democratic leaders.

BUSINESS-LIKE ADMONITION.

In conclusion, Governor Robinson said:—"My wishes in this respect are precisely what they would be if I was in private life. I ask no more consideration for them than I do for those of every well meaning member of the democratic party. I hope and expect that the democracy of the different counties will send to the Convention their wisest and best men, who will look over the whole field with calm and fair deliberation and do what in their judgment ought to be done under all the circumstances; and by their action I shall abide. With regard to a new ticket I am wholly unable to express an opinion, as I have no knowledge or information as to what names would be placed upon it."

In the selection of delegates the Governor said he should not attempt to interfere, dictate or control; he could not if he would, and he would not if he could.

MR. APGAR'S OPINIONS.

In a conversation with acting Secretary of State Apgar to-day that gentleman stated to your representative that he favored the renomination of the present State officials, whose terms of office will expire with the present year, because the demand for a change in the ticket comes from members of the party who have opposed from the very beginning the reforms inaugurated by ex-Governor Tilden, and which have been so well carried out by the men whom he selected to aid him in the great work of reform. These same opposing men have tested their strength on several occasions, and have been overwhelmingly defeated in several successive conventions, and it is hardly fair for them now to assume to speak for the whole democracy of the State, and to proclaim their wishes to be the real sentiment of the party.

VIEWS OF EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ALLEN C. BEACH—HE BELIEVES IN A CHANGE OF STATE OFFICERS.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 8, 1877.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach, the most prominent democratic candidate for the office of Secretary of State, was to-day called upon by the HERALD correspondent in reference to the coming State campaign. In response to the queries of your representative Mr. Beach said:—

"In my judgment the Democratic State Convention will not renominate all the State officers whose terms expire this year. Upon this point the democracy is fixed, determined and unalterable. When Mr. Tilden, on the eve of his departure for Europe, gave to the public his opinion that the sentiment of the people was drifting toward a new ticket, he evinced his usual sagacity and gave utterance to the feelings and wishes of nearly every democrat in the State. In the country the men who favored the nomination of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency are most pronounced in favor of a new ticket. The reason is that Mr. Tilden clearly intimated in the interview to which I refer, the wisdom of and the popular demand for a change, and they have great confidence in his judgment. Then, again, they, in common with all democrats feel that they have been cheated out of the Presidency and desire to administer a fitting rebuke to the guilty party at the first and every opportunity, and they believe that this can be best accomplished by the nomination of a fresh ticket composed of well known, trusted and efficient democrats. I do not see any foundation for a claim that a failure to renominate is a condemnation. The latest precedents as well as public sentiment favor a single term, and the Secretary of State, as I understand, declines a renomination."

CORRESPONDENT—Your name, Mr. Beach, is prominently mentioned in connection with the office of Secretary of State; do you seek such a nomination?

Mr. BEACH—As to my candidacy it started, so far as I know, spontaneously and has not been forwarded at my solicitation. I believe that every man's services belong to his country, and that while office should not be sought it should not be refused without a controlling reason for the refusal. I have entire confidence in the wisdom of the Democratic State Convention, and whether its decision shall be for renomination or for a partial or entire change, I shall acquiesce and do all I can to give the ticket so nominated the largest possible majority.

WHY FAIRCHILD, VAN BUREN AND BIGELOW ARE DISLIKED IN MADISON COUNTY—INTERESTING FACTS FROM AN OLD CANAL COMMISSIONER—W. A. BEACH TALKS—DICTATION DISLIKED.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 8, 1877.

In Madison county, the home of the Fairchilds, considerable political interest has lately developed. Since Governor Robinson has been "heard from" this interest has pointed itself in antagonism to the renomination this fall on the State ticket of at least three men, Bigelow, Van Buren and Fairchild. Strange to say Bigelow and Van Buren are spoken of more kindly by Madison county democrats, who affiliate with Canal Commissioner Walrath and other leading men in that section, than is Attorney General Fairchild. It is entirely safe to say that ten to one of the democratic lawyers and leaders in that section have made up their minds not to swallow Mr. Fairchild again, at least if active preparatory work in the selection of delegates to the Convention will help them.

