# THE CAMPAIGN

## The Robinson Party Behind Time in Rochester.

## KELLY BOOMING IN MONROE.

## Who the Bolters Are and What They Are Doing.

## HOW THE REPUBLICANS FEEL.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 13, 1879.

If the Robinson leaders in New York and Albany are consoling themselves with the belief that the Kelly movement is to be despised they should pay a visit to Rochester. The first indication of the superior activity and earnestness of their opponents in the democratic party would present itself visibly in the form of two large banners which swing across the main street of the city, one opposite the Court House and the other above the Osburn House, bearing in bold characters the following inscription:—

For Governor,
HONEST
JOHN KELLY,
of New York.

They would also discover huge posters all over the city and on the country roads announcing that a democratic Kelly mass meeting will be held at Rochester on Thursday next, with John Kelly, Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, Congressman Cox and a number of others for speakers. With this evidence of a vigorous campaign on the part of their enemies before their eyes they would look in vain for an ocular demonstration of the existence of a Robinson party in the city, although only three weeks remain before election and a Robinson meeting is to be addressed to-morrow evening by the ex-Fenian leader, General Thomas F. Bourke, of New York, and Matthew P. Breen.

EXPLANATION OF THE ROBINSON TORPOR.

To be sure there is some excuse, if not justification, for the apparent inaction of the Robinson leaders in Rochester. The democratic party here has two organizations—the County Committee and the City Central Committee. The County Convention is to be held to-morrow (Tuesday), when a new County Committee is to be elected, and the old, or present County Committee, is so inharmonious and so dissatisfied with the political situation that it positively refuses to have anything to do with the election. "Let our successors or the City Central Committee attend to the election," say the members of the outgoing committee; "our duties cease next Tuesday and we don't want to mix up in the muddle." But the City Central Committee is, unfortunately, in the possession of the enemy. The Kelly democrats have carried and control that body, as the following list will show:—

First ward—Peter Sheridan.....Kelly.
Second ward—James Leonard.....Robinson.
Third ward—George M. Dowd.....Kelly.
Fourth ward—James Kane, Jr.....Kelly.
Fifth ward—P. McKearney.....Kelly.
Sixth ward—Louis Angele.....Kelly.
Seventh ward—W. F. Balkam.....Robinson.
Eighth ward—John W. Martin.....Robinson.
Ninth ward—P. C. Conroy.....Kelly.
Tenth ward—J. H. Howe.....Kelly.
Eleventh ward—J. Fleckenstein.....Robinson.
Twelfth ward—T. H. Christie.....Robinson.
Thirteenth ward—Thomas Williams..Robinson.
Fourteenth ward—William S. Smith..Kelly.
Fifteenth ward—J. Miller Kelly.....Kelly.
Sixteenth ward—M. Dubbelbeiss.....Robinson.

There are thus nine Kelly men to seven Robinson men on the Central Committee whose business it is to take charge of the canvass in the city, and the chairman, William S. Smith, and the secretary, J. Miller Kelly, are both arrant rebels. When Mr. Purcell, the Robinson State Committeeman, and editor of the Robinson democratic paper, the Rochester *Union*, received notice that General Bourke and Mr. Breen would address the people of Rochester in general and the Robinson republicans in especial "on the issues of the day" on Tuesday next (to-morrow evening) he appealed to the City Central Committee to make the necessary arrangements. He was told they were too busy arranging for the Kelly meeting next Thursday to attend to small matters. Then he applied to the old County Committee, but they would have nothing to do with it. The entire work of preparing for the meeting, therefore, fell upon Mr. Purcell. The new County Committee will, however, be elected at the County Convention, which meets to-morrow, and then the Robinson party will have some organization on which to rely for the necessary work of the canvass.

WHO THE KELLY MEN ARE IN ROCHESTER.

In addition to the above facts, which indicate that the Kelly movement is really strong in the city, the democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, nine in number, are found to be—four for Mr. Kelly, four for Governor Robinson and one uncertain. In order to ascertain the character of persons engaged in the movement the HERALD representative made a personal canvass of the citizens whose names appeared in the Rochester papers as the officers of the Central Kelly Club, organized here a few nights since, with the following results:—

Henry H. Craig, president of the club, is an ex-Alderman of the city, and an active, working, influential democrat. He is the head of the firm of Craig & Crouches, among the largest lumber dealers of Western New York, and employs a great number of hands.

