ANOTHER BOLT.

Commissioners French and Wheeler Abandon the Police Board.

DISGRACEFUL WRANGLING.

Not in Favor of Reputable Democrats as Inspectors.

MORRISON'S CLEVER TACTICS

Tammany's Mandamus Proceedings Before the Supreme Court.

Police Headquarters presented a lively scene yesterday morning in anticipation of the renewal of the fight for political supremacy by the republican and democratic members of the Board of Police Commissioners. The deadlock over the appointment of election inspectors was the sole topic of conversation among the hundreds of loungers who filled the halls and corridors of the buildings waiting for the arrival of the official gladiators. Numerous rumors were rife regarding strategic movements made by the Commissioners to counteract the charges made by Mayor Cooper and to avoid the issue of a writ of mandamus by the Supreme Court. One of these reports, which was generally accepted as correct, was to the effect that the Commissioners, after adjourning yesterday afternoon, held an informal meeting, at which it was mutually agreed that concessions were to be made by both sides in order that the deadlock might be broken. The anti-Tammany men were in high glee over the firmness of Commissioners MacLean and Morrison, while the republicans seemed puzzled to know whether to laugh or cry. The Tammany braves, however, betrayed a feeling of timidity that has long been a stranger in their ranks.

Soon it was whispered around that the Commissioners were in the building, and shortly after ten o'clock Messrs. Wheeler, French and Morrison walked into the Board room, where Mr. MacLean was already installed in the president's chair. The worn-out appearance of the men of the day previous was replaced by evidences of rest and refreshment. All parties seemed to consider the Wednesday night's sleep a point gained. The Commissioners sauntered about the room for some time, and at last Mr. French said, testily,

"Can't we go on, Mr. MacLean? I don't see the use of coming here for nothing."

"Oh, certainly, sir; I have not the slightest objection," answered Mr. MacLean, blandly, adding, in a significant tone, "if you are ready, so am I."

A number of communications were received and read by Chief Clerk Haley. Finally the passage of the department payroll was moved by Mr. French. Mr. MacLean said he had no objection to its passage, provided the first item was struck out. This item he explained was $500, the salary of Commissioner Wheeler for the month of September. He said that charges were pending against Mr. Wheeler for improperly withholding the sum of $3,000 from the city. He was therefore in favor of not paying that official for September.

"I am not prepared to vote on the question in that form, as the Corporation Counsel has not sent in his opinion, and I move that it be laid over for our next meeting."

WHEELER'S SALARY HELD BACK.

Mr. Wheeler looked appealingly at his colleague, Mr. French, who said:—"I am clearly of the opinion that Mr. Wheeler's salary ought to be paid. He has deposited $3,000 in trust with the Bank of North America, and awaits instructions as to its final disposition."

An examination of Mr. Moe, clerk of the Clothing Bureau of Equipment, revealed the fact that he had in his possession about $900, the profits on sales of cloth to policemen. Mr. MacLean claimed that he had violated the rules of the department in not turning the money over to the chief clerk and making monthly reports, and moved that Mr. Moe's salary for September be also disallowed. Mr. French flanked him by making the Equipment Bureau clerk pay the money to the chief clerk and receive his receipt for it. He then moved that the matter be dropped.

"I withdraw my motion on that point," said Mr. MacLean, "and move to exclude Mr. Wheeler's salary only."

Another hot dispute was occasioned over the proper distribution of the profits of the Bureau of Equipment. Mr. MacLean offered a resolution, which was amended by Mr. French. It was for the purpose of compelling the clerk of the Equipment Bureau to pay the profits of the department to the City Chamberlain, and to produce his receipt for the same each month before his name is placed on the payrolls. This was carried unanimously. At this point Mr. Wheeler, who seemed to be intensely interested in the disposition of his salary, broke out impatiently with——

"Come, gentlemen, I think you had better pass the payrolls, as the police captains are waiting outside for the money."

This admonition, from such a disinterested quarter, was received with a smile by Mr. MacLean. Mr. French said in a savage manner, "You never mind the payrolls; perhaps they won't be passed at all." Mr. Wheeler eyed his colleague sorrowfully, for a moment and then subsided. The police rolls were then voted on separately. All salaries, except those of the Central department, were passed. A motion was made by Mr. French to pay these salaries, but it was lost—Messrs. MacLean and Morrison voting in the negative.

"I move," said Mr. MacLean, "that the Bank of North America be directed to pay to the City Chamberlain the $3,000 alleged to have been deposited by Mr. Wheeler. I also move that the Chamberlain be directed to hold the money as a special fund in his custody until he shall receive further instructions."

"I beg that you will not insist on that motion," said Mr. French, "I know that it would be paid if you so direct, but Mr. Wheeler is acting under the advice of counsel in the matter of the charges pending against him."