A CANAL COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

As one of the old canal commissioners said to-day:—"What has the boy done, what ability has the boy developed to commend himself to the suffrages of those who know him best? To my knowledge he never had a case of any importance in this county. We swallowed the whole trie once when sugar coated with Tilden and reform, but to ask us to take those pills uncovered is a little too much for our stomachs."

CORRESPONDENT—Is that the popular sentiment here in regard to the renomination of the present State officers?

COMMISSIONER—That is the sentiment in regard to those I have named. We believe in the coming Convention—and, mind you, we'll act on that belief too—that delegates have some rights that politicians are bound to respect. Delegates will name the ticket this fall. What do I mean by that? Just this:—Two years ago the majority of the present State officers were forced upon the ticket by the Reform clamor and the wish of Mr. Tilden.

CORRESPONDENT—What do the democrats think of Governor Robinson's expressed wish to have the whole ticket renominated?

COMMISSIONER—Oh, that amounts to little save to incite rebellion. Tilden used to dictate; but when it comes to Robinson, he's quite another man. So far as I have been able to learn, and I have talked with about every leading man in this section, we'd rather have a clean new ticket.

CORRESPONDENT—What are the reasons which induce the demand for change?

COMMISSIONER—We ask it because the present State officers are not as much representatives of the party as they are of an individual. The person who brought them into political existence has retired to private life, and he has not bequeathed his personal admirers to the democratic party as representative men, and if he had done so the party would not regard the gift as exceedingly valuable. The Secretary of State has acted as if he thanked God he was not as other men. Coming fresh to us as a republican member of the Canal Investigating Commission he has not affiliated, his notions were crude and he has disgusted life-long democrats. The only thing that ever pushed little Charley Fairchild into political existence was his father's influence as attorney for the New York Central Railroad. It was a regular trade. Pratt and Brown, of Syracuse, got the legal work of the Central road in that section, and by a little urging, it is understood from Governor Seymour, whose niece Charley married, Judge Pratt swallowed Charley and himself became Assistant Attorney General. That's the whole thing in a nutshell. We want a man for Attorney General who is a democrat of recognized ability and standing, whose opinions and judgment are not made to order, but will gain the respect of even our opponents. If we want to save our self respect we have got to put a new man in as Attorney General.

VAN BUREN AND BIGELOW.

CORRESPONDENT—Well, how is it about Mr. Van Buren?

COMMISSIONER—Tilden selected him because he thought he could weld him to his own political fortunes. Democrats who are familiar with his inefficiency don't want him again.

CORRESPONDENT—Suppose these three men that you name—Boydon, Fairchild and Van Buren—are dropped from the next ticket, what would be the result?

COMMISSIONER—That depends a good deal on who is put in the place. With some good, efficient democrats in these positions on the ticket it would be a gain to us of 10,000 votes! We can sweep the State with such men as Allen C. Beach or Judge Wheadon, in place of Bigelow and Judge Pratt, or Senator Schoonmaker; or William A. Poncher or J. T. Spriggs in place of Charley Fairchild. Then give us Van R. Richmond or McClellan in place of little Van Buren, and we can be respected by democrats once more. I have voted the straight democratic ticket forty years, and during that time I have voted against those who are clamoring to rule the democratic party.

CORRESPONDENT—Can you give any reasons why Governor Robinson wishes the renomination of the old ticket?

COMMISSIONER—As far as these three are concerned I can. They have teased the old man for his executive indorsements, and he, knowing that he could always rely upon twisting them to his purpose, gave it. Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer don't have any exalted opinion of Bigelow. As near as I can learn from a member of the Canal Board, who was present on a certain occasion, the democratic Governor said:—"Mr. Bigelow, you have, by your remarks, demonstrated your utter unfitness to sit as a member of this Board." Yes, sir, you can set the leading democrats of this section down as being one hundred to one against the renomination of the old ticket.

WILLIAM A. BEACH FAVORS RENOMINATION.