Among the vice presidents, Dr. Richard Curran is an old School Commissioner, the head of the firm of Curran & Goler, druggists.

Jerome Keyes is an ex-Supervisor, a member of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge, a prominent citizen and a substantial man.

William H. Bowman is a well known lawyer of the city, ex-District Attorney of Monroe county, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1872, and is an active politician. He is the only man among the officers of the club associated with or interested in old canal matters.

Owen F. Fee is an ex-Alderman, a member of the firm of Fee Brothers, very extensive wholesale liquor dealers, and is a man of influence and activity in politics. He was a delegate to the Syracuse Convention that nominated Governor Robinson.

Edward McSweeney is a large wholesale and retail tobacconist in one of the finest stores in the city.

George W. Crouch, Jr., is a very active, working democrat and is in the firm of Craig & Crouches.

Daniel Warner is one of the oldest democrats in the county. He has filled the offices of canal superintendent, member of the Board of Public Works, Presidential elector and has been the democratic candidate for Mayor. Mr. Warner is popular in the party and much respected.

Walter B. Duffy is the president of the Duffy Cider Company, a mammoth concern that runs the largest cider presses in the country, grinding six thousand bushels of apples a day and making thirty thousand barrels of cider a year, besides vinegar. Mr. Duffy is also a wholesale liquor dealer and wields great influence in the democratic party. He is president of the Liberal League, an association of liquor dealers and lager beer men throughout the State.

John H. Howe is of the firm of Howe & Snyder, stove dealers and plumbers, and is a member of the Central Democratic Committee.

Captain M. J. Maher is an ex-Alderman, connected with the wholesale grocery house of Smith, Perkins & Co.

William S. Smith is the depot master of the New York Central Railroad and brother-in-law of the late Senator John Morrissey. He has been an Alderman of the city, is chairman of the Central Committee and is a strong working democrat.

John Donovan is an ex-Alderman and proprietor of a large grocery store.

James W. Fahey, the treasurer of the club, is of the firm of John Fahey & Co., the most extensive millinery and fancy goods house in Rochester.

Of the Executive Committee, Bryan O'Reilly is an undertaker.

E. A. Jaquith is a wholesale boot and shoe merchant and treasurer of the Democratic County Committee.

James Fee is another of the firm of Fee Brothers, and is at present Canal Collector, although a strong Kelly man.

Patrick Cox is of the firm of Cox Brothers, boot and shoe manufacturers, who employ a large number of hands.

William H. Tracy is Alderman of the First ward, which embraces the central business portion of the city and is a wealthy and important ward. Mr. Tracy has been its Alderman for six consecutive years since 1874, and is regarded as politically invincible in the ward.

Dennis Leary is a saloon proprietor and an active politician.

Dr. J. W. Casey is one of the best known physicians in the city.

Peter Sheridan is the secretary of the Democratic Central Committee and the Deputy County Clerk.

These are the names of some of the officers of the Central Kelly Club only, and 400 are enrolled on its list of membership, many of whom, it is claimed, are among the leading business firms of the city. Those specified are sufficient to show that the Kelly movement reaches into the business classes of the city. It is admitted that it embraces the active, working democratic element which works all day at the polls, and as the names and occupations are given an opportunity is afforded of testing the truthfulness of the statement.

WHAT ROBINSON MEN THINK OF IT.

Conversations with several of the leading Robinson democrats in the city made it evident that the more sensible men on that side do not underestimate the threatening character of the Kelly movement and are not disposed to make light of it.

"I am sorry," said one of these "to see a quotation in the *Union* to-day from the Albany *Argus*, alleging that the Kelly clubs are only republican decoys, got up by republican workers. Such statements only do harm, because where men know different they impair confidence in the whole campaign. We cannot win by deceiving ourselves or by insisting that things are as we wish them to be. There is no denying that the Kelly movement here is both earnest and strong. Why, the Fee Brothers' firm supplies hundreds of small liquor dealers and hotels all over this section, and they are active, enthusiastic men, who will push the canvass in which they have enlisted with great vigor and influence all the votes they can reach."

"What do you suppose has made the movement so apparently strong here?"