"I hope you will not do it," said Mr. Wheeler.

"If that is the case," answered Mr. MacLean, "then I withdraw my motion, as I would not compel Mr. Wheeler to do otherwise than his counsel directs."

A communication was received from the Mayor in which the Board were requested to exhibit at the City Hall the minutes of their meetings since Friday last. The chief was instructed to comply with the Mayor's request as soon as possible. A period of silence ensued, which was broken by Mr. MacLean, who drew from his pocket a paper and moved that the inspectors of election for the First Assembly district be as follows:—

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Elec. Dist.	Elec. Dist.
1—David Dudley Field.	13—Edward Gaul.
2—Michael Tuomey.	14—Augustus Schell.
3—Dudley Field.	15—Benjamin F. Vosberg
4—Edward Kearney.	16—William Van Wyck.
5—August Belmont.	17—Denis Quinn.
6—William R. Bennett.	18—Henry D. Purroy.
7—Cyrus W. Field.	19—Henry L. Clinton.
8—C. Godfrey Gunther.	20—John D. Townsend.
9—Cadwallader Evans.	21—E. W. Stoughton.
10—George F. Langbein.	22—George W. Wingate.
11—Robert W. Van Wyck.	23—S. H. Turnbull.
12—Thomas J. Creamer.	24—John S. Bosworth.

The reading of these names was considered a pure joke by the Commissioners, who laughed loudly, even Mr. MacLean joining in the mirth provoked by his own motion. When the list had been read Mr. French said:—

"But, Mr. MacLean, will these men serve if we appoint them?"

"Yes, I think they will. I have personal knowledge of all the names except Cyrus W. Field and E. W. Stoughton. I am not sure of their politics."

"Well, then," said Mr. French, with a broad grin, "I move that two men with whom you are personally acquainted ought to be appointed, and that the names of Cyrus W. Field and E. W. Stoughton be substituted by those of Samuel J. Tilden and Charles F. MacLean."

This was received amid a roar of laughter and applause, as the proceedings began to assume the tone of a negro minstrel show.

"Is Mr. MacLean eligible as an inspector?" asked Mr. Morrison, jokingly.

"I think he is," replied Mr. French. "Besides, we can all testify that we know something about him personally."

The occupants of the room were again convulsed at this sally of Mr. French, whose move seemed to turn the laugh on Mr. MacLean.

"I will not vote on this question, as my name is mentioned," said Mr. MacLean.

Mr. Wheeler also refused to vote. Messrs. Morrison and French both voting "yea," the motion was carried. The whole proceeding was regarded as a piece of fun rather than as a deeply played trick, as some seemed to take it.

WANTED TO GO TO COURT.

"I move we adjourn," said Mr. French, "as I want to go to court."

"Oh, no. I think we had better stay in session all day," responded Mr. MacLean, coolly. "If an order comes from the Supreme Court we shall be able to carry it out without any delay. Let us wait, gentlemen."

"I tell you I have been ordered by the Supreme Court and His Honor the Mayor to appear before them to-day, and I will obey their mandates. Now, Mr. MacLean, allow me to go, as I havn't seen my counsel in reference to the charges pending against me."

"I won't," said Mr. MacLean, firmly.

This infuriated Mr. French, who could hardly suppress his rage as he saw the trick his wily opponent was playing him. He jumped to his feet and pounded the table excitedly.

"Do you mean," said he, "that you and your colleague intend to keep me here all day, in order that I may not be able to prepare myself to answer the charges brought against me? It's an outrage. I move that a recess be taken until six o'clock this evening, at which time we can resume the session."

"Well," said Mr. MacLean, assuming a gracious air, "I will vote for that, as you desire it, but I would rather stay in session."

A vote was taken and the motion for a recess was carried. Messrs. Wheeler and French immediately hurried from the building with their political friends, bound for the scene of the contest down town.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At six o'clock promptly Mr. MacLean was in his place, but none of the other Commissioners put in an appearance until nearly seven o'clock. Then Messrs. Wheeler and French took their seats at the table. A few minutes after Mr. Morrison entered the room, saying, sarcastically:—

"I am here in response to Mr. French's admonition."

"I sent you no admonition, sir," said Mr. French. "I informed you we were waiting as a mere act of courtesy."

"Which I could have dispensed with," was Mr. Morrison's curt reply.

At this Mr. French grew very angry, and said, hotly:—"I was informed that you were in consultation with the Mayor in your room, and therefore sent you word."

"Your informant was in error," said Mr. Morrison.