Meeting Mr. W. A. Beach, a member of the Democratic State Committee, I asked him what he thought of the idea of nominating a new ticket for State officers this fall:—

Mr. BEACH—Personally my friendship for Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Fairchild compels me to favor their renomination or the renomination of the whole old ticket. For this personal reason I may labor for the old ticket; otherwise I should have no objection to a new deal, provided the selections were in harmony with the management of the party and its principles for the last three campaigns. My objection to the new ticket, as advanced by the press generally, is that it is to be composed of old leaders whose negligence or whose complicity with the Ring element made necessary the stand taken by Mr. Tilden. But in any event I shall labor more through the coming canvass and at its inception for the principles of the party than for the advancement of any particular men. I don't know how it may be with others, but as far as I am concerned I shall support only those who are in complete harmony with a policy of both Governors Tilden and Robinson; but I hardly believe the idea of Tilden and reform will enter this canvass. The idea will be to keep good the record the party has made without any reference to whether the candidate supported Mr. Tilden or not.

RANK AND FILE SENTIMENT.

In democratic circles generally political matters have received little attention until within the last week or two. Of course, I exclude from the list of the inattentive those who hold office by the will of the Canal Board. The rank and file of the party here have not taken, until lately, enough interest in politics to sustain a five minutes' excited discussion. Said a workingman to your correspondent to-night:—

"I don't think the party in this section cared much one way or the other about the renomination of the present State officials until the announcement came from Albany that the 'present State ticket must be renominated.' That's what they said and that's the way in which they put it!"

"What is the objection to the present State officers?"

"Well, as I intimated, one objection is the manner in which this thing has been done at Albany. This idea of dictation, to speak right out, is just what the party rebels against. The tail has wagged the dog long enough around here. If Governor Robinson had kept his mouth shut he would have stood a much better chance in this section. It is his attempt to bulldoze this thing through which has turned men against him who would have otherwise allowed things to go by default."

"What proportion of the democratic party in this section feels in that way?"

"That's the sentiment of ninety-nine out of every hundred democrats here. Nearly every democrat who has been identified as a leader is in favor of a new ticket. Of course the rank and file have not thought much about the question, but those who manipulate the great body of voters are thoroughly aroused to the situation of things, and are determined that the tail of this animal must be joined to the rear, where it belongs."

"Is Mr. Tilden in any way connected with this state of feeling?"

"Yes, he does enter as a remote factor. Mr. Tilden was very cordially supported and warmly commended until the State Convention two years ago. But at that Convention he antagonized the democratic party here by his too evident attempt to create a Tilden party."

HOW IT WAS DONE.

"Can you give me the details of Mr. Tilden's manipulation at which you hint?"

"Democrats were never really in favor of Robinson and company, especially the 'company.' They were never selected by the Convention."

"Then how were they nominated?"

"The slate was made up in Albany and forced down the throats of the Convention against the better judgment of the large majority of the delegates. The Congressman who used Tilden's whip and spur at that time ought to have been in better business; that's the only thing he has done to smirch his good name. He was closeted at the Vanderbilt and sent for the leading delegates. The great argument used at that time was everybody who wouldn't vote for Robinson and company would be stigmatized as in favor of the Canal Ring against Mr. Tilden."

"You mean to say delegates were whipped in through that fear?"

"That's precisely what I mean. The idea of 'Tilden and reform'—excuse the use of such effete terms—had some potency two years ago. Men were afraid of opposing anything that even squinted in that direction. As I said before, we felt all right toward Mr. Tilden until he attempted to force us into the support of a ticket evolved from his own inner consciousness or his own inner cussedness; I don't know which."

"Is there any other reason for this opposition to the democratic slate?"

"Certainly. We feel that this is not a democratic slate. The majority of these incumbents were not known by the party as democrats until they were suggested as candidates. Everybody felt this in the Convention two years ago, but the magic word 'reform,' and the eloquence of the Senator from Utica defeated better judgment and did not permit of a sober second thought. That democrat saw the point who said, after the Convention was over:—

"'Come, boys, let's go over to the Vanderbilt and take a drink. The democrats have carried this Convention by a majority of one.'

"He meant the democrats were only one ahead of the republicans on the ticket, and his point was well taken. The party feels that these men have never been known as democrats, and there is no knowing where they may be now."

I have talked with a large number of other democrats, and the expression is entirely frank and open against a renomination of any of the present officials. Ex-Attorney General Pratt says but little about present complications. Of course the present State Committeeman in this section, William A. Beach, will make as strong a fight as possible, but the trouble is he cannot rally any followers of note. The reform bubble has burst, and the old Canal Ring men are again coming to the front. There is really serious talk of superseding Beach by Dr. Denison. Unless things assume a different shape delegates will be sent from here in favor of new State officers—possibly Allen C. Beach as Secretary of State. There is also some talk about putting Judge Pratt forward again as Attorney General if he would be willing to accept. He has not yet been consulted in the matter, but his selection would gratify a large number of residents here.