"Well, there has been general dissatisfaction among our democrats for some time. The men of real power have been snubbed by the Albany leaders, and others who have not claims equal to their own have been taken into favor. By this policy jealousies and dissensions have been fostered in the party here. George Raines only came into the democratic camp in 1872 because the republicans would not renominate him for District Attorney, was elected by us on a combination that year and has held a fat office ever since. Henry L. Fish bolted to the republicans because he could not get a nomination for Assembly, was elected by them and voted as a republican all the session. These men are favored at Albany, the latter is made Deputy Superintendent of Public Works here, and they are incited and helped to carry on a fight against our old and most popular leaders. I am a regular democrat, and as such support Governor Robinson; but I cannot close my eyes to these wrongs and, as I believe, blunders. Why, our City Convention to nominate delegates to Syracuse is a large body consisting of ten delegates from each of the sixteen wards, or 160 in all. This year the anti-Robinson men elected fully one hundred out of this number, three delegates to represent the Second Assembly district at Syracuse were chosen, and resolutions were adopted instructing them to oppose the nomination of Governor Robinson. The majority were appealed to by the Raines and Fish minority to give the latter two of the delegates, urging that as there were instructions it could make no difference. For the sake of harmony this was done. But at Syracuse the two delegates were made to disobey the instructions and go for Robinson's renomination. This was all wrong. Moreover it was unnecessary, and has turned many good democrats in the city against us."

"What do you think will be the Kelly vote here?"

"Well, I don't really know. It looks formidable now, but will, I hope, change before election. Purcell, in the *Union*, is making a good fight for Robinson, and the other side have no organ in the city. This may hurt them before the canvass is over."

Mr. John W. Martin is one of the leading and most intelligent Robinson democrats in the city. On the subject of the Kelly movement he said:—

"The movement has started among us with much enthusiasm, but I have great hope that it is dying out. It may not be so numerous here as it is in Oswego, but I think more prominent and active men have associated themselves with it here than in any other place. My opinion is that it is not to be despised, and I think it folly to underrate its extent. Still I believe its friends overestimate its strength. They talk of getting 1,500 votes in the city. I don't think they have more than 1,000 in the county, and I do not believe they will increase."

"Do you find any Robinson accessions from the republican ranks?"

"I shall be greatly disappointed if we do not get a great number of republican votes for Robinson in this city and county. The republicans are dissatisfied with their candidate and quite apathetic as yet, although their meeting to-night may rouse them up. I have understood from good republicans that Mr. Cornell is not confident by any means, and that he relies for success on the Kelly movement. Now, I don't believe the Kelly vote will aid him to win, provided it is cast for Kelly. I believe that Governor Robinson with a united party would beat Mr. Cornell by 50,000 majority. I do not think Mr. Kelly can get near 50,000 votes. What I fear, however, is that some so-called Kelly democrats, like the Lords and Jerome Keyes, intend to vote directly for Mr. Cornell. I am satisfied, as a general result here, that with three factors in the race, Kelly, Cornell and Robinson, Monroe county will make a good record in the election. But I fear that when the anti-Robinson men begin to realize that the Kelly movement is weakening and that Robinson is likely to win, they will turn all their votes directly to Cornell."

KELLY IN THE TOWNS.

In the town of Greece it is conceded that Mr. Kelly's vote will exceed that of Governor Robinson. Ex-Supervisor Peter Larking leads the movement there. In Hamlin, under the lead of James Cornell, a rich farmer and influential democrat, Kelly will receive a good vote. In Pittsford, the home of Jarvis Lord, his vote will also be large. In most of the sixteen remaining towns he will get some support. In the nine city wards in which the Kelly men prevail there were, in 1876, 3,923 voters. In the seven wards carried by the Robinson men there were 3,904 voters. It is claimed by the Kelly party that they will obtain at least 2,000 votes in all these wards. More impartial calculators concede them that number in the county.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Mr. Fitch, the editor of the *Democrat*, the republican organ here, believes that while there has not yet been much active movement among the republicans of Monroe, they will make a good report at the polls and will pull fairly for Cornell. So far as voting for Robinson is concerned, while three or four city republicans have declared their intention to do so, there is not the slightest foundation for the statement that there is any perceptible movement that way, and Mr. Fitch believes that 100 votes will more than cover the number. Mr. E. L. Pitts, the ex-Speaker of the Assembly, is the nominee for the Senate, and is a popular man. Mr. Fitch states that the republicans recognize the fact that while Mr. Cornell's associations have been objectionable he is himself singularly free from any taint of a public character, and during the most heated newspaper controversy not a word has been uttered against his personal integrity. This is very creditable to Mr. Cornell, and is helping him gradually into favor. It is also remembered that he set his face firmly, as Speaker of the Assembly, against bad and corrupt legislation. Mr. Fitch regards the Kelly movement as earnest and important, embracing as it does the most earnest democrats in the city. He believes that, having three weeks in which to warm up, the usual republican vote will be out and will be cast for the party candidates. If the farmers' alliance is going to take any republican votes it must be in the western towns, and the independent republican movement inaugurated in New York has no vitality here. Robinson is being hurt by his record as the champion of corporations. In fact, in Mr. Fitch's opinion the republican prospects are bright, and he is certainly doing all he can in his paper to help on the cause.