The meeting was opened by the reading of a resolution from Commissioner Wheeler as follows:—

Whereas, at the Board meeting this morning the payroll of the Central Department failing to pass by the two votes of Commissioners MacLean and Morrison, as I have reason to believe on account of the amount of my salary for the month of September being included in the amount, and not being willing to share any part of the responsibility of delaying the payment of the salaries of the employes of the Central Office for the month of September, therefore,

Resolved, That the payroll of the Central Office be passed, with the exception of the salary of D. W. C. Wheeler, for the month of September, and that action on that subject be laid upon the table for future consideration by the Board. Signed DE WITT C. WHEELER.

The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Morrison moved the adoption of a list of names for inspectors of the Second Assembly district.

"What are the politics of the men," asked Mr. Wheeler.

"Some of them are Tammany Hall," answered Mr. Morrison.

"Will you name them?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Morrison. "They are John Davis, Hugh Kane, Michael McCarthy, Nicholas Cregan, William Davis, Stephen Healey, Thomas Keene, Owen Farrel, Patrick Divver, Mortimer Sullivan and Daniel Murphy."

"Mortimer Sullivan is not a member of Tammany Hall," said Mr. Wheeler.

A short dispute ensued, and was ended by Mr. French saying, "I move the names of the list proposed by Mr. Morrison be referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections in order that he may make proper inquiries as to their fitness and to ascertain whether they belong to that great body of the democratic party to which the Supreme Court referred in its recent decision."

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Morrison.

"I mean that, as we have already selected inspectors from the smaller body, who polled 29,000 votes against 60,000 last year, I move to select the rest from the larger body, who polled 60,000; and I do it in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court."

The amendment and motion were both lost.

"Now, I want to tell a little story," said Mr. Morrison. "The name William Davis, to whom the other side objects, is on their own list."

"You said none of our names were on your list," said Mr. French.

"I didn't," angrily retorted Mr. Morrison.

"You are trying to play a tricky game," said Mr. French.

ALARMED BY A STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. Morrison next read the anti-Tammany list for the Second Assembly district. A sharp discussion took place, during which Mr. Wheeler suddenly turned to Mr. MacLean and said:—"Did you employ that stenographer to come here?"

"He has a right to come here, I suppose," evasively answered Mr. MacLean.

"That isn't an answer to his question," said Mr. French.

"Did you employ him to take notes?" asked Mr. Wheeler.

"No; but he came here at my direction."

"Oh! I thought so. I move that every Commissioner be furnished with a copy of his notes."

"I have no objection," said Mr. MacLean.

The list of inspectors was then read for the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Assembly districts. While the Sixth district was being read Mr. Wheeler began to question Mr. Morrison as to whether the parties named would serve. After asking the question on five names Mr. Morrison said:—

"I refuse to answer any more of your useless questions."

Mr. Wheeler took no notice of his remark, but went on with his interrogations, while Mr. Morrison pointed his nose in the air, closed his eyes and maintained a steady silence.

"Let the stenographer take down his answer," said Mr. Wheeler, and all the spectators giggled.

"Now that you are through," said Mr. Morrison, "I will ask the stenographer to state that after answering several questions Mr. Morrison refused to humor Mr. Wheeler's silliness."

The list was put to ballot and was lost on a tie vote. The Seventh Assembly district list for anti-Tammany was then read by Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Wheeler remarked:—"You know well that all your lists are made up of the most prominent men in the city, and not one of them will serve. These lists are submitted for a purpose I don't care anything about."

"Oh, you don't!" exclaimed Mr. Morrison, "then don't criticise."

The list for the Eighth Assembly district was next offered by Mr. Morrison. By this time the room was densly crowded with politicians, who smoked vile tobacco and applauded vigorously every tilt between the Commissioners.

A motion to pass the Eighth district list was lost.

Mr. French asked Mr. Hawley, the chief clerk, if there was any police business. On being answered in the negative, he said:—

TIRED OF THE FARCE.

"Well, gentlemen, I don't propose to sit here any longer and go through this performance. I will leave you to discuss this as long as you see fit."

Mr. Wheeler then said, as his colleague made his way from the table:—"I desire to say that I entirely agree with the views of my republican colleague. We have sat here night after night trying to appoint inspectors of elections, and it must be plain to all of us that we cannot agree on the balance of the inspectors of election to be appointed. As Mr. French has stated, this thing will be decided before the Supreme Court to-morrow. We can do what we have to do to-morrow, if necessary, just as well as to-night. I shall follow the action of my colleague and withdraw from the Board."

The two Commissioners were about to leave the room, when Mr. MacLean said, "Wait a moment." The crowd stood breathless and the reporters stood up as the President continued, "After waiting for a motion to adjourn to be voted upon you have seen fit to disregard the order of the Board ——"

"I move," said Mr. Morrison, taking no heed of the exciting scene, "that the following named persons be appointed as inspectors of election in the Ninth Assembly district."

He then read over the list and Mr. Hawley took the vote. It was announced by Mr. MacLean that there was no quorum present. A dead silence ensued, and for a few minutes nothing was done by the two Commissioners except to stare at one another.