STATE LABOR CONVENTION.

PLATFORM ADOPTED AND TICKET NOMINATED BY THE WORKINGMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA—SMALL ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 10, 1877.

The State Labor Convention assembled in Barr's Hall, in this city, at ten o'clock this morning, and was in secret session up to ten o'clock to-night. The Convention resolved to exclude all who are not heart and soul in the movement. The delegates numbered about thirty, all told, and these represented labor organizations in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Scranton, Reading and Allentown. More than usual caution was exercised to debar any newspaper reporters from entering the room where the meetings were held, and any attempt made to gain admission proved a failure.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Thomas W. Spurr, of Schuylkill county, was chosen chairman of the Convention, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to draft a platform. A strong effort was made by the greenback men of this vicinity to have the labor men adopt a platform to be submitted to the Greenback County Convention, which meets in this city to-morrow, but the labor men obstinately refused to have anything to do with them, and expressed their determination to nominate a full ticket and adopt their own platform. The idea was, however, to nominate a ticket acceptable to the greenback men, but the latter will not accept it, because of the platform on which it is placed.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform is rather an elaborate document, and consists of fifteen resolutions, of which the following is a brief synopsis:—

The post calls for the abolition of the national banking system, the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act of 1875 and the issuing of a currency by the government based upon the wealth of the whole nation.

The second considers eight hours a nominal day's work, and favors legal punishment for all violations.

The third favors sanitary inspections of all conditions of labor, means of subsistence and dwellings included.

The fourth favors the enactment of wholesome and permanent tariff laws for the encouragement and protection of American industries against foreign labor and capital.

The fifth calls for the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics in all States, as well as by the national government.

The sixth favors equalization of taxes.

The seventh favors the abolishment of the contract system in municipal, State and national work.

The eighth condemns convict labor contracts.

The ninth makes careless or neglectful employers responsible for injuries to employés.

The tenth demands the reservation of public lands for actual settlers.

The eleventh calls for the establishment of courts of arbitration to settle labor disputes.

The twelfth demands compulsory education.

The thirteenth calls for the abolition of all conspiracy laws.

The fourteenth favors gratuitous education in all educational institutions.

The fifteenth recommends the principles of co-operation, distributive and productive.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

The following nominations were made by the Convention at a late hour to-night:—

For Supreme Judge—Judge William L. Elwell, of Columbia county.

Auditor General—John M. Davis, Pittsburg.

State Treasurer—James L. Wright, of Philadelphia.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS AT THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD—OSSIPEE ORDERED TO NEW YORK—INJURY TO THE PHLOX.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, Sept. 10, 1877.

Naval Constructor Bousch and Chief Engineer Sewell left to-night by orders of the department to inspect the condition of the steamer Puritan, building at Chester, Pa.

A board of civil engineers will convene at the yard on Wednesday to locate a wet dock to store the iron clad fleet in fresh water.

The steamer Ossipee, Commander Breeze, dropped down to the Roads to-day ordered to New York.

The United States steamer Phlox was so injured by running down and sinking the schooner Clara, in Hampton Roads, on Friday night, that her stern will have to be taken out.

CONSTITUTION EN ROUTE FOR ANNAPOLIS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept 10, 1877.

The frigate Constitution, with the midshipmen from the Naval Academy, sailed to-day at noon for Annapolis.

EXAMINATION OF COMMODORES FOR PROMOTION—ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1877.

A special board to examine commodores in the United States navy preparatory to promotion to rear admirals, and consisting of Rear Admirals John Rodgers, C. R. P. Rodgers and John C. Howell, is in session at the Navy Department. Commodores Ammen, Nichols and Wyman are under examination.

ORDERS.

Paymaster John H. Stevenson is ordered to the New York Navy Yard, relieving Paymaster A. J. Clark, who is ordered to settle accounts.

KILLED BY A HORSE CAR.