To sum up the situation here, it appears that there will be some republican votes for Robinson in the county and about or nearly as many democratic votes for Cornell as well. The vote will be about what it was in 1876. Kelly will get about fifteen hundred votes in the county. Morgan's majority over Robinson in the city and county in 1876 was 1,477. Cornell's plurality over Robinson will be 2,500.

## JOHN KELLY'S PROGRESS.

TAMMANY'S JOHN CARRYING THE WAR INTO THE ROBINSONIAN HEADQUARTERS — WAR WHOOPS HEARD AT OSWEGO LAST NIGHT—FUTURE PROGRAMME OF THE CIRCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1879.

The Kelly party arrived here this afternoon at about five o'clock from Syracuse. A delegation from the Kelly Club, of this City, wearing blue silk badges inscribed in gold letters, "Tammany Hall; for Governor, John Kelly," met them at the depot, and a sort of informal procession was formed and Mr. Kelly was escorted to the Doolittle House by a miscellaneous crowd of his admirers, who indulged in a free and easy and very audible criticism of his appearance. "He's a foine, likely lookin' man," said one; "he's a great sight to see," said another; "he looks as if he could wax Robinson," said a third. "There he is," cried one person to his neighbor, "with his high shirt collar," pointing out General Spinola and all along the way from the railroad station to the hotel the whole talk of the people on the street was about Kelly. The party registered at the hotel in the following order:—John Kelly, Orlando S. Potter, John H. Strahan, Maurice F. Holahan, Thomas F. Grady, General Spinola, John B. Haskin and Felix McCloskey. The hotel had no moore room to spare than those engaged for the Kelly party, and several of the newspaper men had to seek quarters elsewhere. Delegations had come into town from the surrounding country and made sleeping accommodations scarce.

ENTHUSIASM FOR TAMMANY'S CHIEF.

The enthusiasm for Kelly at this point was more marked than at any other where the circus has stopped. In speaking to George B. Sloan, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, he said he thought Kelly had almost the entire democratic party in the city. The vote is about 2,300, and of this it is thought Kelly will get seventy-five per cent. One of the potent causes for the enthusiasm in behalf of Kelly in this town is the influence of Willard Johnson and Alanson S. Page, who were so conspicuously identified with canal affairs and were prosecuted at the instance of Mr. Tilden when he was Governor of the State. The meeting of this evening was a decided success. The Academy of Music was filled to its utmost capacity, and several thousands of people lined the sidewalks and streets in the neighborhood. An immense bonfire blazed in the centre of the space at the intersection of First and Bridge streets, and fireworks were let off at a little distance away. A band of music performed at an adjoining corner. The noticeable feature of the meeting was the presence of so many old time whig democrats, the president being ex-Mayor Edwin Allen, brother of the late William F. Allen, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and with him were Delos Dewolff, John B. Higgins, late Recorder of the city, and others. The list of vice presidents numbered over five hundred.

THE SPEAKERS.

After a series of resolutions had been read Mr. John H. Strahan was introduced and made a vigorous address, dealing chiefly with the reforms which he said Mr. Robinson pretended to have carried out.

Mr. Kelly spoke next, and delivered subsequently the same speech which I sent to you last evening.

Then General Spinola took the land, and made one of his characteristic addresses that kept the audience in a broad grin from beginning to end.

Mr. Holahan spoke at the outside meeting from a platform erected in front of the Lake Ontario National Bank, and said that they had come there in response to the universal request to meet the voters of the State and explain the position they occupied. He reviewed the history of the Syracuse Convention and the course of Governor Robinson towards the Tammany officials. He referred to the demonstrations already made in Kelly's favor from Albany to Oswego, as insuring the extinction of Tildenism. The rest of the speech was devoted to exploding what was termed the bogus reforms of Governor Robinson.