Mr. MacLean rang a bell for an officer whom he directed to request Messrs. French and Wheeler to return.

"As we cannot proceed," said Mr. MacLean, "I move to take a recess until nine o'clock to-morrow morning." The meeting then adjourned, and a grand scramble was made by the politicians toward Messrs. MacLean and Morrison, who fled from the room hastily. It was then discovered that a committee from Tammany Hall had just arrived, too late to take any part in the fight of the Commissioners.

The scene around Mulberry street after the bolt of Commissioners French and Wheeler was indescribable. Word of the event was spread with astonishing rapidity, and soon the members of the rival political parties began to arrive in flocks. On withdrawing from the Board Messrs. Wheeler and French left the building and could not be found by the officer sent after them.

AFTER THE BOLT.

After the Police Board adjourned, owing to the action of Messrs. French and Wheeler, Commissioners MacLean and Morrison went up town and were spoken to in relation to the new aspect of affairs. They were not willing to say much on the subject, but after some consideration were not loath to admit that in their judgment the bolting Commissioners had made a very serious mistake and had placed themselves as Police Commissioners in a rather singular position. The more so as Commissioner Morrison had begun to nominate as inspectors of election democratic gentlemen of the highest possible standing in the city and many of them absolutely members of the Tammany General Committee and of the Tammany Society. Commissioner Morrison was prepared to offer no less than a thousand reputable and well known citizens, when Commissioner French bolted. Among the names in the lists in Mr. Morrison's hands were ex-Mayors Wickham, Ely and Tiemann; August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Franklin Edson, Isaac H. Reed, James M. Wenman, D. P. Morgan, Theodore Myer, Frederick Berry, F. O. Boyd, W. M. Travers, Lawrence Jerome, Jordan L. Mott, H. H. Porter, John Savage, S. S. Cox, Frederick A. Conkling, F. B. Spinola, George W. Van Schaick, Martin T. McMahon, Chas. Crary, John E. Develin, Richard O'Gorman, John McKeon, and, in fact, Mr. Morrison's list included, indiscriminately, all the leading democratic members of the Produce and Stock Exchanges, Manhattan Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club and the Tammany Society.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BOLT.

At the Democratic State Committee rooms last night the chairman of the Executive Committee is reported as having expressed immense dissatisfaction at the damaging position in which the Tammany-republican party, as he called it, had placed themselves by refusing to consider leading, lifelong and model democrats eligible as democratic inspectors of election. "Why," he is reported as having said, "Messrs. French and Wheeler asked for representatives of the great body of the democratic party for inspectors. If the names you tell me Mr. Morrison has presented are not the best representatives of this party I am vastly mistaken. Mr. French could reject them only on the ground that no one not indorsed by Mr. Kelly is a democrat." "Yes," chimed in a gentleman just from Police Headquarters, "French said that Judge Noah Davis meant by the great body of the democratic party only the delegated representatives of Tammany Hall, and that no one not on the Tammany list of inspectors represented the democratic party before the Board whether belonging to Tammany Hall or not. His claim was, simply, no one could be a fourth inspector at the polls unless now recommended by Mr. Kelly, and that even members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of this year could not be chosen if selected by Commissioners MacLean and Morrison. The republican Commissioner demanded the right to select the fourth inspector, and limited the choice to the list of Tammany inspectors. They bolted, just as Kelly did at Syracuse, because they found themselves in what the Brooklyn boys would call a bottomless pit. They had nothing else to do, and when Mr. Root sent them word from Mr. French's room that they must be more careful they, not knowing how to proceed without getting into trouble, incontinently bolted."

Nearly all the democrats met by the HERALD reporter last night, in speaking of this action, unanimously declared that Messrs. French and Wheeler were afraid that even Tammany General Committee members on Commissioner Morrison's list were not sufficiently good republicans to be inspectors of election. Innocent straight out republicans were completely in the dark as to the meaning of the republican Commissioners' conduct.

TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall met last evening, Mr. Augustus Schell in the chair. The principal business before the committee was the call for primary elections for delegates to the city and county, the judicial, Aldermanic and other conventions. It was determined that the members of the General Committee in each Assembly district should meet the district committee before the 6th inst. and decide upon a place and report, together with the names of inspectors for the primaries, to the Committee on Organization on the 7th. After the call was adopted a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each Assembly district to attend at Police Headquarters at once and look out for the interests of Tammany Hall. The following gentlemen compose the committee:—

1. Thomas Foley.	13. J. J. Coonan.
2. William P. Kirk.	14. Cornelius Burns.
3. James J. Slevin.	15. William McCoukey.
4. Thomas Sheils.	16. F. A. O'Donnel.
5. John E. Wade.	17. Charles McIntyre.
6. Thomas Conner.	18. Richard Croker.
7. John K. Perley.	19. Thomas O'Callaghan.
8. George Hall.	20. Sylvester Nolan.
9. Edward Gilon.	21. James J. Martin.
10. John Zahn.	22. Alexander Thane.
11. William H. Secor.	23. John F. Cuming.
12. William Rothschild.	24. Lawrence McGrath.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE SUPREME COURT—DIVERGENT VIEWS ABOUT JUDGE DAVIS' OPINION.