Coroner Simms empanelled a jury yesterday to hold an inquest over the body of Mr. Robert C. Young, who was run over and killed by a horse car on the Vanderbilt avenue line, Brooklyn, at a late hour on Saturday night last. The inquest will not be held till the latter part of the week. Captain Campbell, of the Tenth precinct police, who has been investigating the mysterious circumstances attending the sad affair, learned that at about ten o'clock on Saturday night the deceased, who was under the influence of liquor at the time, rode up on a Smith street car to the corner of Ninth street and Seventh avenue, where he got off. The Vanderbilt avenue car ran over Mr. Young shortly after eleven o'clock, on Ninth avenue, near First street. The driver, Martin Helmstead, and the conductor of the latter car, Walter Power, admit that at the latter point they felt the car jolt violently as the wheels went over some obstacle, but they heard no outcry and failed to inquire as to the character of the obstruction. The conductor and the driver, who were arrested, were released yesterday by Coroner Simms, who fixed their bail at the sum of $1,500 in each case. President Culver, of the Vanderbilt Avenue Railroad, stated at the Coroner's office that on Saturday night last several conductors and drivers say they saw two men and a woman in the vicinity of the spot where the body was found, which is one of the most lonely points on the road, there being no gas lamps in that vicinity. The police are of the opinion that the unfortunate gentleman attempted to get on the car, which was an open one, and grasped for one of the uprights, but that the curtains being buttoned down he missed his hold and fell beneath the wheels.

RETURN OF THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Theodore Tilton, accompanied by his son Carroll, returned to his home in Brooklyn, from a tour of Europe, on last Saturday. He left his daughters, Misses Florence and Alice, in Stuttgart, Germany, where they will remain for a year or more, the former named young lady to continue her studies at the Conservatory of Music, and Miss Alice to pursue her search for knowledge at the Art School.

DOWN WITH TAMMANY.

Organization of the "Opposition" Democracy at Cooper Institute.

CENTRALIZATION OF POWER CONDEMNED.

A Series of Forcible Resolutions—Speech of Mr. Ira Shafer.

The General Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy held a meeting last evening in Cooper Institute, presided over by Mr. Ira Shafer, for the purpose of reorganizing the party. Emanuel B. Hart, chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order and nominated as temporary officers Ira Shafer as chairman and John D. Coughlin and Adolph Sanger as secretaries.

Mr. Shafer then took the chair and addressed the committee as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I am more than pleased again to meet you for the purpose of organizing for the coming political campaign. Naturally, we are led to inquire, why organize? Organize for what campaign? There is, we are told, an organization within the county purely democratic, large and liberal enough in all respects to make room for us all, and we are told it is our duty as democrats to follow its lead, train in its ranks and identify ourselves with it. This organization is known the world over as Tammany Hall. I will describe its origin, its history, its crimes. All men know them. They are as familiar as household words. Whether under a Tweed or a Kelly, Tammany Hall is substantially the same. Its leaders change now and then, but it remains the same. It can no more change its odious character than can the leopard change its spots. To plunder the treasury, to rob the taxpayers, to trample the poor into the dust and to misgovern this great city, are among the most familiar of its great crimes. But, as I before remarked, I will not describe them. Here, in New York, it wearies an audience to listen to an enumeration of them. But it will not be unprofitable to state briefly why we are organizing. Tammany Hall says she is organizing to redress the wrongs inflicted upon the democracy of the country by reason of Mr. Tilden being cheated out of the Presidency. Is she sincere in this? She opposed him when delegates were selected in State Convention to go to St. Louis; she opposed him until the meeting of the National Convention, and there she declared his inability to carry this State, if nominated, and she gave him anything but a warm, hearty support at the polls. It is safe to say that we are not preparing to fight any such battle as the last Presidential contest; it is not one of the issues which we propose to submit to the voters of this city in the coming contest.