Mr. Thomas F. Grady, who, with Mr. Holahan, form the political Damon and Pythias of the party, made a thrilling speech at the outside meeting, his voice resounding all over the city for the edification of republicans and democrats alike.

Mr. John B. Hoskin also spoke at the open air demonstration and as chief of the Tuscaroras made his war whoop heard effectively.

PROGRAMME OF THE CIRCUS.

The circus will next be heard from in Rochester, wither it wends its way to-morrow afternoon. It will then go to Lockport, then to Corning and wind up at Elmira. Owing to the fact that no hall can be procured by the advance agent Billy Maloney in the city of Buffalo, that place is stricken from the programme, but it will be visited subsequently when the County Convention in New York is over, and to attend that Mr. Kelly has to return by Tuesday next.

## GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY SERENADED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Governor Robinson spent yesterday at the Brunswick Hotel up to half-past three o'clock, when he entered a carriage and drove to Sixty-fifth street, where his staff were waiting for him. About two o'clock the sidewalks in the neighborhood of the Brunswick and Delmonico's were filled with people anxious to get a glance at the Governor, and at four o'clock they were almost impassable. When he appeared there was a general excitement and crush to get nearer the carriage. The windows along Fifth avenue were filled with sightseers, and as the Governor appeared shout after shout went up in his honor. After the review he was conducted to Delmonico's for dinner by the officers of the staff, and, although the serenade by the Young Men's Democratic Club was not to take place until half-past ten, the streets were then filled with people. The edges of the sidewalks were lined with young men waiting for the Governor and the band to arrive, and at ten o'clock Captain Williams and a platoon of police put in an appearance. The members of the Young Men's Democratic Club followed in large numbers, and took possession of the Governor's room and parlors. Ladies crowded the balcony from which he was to speak, and the entire outer edge was covered with flowers. Bouquets of enormous size and every possible design were thrown in heaps in his bedroom, and it was almost impossible to move in any of the apartments without stepping on a basket or a pillar of roses.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Townsend Cox introduced the Governor to the public in the following words:—"I have the honor of introducing to you Governor Lucius Robinson, Governor of this State, and I cannot present him to you in more fitting terms than those used on a similar occasion by Henry Clinton. 'Here is a man who can neither be cajoled by flattery nor intimidated by threats—the Andrew Jackson of modern democracy.'" The band played the "Turkish March," and followed it with "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and, when the air was concluded, Governor Robinson walked to the front of the balcony and said:—

"I thank you most cordially, my fellow-citizens, for this pleasant and friendly call. Of course this is not an occasion for a speech, and you will not expect one from me. I came here solely to perform a simple but most important official duty, which was to review the First division of the National Guards of the State of New York. It is proper for me to say that the review has more than met my highest expectations. (Cheers for Kelly and hisses.) It has shown a degree of improvement and efficiency in the discipline of the National Guard which brings it nearer to perfection, as I believe, than any other organization of citizen soldiery in the world. It is an honor to every man and soldier connected with it—an honor to this great city and State as well as an honor to the nation. (Cheers.) It will be a happy hour for the citizens of this great metropolis when every department of the municipal administration can show the same perfection and fidelity which prevail in the National Guard. I thank you again for this mark of attention to myself. In bidding you, fellow-citizens, good night, let me also wish for you and your fellow-citizens all the prosperity and happiness which follow upon wholesome laws and their good administration."

The Governor was received with cheers and greeted with thundering applause when he concluded. There were probably ten thousand persons in the street while he was speaking, and they remained in front of the hotel until after the band had finished playing. There was some hissing mingled with the cheering at his first appearance, but it was promptly suppressed. The gathering was all Robinson, and it was impatient of opposition. When the Governor had concluded his speech criticism sprung up suddenly, and a good deal of dissatisfaction was manifested that he had said so little.

"What a speech," said a man in the middle of the crowd.

"Wait till you hear Kelly," cried another at his elbow.

"Cornell's the boy," shouted a Custom House man. "He'll give it to him. Wait till we come along with the real boom."

"Wickham won't do," ejaculated another.