The rival politicians and counsel engaged on the respective sides of the issue growing out of the appointment of inspectors of election by the Board of Police Commissioners were in attendance in full force before the extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The occasion was the order of Judge Barrett, granted on the previous day, directing the Police Commissioners to show cause before such Term why a writ of mandamus should not issue compelling them to appoint inspectors of election and poll clerks in the manner and to the number provided for by law. As already stated in the HERALD the Commissioners had, on Wednesday, appointed two republican and one anti-Tammany inspector for each election district, thus leaving one democratic inspector out of the two provided for by law unappointed. On this fourth inspector the Police Commissioners had divided, two—MacLean and Morrison—being in favor of giving the appointment to another anti-Tammany democrat, while Commissioners Wheeler and French insisted that they should be appointed from among the adherents of Tammany Hall, thus, they claimed, giving effect to the opinion of the Supreme Court, General Term, in which it was suggested that the two democratic inspectors be drawn from the whole body of the party in this city. As on a previous occasion, Tammany Hall was represented by David Dudley Field, Edwin W. Stoughton, Dudley Field, Mr. Bacon and A. J. Vanderpoel. For the Board of Police Commissioners there appeared Mr. F. N. Bangs and assistants to the Corporation Counsel, Messrs. Andrews and Stetson. In the absence of Presiding Judge Davis, who, it was said, had become slightly indisposed from the effects of ivy poison, Judge John R. Brady presided, with Judge George C. Barrett as his associate.

PRIVATE COUNSEL.

Mr. Elihu Root, of the firm of Root & Bartlett, who had been sitting quietly at the table in the midst of the opposing counsel, suddenly arose and opened the ball by announcing to the Court that he represented Messrs. Wheeler and French, of the Police Commission, personally. As this was an application for a mandamus process, a failure to comply with which would impose on his clients liability to punishment for contempt, it seemed to him and to them proper that he should represent them on the question as to what the form of that process should be, and he therefore appeared there to represent them and claim their rights.

Mr. Bangs—Mr. Root asserts he has authority from two members of the Board of Police to represent them, and we would like to know if he will cooperate with us or with the other side. We would be most happy to have him on our side. (Merriment in the audience.)

Mr. Root—I am not going to co-operate with my learned friend. (More merriment.) It seems to be agreed on all sides that there should be some process or other. The learned counsel for the Police Commissioners says he will consent to a process. I have a very distinct and definite idea of what the form of that process should be, which I am afraid will not agree with my learned friend's ideas on the subject.

Judge Brady inquired of Mr. Field what, if any, objection there was to the proposed order. Mr. David Dudley Field said perhaps he had better read the order as prepared. It was short as he intended his speech to be, and would occupy but a few moments. Counsel then read the proposed order, the only point in which to which the other side took exception was that the fourth inspector should be a Tammany man, and to this clause Mr. Bangs gave a very decided and emphatic shake of his head.

Mr. Bacon then read, on the part of the Tammany Hall relators, the affidavit on which Judge Barrett issued his order to show cause, and which appeared in yesterday's HERALD.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stetson followed with an affidavit on the part of the respondents, made by Commissioner MacLean. In it was set forth the statement that the Commissioners were not in accord in interpreting the opinion of the General Term, two believing that its suggestions and the law would be fully complied with by the appointment of two republican inspectors and two democrats taken from the anti-Tammany and greenback party, while the other half of the commission wanted two democrats, at least one of whom should be an adherent of Tammany Hall. The affidavit also recited at great length the action of the Police Commissioners in reference to the appointments made and not made, which has been already published in full. That affidavit, thus read by him, Mr. Stetson said, was all that had been handed to him on the part of the Police Board, but if there were others in court on the same side he would be happy to read them.

WHEELER AND FRENCH SPEAK.

Mr. Root, who held an affidavit of Commissioners Wheeler and French in his hand, said those gentlemen declined the representation of the Corporation Counsel, and then proceeded to read an affidavit giving their version of affairs.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS' AFFIDAVIT.