TAMMANY HALL AND GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

Tammany Hall says it is the duty of all good democrats to stand by Governor Robinson. Is she sincere in this? Tammany opposed his nomination for Governor bitterly, and to-day is earnestly opposing the wishes of His Excellency in the matter of the renomination of the present State officers. Tammany says "elect a democratic legislature and it will put in execution such measures of reform as will protect the interests of the entire people of this city and of this State." Tammany is careful not to enumerate the measures of reform she proposes for this city. She well knows she dare not undertake to enumerate them unless she would make herself a laughing stock for even the Tammanyites. Reform bills passed the last Legislature; we all know what they were and that they were real, solid reform bills, and demanded by three-fourths of the voting population of the city; they went to the Governor, and Tammany, and she alone, opposed them; and the Governor, I am sorry to say, so far forgot his duty as to submit to the views of the enemies of the interests of this city and vetoed the reform measures; and not only this, he so far forgot the dignity belonging to his high office, that he insulted the majority of the voters of this city by going to Tammany's public hall to receive her thanks for his vetoes of the people's reform measures. The Governor must now appreciate Tammany's sincerity. She opposed his nomination because that great and good man, Mr. Tilden, was believed to favor him. When he listened to her siren song and vetoed the bills which would have shorn her of most of her power, if not destroyed her, she warmly embraced him. Now that he desires to continue in office the present high toned and incorruptible State officers, in order to complete work of reform inaugurated by his illustrious predecessor, Tammany Hall strikes hands naturally enough with every thief in the land to overthrow the Governor; to seize upon the State government, and thus establish her dominion as completely throughout the State as it is established here.

COMPTROLLER KELLY'S POWER.

Mr. Shafer here called attention to the immense power wielded by Mr. Kelly by virtue of his office of Comptroller of the city, and asked:—"Is it fair to put upon him, if willing, the awful responsibility of carrying $30,000,000 in one pocket and Tammany Hall, honest though she be, in the other? If he is willing to attempt to perform this difficult feat for any considerable length of time, as an act of humanity to him and as a matter of interest to ourselves, will it not become our duty to relieve him by legislative enactment? And in that event, how useful may become the votes, in the Legislature, of a delegation sold against Tammany Hall. Two years ago Tammany reduced the wages of the laborer to $1 60 a day; to-day she has thrown them out of employment and they are left to starve or beg. This is no claptrap; with my eyes have I seen and with my ears have I heard. If Tammany had not defeated the measures of last winter, in the simple items of reduction of salaries and city expenses alone a sufficient sum would have been saved to have given employment to those now starving upon our public works and in repaving and repairing our much neglected streets. In another respect let us make no mistake. Drive Tammany Hall from the Board of Aldermen. This, as we all understand, is of vital importance to us. Let Purroy, if in the Board at all, belong to an insignificant minority. In short, defeat every nominee of Tammany Hall from the highest to the lowest.

DEFEAT TAMMANY AT ALL ODDS.

It is high time that those residing in this city begin to understand and protect their own interests. We are more interested, if possible, in municipal prosperity than in national or State politics. The wise and economical administration of our city government is of more consequence to us, in view of our past and present experience, than are the questions of the Presidency in 1880; who shall be elected State officers at the coming election or who shall be the successor of Mr. Conkling. As voters we can properly protect our municipal interests while faithfully discharging our whole duty as democrats; but, whatever may be the consequences, let us make sure of Tammany's defeat. These are a few of our reasons for organizing. How shall we accomplish these desirable results? We must combine—as we did two years ago—with each and every element in this city opposed to the one man power, and in favor of redeeming our municipal government from the tyranny and corruption of those in power. Let us unite with the Germans, the independent democracy, the republicans, the liberals, the workingmen, the "bread winners," or any other "winners," so as to make sure of Tammany's defeat. The people are ripe for this movement. The press, not subsidized by Tammany, will be with us, and her overthrow will be more signal and decisive than it was two years ago. We beat her then by 25,000; now we can beat her by 50,000. When I say we, I don't mean anti-Tammany alone; I mean all who at heart and in sentiment are opposed to her; and if all who are thus opposed to her will come out and work for her overthrow and vote against her, after the election we will again hear Mr. Kelly, the most obstinate man God ever breathed life into, lecturing the good citizens of this great city for defeating him, as he did two years ago, and hear him again saying to them:—"I have tried to give you a good government, but you would not hear me."

THE PLATFORM.