Among those present in the Governor's parlors were Mayor Cooper, D. A. Spellissy, W. C. Whitney, John A. Bell, Judge C. A. Ingersoll and Nelson J. Waterbury. At eleven o'clock the band played "Home, Sweet Home" and the crowd took the hint and went home.

## REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

STIRRING ADDRESS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—MR. EDWARDS PIERREPONT AND GENERAL BANKS ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The great hall of the Cooper Union was crowded last evening at the republican mass meeting, a fair sprinkling of the gentler sex being present. Among those occupying seats on the platform were Governor Rice, of Massachusetts; General Nathaniel Banks, of the same State; S. B. Ruggles, Salem H. Wales, General Horace Porter and Elliot C. Cowdin. Collector Merritt sat in the body of the hall, facing the speakers. The walls were profusely decorated with the national colors, relieved at intervals with the flags of Germany, France and other European nations. Mr. Luther R. Marsh, having been called on to preside, expressed his regret at the absence of Mr. Hamilton Fish, who through illness was prevented from occupying the chair. He alluded to the dissension in the republican party in this city, and said that all should lay aside their personal predilections and vote together, or otherwise the party would be shattered.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, ex-United States Attorney General and ex-Minister to England, having been introduced by the chairman, said:—

"The Presidential contest opens with this canvass, and when the vote of New York is counted on the 4th of November we can pretty surely know whether a republican or a Confederate will be the next President of the United States. Momentous issues hang on this result—perhaps the issues of peace or war." The speaker called attention to the "sixty-five Confederate soldiers" in the House of Representatives, who, on the 4th of last March, "took their places to legislate for their conquerors, and block the wheels of government by withholding supplies." Speaking of the election contest in this State, he told the meeting that without New York the Confederates have no chance of victory, and that without it the republicans have no better chance. In portraying some of the results that may follow a loss of New York to the republicans by the possible election of a democratic President, he predicted general distrust about the financial question; and also that a demand would be made by the South that the freed slaves should be paid for. Reverting to history, he mentioned William the Conqueror, as being the natural son of the Duke of Normandy, by Arletta, the handsome daughter of a tanner, and how when William held his army before the revolted town of Alençon, the besieged hung rawhides along the walls of the town with the jeering cry, "Work for the tanner!" adding that the revilers perished before the conqueror's fiery onset as stubble before the flames. The son of a tanner has just landed on our shores. I hope that he will not be called to do the kind of work which the Norman did. But if he is so called he will do it thoroughly. This allusion to General Grant elicited great cheering from the audience.

General Banks having been called upon delivered a fiery address in which he fiercely arraigned the Southern leaders and urged his hearers not to let the government pass into the hands of the South.

LETTER FROM HAMILTON FISH.

During the evening the following letter from Mr. Hamilton Fish was read to the meeting:—

GARRISON'S, Putnam county, Oct. 14, 1879.

General CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman:—

MY DEAR SIR—I regret my inability to meet the engagement I had made to attend the meeting at the Cooper Institute, but I have been confined to my room for the past week and am not yet able to go abroad. I hope that the meeting will tend to arouse republicans and other thoughtful and country loving citizens to the importance of the pending contest and the dangers attending the success of the democratic party. That party, at the North, is no longer a free agent, but is ruled by the majority in Congress, elected from the States lately in rebellion. Except the existence of slavery, that majority is forcing upon us all the issues of the war. State sovereignty—that heresy which tenanted hundreds of thousands of graves, and made desolate hundreds of thousands of homes, and has filled the loyal parts of the lands with widows and orphans—is again proclaimed from the South. Financial vagaries are announced ruinous to the industries of the country. Conciliation and concessions to the very verge of generosity—possibly beyond the limits of prudence—meet no friendly, fraternal response. The laws enacted in face of the necessities of the war and for the maintenance of the Union are threatened—"not a vestige to be left on the statute books."