In this affidavit, to which both make oath, they allege that in addition to facts already published that three lists of candidates had been submitted to the Board—one each from the republican, Tammany and anti-Tammany parties—they (Wheeler and French) represent in the Board the party in political minority—the republican party—while Commissioners MacLean and Morrison represent the Irving Hall democracy and were appointed by the present Mayor, who was elected to office by the combined votes of republicans and anti-Tammany men, both at that time forming a majority of the voters of New York. MacLean and Morrison always insisted that the inspectors of election to be appointed, outside those intended to represent the republicans, should be selected from the adherents of Irving Hall, while they (Wheeler and French) believed the two outside the republicans should be selected from the great body of the democratic party in the city of New York. MacLean and Morrison, in pursuance of their theory, had repeatedly voted down a resolution to appoint an inspector from each wing of the democratic party.

After reciting the fact of an opinion having been rendered by the General Term, and the substance thereof, and the action of the Board on the 30th ult. in appointing three inspectors—two republican and one anti-Tammany—the affidavit adds that a resolution to appoint a fourth inspector from the Tammany nominees was voted down by Commissioners MacLean and Morrison, though the persons named were in all respects duly qualified. Reference is then made to the letter of the Mayor notifying Commissioner French of charges being made against him; and the affidavit asserts the belief that, in all the proceedings of Commissioners MacLean and Morrison in relation to the appointment of inspectors of election, they acted in consultation with, and with the consent, advice and approval of the Mayor.

A FULL BENCH WANTED.

At the conclusion of the reading of the affidavit of Messrs. Wheeler and French Mr. David Dudley Field said:—"It appearing by the papers on both sides that the Commissioners seriously disagree—that is to say, they disagree upon the construction of the opinion pronounced last Tuesday by Judge Davis—with the concurrence of your Honors I venture to suggest that it would be entirely agreeable to us to have Mr. Justice Davis present when this matter is decided. It is desirous that this matter should be conducted in good order, and that this thing—perhaps I had better say nothing about it—this proceeding on the part of the Mayor to countervail the action of the Court, should be dealt with by a full bench; that is all. I make this suggestion in entire respect. I hear that Judge Davis has been poisoned, but will probably be out to-morrow."

After a brief consultation between the judges an adjournment was ordered to noon to-day.

THE MAYOR'S CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE BOARD.

Three o'clock yesterday afternoon was set down by Mayor Cooper as the hour for investigating the charges against Police Commissioners MacLean, Morrison and French. At that time the Mayor's office in the City Hall was crowded with politicians. Police Commissioners MacLean and Morrison arrived promptly at the time specified. Commissioner French did not put in an appearance until after the examination had been adjourned. Messrs. Stoughton, Field and Root were present as counsel for the republican Police Commissioner.

A few minutes after three o'clock the Mayor emerged from his private office and took a position in front of the Commissioners' counsel. He then read the following from a paper which he held in his hand:—

"In the notice that I caused to be served on Police Commissioners MacLean, French and Morrison, I stated that I should have given them an earlier opportunity to be heard were I not informed that an order has been issued by the Supreme Court requiring them to show cause why they should not be compelled to discharge the duty of selecting and appointing four inspectors of election and two poll clerks in each election district, and that I did not deem it proper to take any action which would prevent the writ or order of the Court from taking full effect. I have been informed that the hearing before the General Term upon said order has been adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock, and I therefore consider it proper to adjourn the hearing on the charge contained in my notice until Saturday next at noon."

The crowd then left the Mayor's office. They stood around the vestibules of the City Hall for a few minutes and canvassed the peculiar situation. The rumor that another writ of prohibition had been issued was again circulated and caused considerable excitement.

NO WRITS ISSUED.

Judge Brady last night stated that the reports in the afternoon as to his having issued a peremptory order restraining the Mayor from removing either of the Commissioners was entirely unfounded. No application had been made to him and no consultation with the Commissioners' counsel had been had, except to inform them where the different judges could be found late in the evening if any recourse to them should be deemed imperative.

Judge Davis said he had issued no writ of prohibition nor moved in the case since the application for the original prohibitory order has been denied on account of its being premature. The Mayor's adjournment of the case at this stage of course made any application for a stay of proceedings unnecessary.

ROBINSON'S FRIENDS.

THE GOVERNOR'S SUPPORTERS DISCUSSING THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN—INTRODUCING THE RURALS TO THEIR CITY ALLIES.