Following the chairman's address a resolution was offered and carried, empowering the chairman to appoint a committee of five to draft a set of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the organization. The committee was appointed and after a short retirement returned with the following, which were adopted:—

Whereas the Tammany Hall organization is objectionable to the democracy of this city for the following reasons:—

First—Being the offspring and the tool of a secret, oath-bound society, known as the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, which, in turn, through a lavish use of the people's money among its sachems and officers is controlled by one man who all his life has been a professional office-holder, the Tammany Hall organization is neither democratic in form nor in spirit, and therefore does not reflect the sentiments of the democracy of this city.

Second—To support this one man power $10,000,000 of the people's money are annually spent in extravagant salaries to Tammany office-holders—one-half of whom could be dispensed with without any injury to the public service.

Third—Under its administration of our city affairs, although the annual expense of the city government amounts to nearly $80,000,000, all public works are suspended, and, as a consequence, real estate languishes; many mechanics and laborers who might be employed are suffering for want of employment; shopkeepers and landlords suffer, and the growth and prosperity of the city is seriously retarded.

Fourth—Pretending to speak for the democracy of the city of New York, it uses its influence with a democratic Governor and democratic members of the Legislature to defeat all legislation tending to lessen the burdens of the people by reducing the compensation and the number of our public servants.

Fifth—The experience of the past goes to show that the concentration in the hands of one man or of a particular set of men of supreme control over the financial, judicial, legislative and other departments of our city government, such as is now placed in the hands of the acknowledged leader of Tammany Hall, is invariably attended by the most disastrous results, and should be resisted by the people.

Resolved, That, as a means of correcting these evils, we reaffirm our devotion to the principles of true democracy, as taught by Thomas Jefferson, and pledge ourselves to labor earnestly and faithfully, as members of the New York county democracy, for the destruction of the centralization of power which now exists in Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That we favor such legislation as will lessen the burdens of the people by abolishing all useless and unnecessary offices, and by bringing down to a sound business basis the salaries of those that remain; that the efforts made by the representatives of this organization in the last Legislature to reduce the taxes of this city by cutting down the exorbitant salaries of some of its officials, and by their untiring exertions in securing the passage through the Legislature of the several reform measures for this city, must receive the approbation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That this organization reiterates its adhesion to the principles of economy as expressed in those bills, and pledges itself to make said further efforts to relieve the overburdened taxpayer by reducing the salaries and abolishing the sinecures in the various departments of the city government.

Resolved, That the Tammany Hall organization, true to its instincts in favor of reckless extravagance and practising its usual deception and trickery, prevailed upon the Governor to veto those salutary measures, thus preventing a large reduction of the tax levy of this year.

Resolved, That we believe that with many of our streets in their present delapidated condition and our parks constantly needing repair, many public works could be set in operation whereby the city would be improved, the property owners benefited and much relief granted to thousands of suffering families.

Resolved, That the Tammany Hall organization is undemocratic, in that it is continually concentrating power in the hands of a few men, who, with the large emoluments received by them from the city treasury, are enabled to corrupt all departments of the public service; and by its infamous practices has become an incubus upon the great democratic party.

Resolved, That we invite the aid of all good citizens to join with us in this battle of the people against the office holders' league in Tammany Hall, and that we extend the hand of fellowship to all organizations in favor of an honest and economical administration of city affairs.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

A committee of one from each Assembly district (previously appointed for the purpose) reported the following names of permanent officers:—Ira Shafer, Chairman; Richard Dougherty, Vice President; Denis McMahon, Treasure; rJohn F. Coghlan and Adolph Sanger, Secretaries. The committee's report was adopted, and after the secretary had given notice of a meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held on Thursday evening next, the meeting adjourned.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

For months past the case of Austin Leake has been a bone of contention in the Fifth Assembly district. A committee met yesterday at No. 130 Prince street, who held that Leake was faithful to his duties as president of the association, and that as an officer and a gentleman he discharged his duties faithfully. They were at daggers' ends with the committee that had previously favored the expulsion of Leake from the association. The committee who acted yesterday on Mr. Leake's case was as follows:—Wolfgang Kuffner, Emil A. Kliebe and Joseph Dwyer. The committee investigated the charges preferred against Mr. Leake and took his own testimony, as follows:—

Mr. Austin Leake, president of the organization for the last five years and prior to that treasurer, makes the statement under oath that the association is indebted to him, and that the items furnished by John H. Brady in the charges against him are in a great measure false; that $622, as charged, never came to his hands, and that the $1,050 from Alderman DeVries has never been paid, and the statement is an invention, and that neither General McCook nor any other person ever furnished property or furniture and is not indebted to the association.