In response to a general invitation of the Democratic State Central Committee about sixty prominent supporters of Governor Robinson assembled yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the St. James Hotel. The gentlemen present represented nearly every section of the State, and among them were Henry Tilden, a brother of ex-Governor Tilden; ex-Mayor William H. Wickham, Port Warden W. W. Gordon, Sidney T. Fairchild, of Madison county; General Hughes, David Gray, of Buffalo; Commissioner of Charities and Correction Townsend Cox, Secretary of State Allen C. Beach, Attorney General Schoonmaker, William A. Beach, of Syracuse; ex-Senator Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy; General Pearsall, of Long Island; ex-Assemblyman Halliday, of Ithaca; Senator John C. Jacobs, Senator Pierce, William C. Kingsley and Thomas Kinsella, of Kings; George H. Lapham, of Penn Yan; James M. Oakley, General James McQuade, Charles Davis, the warden of Sing Sing Prison; W. H. Henderson, of Cattaraugus; John O'Brien, of Rhinebeck; Senator Raines, of Rochester; James Mackin, of Dutchess; Clarkson N. Potter, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor; T. B. Carroll, of Saratoga, and Peter B. Olney. Among those in attendance representing particularly the city of New York were Colonel John R. Fellows, Senator T. C. E. Ecclesine, Feodore Mierson, Peter Bowe, Douglas Taylor, ex-Alderman Louis C. Waehner, Oswald Ottendorfer and a number of other active politicians in this city. The members of the State Central Committee who were present either personally or by representative were George Bechtel, of Stapleton; Henry C. Nelson, of Sing Sing; William D. Veeder, William A. Fowler and Francis Nolan, of Brooklyn; John O'Brien, of Rhinebeck; R. A. Maxwell, of Batavia; David B. Hill, of Elmira; William M. Whallon, of Mayville; Charles W. McCune, of Buffalo; Lewis Beach, of Cornwall; William F. Russell, of Saugerties; Daniel Manning, of Albany; Samuel O. Gleason, of Troy; William E. Smith, of Plattsburg; Andrew W. Ferguson, of Malone; James F. Starbuck, of Watertown; Samuel W. Buell, of South Ballston; Charles K. Graums, of Utica; William A. Poucha, of Oswego; Henry J. Mowry, of Syracuse; William J. Moses, of Auburn; Lester B. Faulkner, of Dansville; Edgar K. Apgar, of Ithaca, and David B. Hill, of Elmira. Mr. W. W. Gordon was present on behalf of Burr B. Andrews, of Norwich. Mr. William Purcell, of Rochester, was not present, but he sent a letter excusing himself for non-attendance.

Previous to holding the conference the Executive Committee met and transacted some routine business. Then, at about two P. M., all the gentlemen who had been invited to confer together were allowed to enter one of the parlors and the doors were closed. The object of the session was to complete all arrangements for a most vigorous campaign throughout the State in behalf of Governor Robinson, and in the general and informal discussion that took place at the conference yesterday the condition of the party in this city was discussed in all its bearings. The action of Mr. Kelly and other gentlemen in the State in leaving the Wieting Hall Convention was talked over and attempts were made to devise means for overcoming the obstacles which a divided democracy have placed in Robinson's path.

ORGANIZING THE MEETING.

Upon Senator Jacobs taking the chair Mr. Lester B. Faulkner, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, requested permission to address the gentlemen present. He was allowed to do so, and in the course of his remarks gave a most complete and exhaustive account of the condition of the Robinson movement in nearly every section of the State.

After the chairman of the State Committee had got through an informal chat was had between those present. Introductions and conversations were the order of the day, and over an hour was passed in this manner. Indeed it is said that one of the principal reasons for holding the conference last evening was to give the gentlemen from "the country" an opportunity to become acquainted with the representative Robinson democrats of this city.

"The country people appeared to be afraid of the New York people, and so we thought we would have the two elements brought together for a friendly confabulation."

Thus spoke a State committeeman on this subject as he walked to and fro in the vestibule of the hotel.

When each member of the conference had become acquainted with the others regular business was once more resumed. At this point Colonel David C. Robinson was admitted to the room, and, during the rest of the session, conversed with one or the other of those present on the state of the Robinson canvass in the several districts.

PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Apgar then submitted a plan for the campaign. He proposed to divide the State into nine canvassing districts, in such a manner as to have each district contain a certain number of counties. Each of these divisions is to be visited by a committee of six gentlemen, who are to be selected by the members of the State Central Committee and the other persons present at yesterday's conference. One representative man from this city is to be put upon each one of these committees, which are to have absolute charge and control over the canvass in their respective territory, their power being limited only to conferring with the several county campaign committees throughout the State. The several committees may provide for speakers and other matters connected with a canvass, and are obliged by the plan to give personal attention to the work under their charge.

The principal features of the plan of Mr. Apgar were discussed at considerable length, but no material amendment was sought to be made to it. The conference continued its informal discussion of the merits of the plans proposed by Mr. Apgar until late in the evening, and finally voted to adopt the recommendations and to advise the carrying out of the scheme so far as the Executive Committee might consider practicable.

THE PARTY IN THIS CITY.