The next regular meeting of the association will take place next Thursday evening, at which time the report of the committee will be submitted.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

HOW THE ASSOCIATION ACTED UPON THE RESIGNATIONS OF FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The Republican Association of the Thirteenth Assembly district met last evening in Liberty Hall, West Sixteenth street, for the purpose of receiving the resignations of the federal officers connected with the association who deemed it their duty to comply with the order of President Hayes. Judge Gedney, of the Eighth Judicial district, was called to preside. After the secretary had read the minutes of the preceding meeting and the names of some half dozen applicants for membership were submitted, the principal business of the evening came up on the presentation of letters of resignation from the principal officers of the association. At first there was an inclination to dispose of the resignations without reading them, and a readiness to adjourn in unseemly haste, as if the business proper before the meeting was very distasteful; but two or three gentlemen "on the left" succeeded in preventing a stampeede, and the resignations were read and submitted with deliberation. It was quite evident that the association as an association would not be guilty of placing itself in opposition to the President's order; yet the spirit of the meeting in its proceedure, more than in its words, was clearly far from indorsing it with the heartiness that indicates a popular measure.

The following resignations were read:—Charles Blackie, president; George Garby, first vice president; Hugh Gardner, treasurer; Peter Carley and George M. Gardner, inspectors of elections. The resignations were accepted, and to take effect when their successors were qualified.

RESIGNATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Several of the officers added to their resignation of office also the resignation of membership of the association, and that called up immediately the true feeling of the association, and the motion that "the resignations be not accepted" gave way to an amendment "placing that part of the resignations referring to membership on the table." The following six members sent in their resignations:—John W. Marshall, Henry R. Adee, Samuel Cole, John A. Meek, George A. Blackley and James G. Armstrong. Quite a number of other office-holders had sent in their resignations to the President, but the documents were elsewhere.

"Alderman" Dayton wanted to speak and explain his position, and he was willing to abide by the decision of the association, whether he was called upon to tender his resignation to the association. An unwelcome voice from the back of the hall suggested that Mr. Dayton should resign his office, and to that a brother on the opposite side of the hall requested the speaker to "shut up your mouth;" and Mr. Dayton became eloquent, spoke of his association with the republican party from its incipiency and the services it had been his pride to render, and he could not conceive it was the purpose of President Hayes to take away the political right of any citizen and tell him that because he was the holder of a federal office he should have henceforth no interest in the success of the republican party. He did not want to be found in opposition to the administration, neither did he design to desert his post nor skulk away from the discharge of his duty, and he craved the verdict of the association. He had been honored with the election of delegate from the Republican Association of the Thirteenth district to the Central Committee, and he was proud of his position and wanted still to honor the confidence reposed in him; yet if the association said resign he was prepared to now tender his resignation. Hearty applause followed, and immediately the association expressed by motion that Mr. Dayton should stay where he was. The members are said to be more than five hundred and fifty altogether; but the hall last night contained a much larger number of respectable citizens.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICEHOLDERS—HOW THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER IS SET AT DEFIANCE.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association convened last night at No. 230 Third avenue to reorganize in obedience to the recent civil service order, which prohibited federal employés taking active part in political clubs, caucuses or conventions. The Sixteenth Assembly district is an old democratic stronghold, and the number of active politicians belonging to the republican party are principally confined to federal office holders and those who aspire to office. At the meeting last night, when the secretary proceeded to read the resignations, several of the gentlemen whose names figured on the list objected to the resignations being made public. Dr. Moorhead urged the reading of the names, and after considerable wrangling the secretary proceeded, but out of consideration for those who opposed it he slurred over the names in such a rapid undertone that no one except those who were in the secret understood a word of what he was saying. The association were practicing that popular game of beating his satanic majesty around the stump; they wished to comply with the letter, but not with the spirit of the obnoxious Civil Service order. At their previous meeting the list of resignations had been sent in, but as the Secretary found it convenient to be absent they were laid over till last night. Michael Cregan, a United States deputy marshal, has been in open rebellion to the President's order, as he said last night, "I run this association; what we do here is n