After this had been accomplished the question as to the condition of the party in New York city was brought up and created a good deal of argument. Several gentlemen from Brooklyn expressed the opinion that Robinson's majority in this city would be over twenty-five thousand votes. Colonel John R. Fellows was requested by the other gentlemen present to give his views on the situation, and in the course of his remarks he described the Robinson mass meeting that lately took place in Cooper Institute. He also gave reasons which he thought would prevent Mr. Kelly from polling a large vote in the city, and predicted Robinson's success by a surprisingly large majority.

Various methods were then put forward as to the best way of continuing the campaign in New York city. No conclusion was arrived at beyond voting to hold meetings in all the Assembly districts and to arrange for other measures in behalf of Governor Robinson.

It was after nine o'clock when the last of those present left the St. James Hotel. Another conference may be held to-day.

Daniel Manning, the editor of the Albany *Argus*, and secretary of the State Committee, unbosomed himself to a HERALD reporter last evening. He said he believed Robinson was bound to win.

"I think," continued he, "that Governor Robinson has such a pull among the people outside of the city of New York that he cannot possibly be defeated. The feeling for Robinson is not understood here in New York, but outside in the rural districts the people swear by him."

"Do you think the bucolic vote will counteract that of Kelly's in this city?"

"Unquestionably. The people outside of New York city are all for Robinson, and many of them are republicans. He'll have at least fifteen thousand independent votes, and he'll get many republican votes that don't want to go with the machine."

"But don't you think that Kelly will draw away from him a sufficient number of votes to defeat his election?"

"Kelly will undoubtedly run Robinson very close, but I don't think he will poll more than twenty out of the sixty-five thousand votes of Tammany Hall."

"How will it be in the country?"

"Well, in the country Kelly pans out very light among the democrats. He is honest, no doubt, but that Tammany shine clings to him, and it takes a long time to get rid of it. Kelly will get a few thousand votes in the rural districts, but they will be totally insufficient to give him a decent show."

Attorney General Schoonmaker expressed the conviction that Robinson would be elected, and other prominent gentlemen were of the same opinion.

COMMITTEE NOTES.

The Kelly Campaign and State Central Committee will issue an address to the people of the State in a few days.

The visitors at the Republican State Central Committee headquarters yesterday included Messrs. Homer J. Ramsdell, of Newburg; Charles J. Langdon, of Elmira, and George West of Saratoga. Eugene Hale, of Maine, has, it is said, signified his willingness to stump New York for the republican nominees.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

A meeting of the Republican Central Committee of the city of New York was held last evening for the purpose of fixing the dates for the primary election and for the various nominating conventions. Mr. Abraham Lent presided, and Mr. Solon B. Smith acted as secretary. General Arthur, Colonel Mason, Sheridan Shook, Levi P. Morton and other prominent republicans attended. The primaries were fixed for the evening of October 14, the Senatorial Convention for October 16, the Aldermanic for October 20, the Seventh Judicial Convention for the 17th, the Tenth Judicial for the 18th, the County Convention for the 22d, and the Assembly Convention for the 23d.

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

The New York Municipal Association held a meeting last evening at No. 263 Bowery. Mr. Henry M. Gescheitt was chairman. Mr. Charles Luderman, a septuagenarian, with white flowing beard, created a sensation by his attack on what he called, in tolerably good English, "Kellyism." Mr. Wittnaugh reported that the Committee on Organization had organized over fourteen districts in this city and by the next meeting it was expected that every district in the city would be organized.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

The Woman Suffrage Society last evening opened their campaign at No. 103 West Forty-eighth street by expressing indignation at Governor Robinson for vetoing the Woman's School bill in May, 1877. Mrs. Lillie D. Blake stated that Governor Robinson is a doomed man already, but they proposed to hasten his doom by conducting a four weeks' campaign against him. She requested that any gentleman who could aid the ladies by securing halls or churches for holding meetings would notify them at once. After a stirring address by George T. Stern, of Massachusetts, and the appointment of delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Poughkeepsie on October 24, the meeting adjourned.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1879.

Edmund L. Pitts was to-day unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention of the Twenty-ninth district as a candidate for State Senator.

NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1879.

George E. Williams was nominated to-day by the Greenback Convention of the First district for member of Assembly.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1879.

Delcour S. Potter, of Schuylerville, is the republican candidate for member of Assembly from the Second district of Saratoga.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1879.

The republicans of the Second district to-day nominated Frank Zipp to the Assembly.

The republicans of the Third district to-day nominated James Ash to the Assembly.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

GENERAL GRANT THE FAVORITE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

OMAHA, Oct. 2, 1879.

The Republican State Convention assembled at the Masonic Hall last night and was called to order at fifteen minutes to eight by James A. Davis, chairman of the State Central Committee. The hall was densely crowded. M. L. Howard was made temporary chairman by acclamation and the temporary organization of the Convention was made permanent.

J. M. Thurston placed in nomination for Supreme Judge General Amasa Cobb, the present incumbent