The amendments of the constitution which gave increased representation to the Southern States are accepted, while they nullify those amendments which give the suffrage to the citizens whose enumeration entitles them to such increased representation and strength. In many of the States whose representatives now dominate the democratic party, the right is now practically denied to a large class entitled, under the constitution, to vote; in others elections are a farce and a sham. In both cases New York and other parts of the country are wronged and deprived of their proper weight and influence in the federal councils by reason of the forced exclusion of a sympathizing class of voters, and by the fraudulent stuffing of the ballot box. Repudiation of State debts has obtained in nearly all of the States lately in rebellion, whose representatives hold in their hand the submissive democracy of the North. The powers of a co-ordinate branch of the government have been assailed, and but for the patriotic firmness of the Executive would have been trampled under foot. The section which rules the democratic party, and, through it, at present controls the action of Congress, has advanced claims in Congress equal to the present funded debt of the country; and while thus threatening the nation with bankruptcy, and resisting the enforcement of the revenue laws within its limits, has released from taxation the products of its own section, to the amount of several millions, at the expense of the rest of the country.

The resumption of specie payments is denounced and threatened although the "greenback," which, while the Confederates were in the field fighting the Government, instead of being, as now, in Congress dictating its laws, was at one time worth less than forty cents in gold, has, through republican legislation and administration, become worth its face in gold. Freedom of thought and speech are denied in some parts of the land, where the bullet rather than the ballot is the means of defeating independent candidates. It behooves every republican, every patriotic citizen, to consider these dangers—they may be averted by the emphatic expression of New York, which ought to take its place in the front rank of republican States and by its voice in November declare that those things shall not be. To this end let every difference of opinion with regard to persons or candidates be subordinated to the paramount necessities of the country that sectional domination and State sovereignty can no longer be tolerated. Very respectfully yours,

HAMILTON FISH.

## FOR ROBINSON AND POTTER.

The Robinson and Potter Campaign Committee, or, as it is popularly known, the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, took possession of its headquarters, No. 924 Broadway, last night, and actively entered on the work of the canvass. John E. Develin, the chairman, presided. The other officers are:—C. Godfrey Gunther, Charles H. Winfield, Frederick R. Coudert, E. Ellery Anderson and William L. Cole, vice presidents; John D. Coughlin and Louis C. Waehner, secretaries, and John G. Davis, treasurer. The chairman announced several standing committees, which were unanimously chosen. After some discussion a committee of five in each Assembly district to take charge of the interests of the organization in the districts was announced and agreed to. The work of the committees and the time for their assemblage were also announced, when Mr. Lester B. Faulkner, chairman of the State Central Committee, was introduced and made a speech, which was well received.

## THE REGISTRATION.

A QUIET DAY FOR THE INSPECTORS—A LARGE NUMBER OF REGISTRIES—THE GERMAN ELEMENT ACTIVE.

The second day's registration for the coming election occurred yesterday, when a larger number of names were received than on the first day, and about equal quiet prevailed at the places of registration. There was nothing to indicate along the streets that an important political duty was being performed throughout the city save the inelegant quadrangular piece of paper which indicated to passers by the places of registration. Throughout the forenoon and during the afternoon the inspectors and the solitary policeman who was on duty under their control had a sleepy, lazy, time of it, and when yarns were exhausted they reclined on the hard bottom chairs supplied to them as well as they could, rousing themselves with something of a business-like air when some citizen came in to give a satisfactory account of himself. It was rumored early in the day that some of the inspectors, for one reason or another, had resigned. When this became known at Police Headquarters the Commissioners immediately held a meeting and filled the vacancies with gentlemen willing to act. It was understood that the substitutes appointed were mostly Tammany men. At No. 578 Eighth avenue, in the Twenty-seventh election district of the Fifteenth Assembly district, only two inspectors put in an appearance yesterday morning and, consequently, no names were registered there.

MR. SCHELL AT WORK.

The distinguished gentlemen, Augustus Schell, ex-Judge Joseph W. Bosworth and others, who were appointed, were all in their places, patiently going through their clerical labors. Mr. Schell was visited at his new quarters in the barber shop, No. 7 West Broadway, last evening and was found engaged in carefully scrutinizing an application. When this patriotic act was finished the reporter asked him how he found the situation to be progressing. He replied that everything was going on very harmoniously, and though the numbers were not greater than might be expected, still he believed that the whole vote of the district would be polled.

"It is rather a wearisome job?" said the reporter, interrogatively.

"Oh, no," replied the Sachem, "there is quite an attention to business required."

Mr. Schell was then asked if he meant to sit it out until nine o'clock, when he very quickly replied, "Of course."

As far as could be learned from a canvass in the evening there must have been a much greater registry yesterday than on Tuesday of last week. It was noticeable that during the dinner hour, between twelve and one o'clock, the greatest number of voters put in an appearance, and again between seven and nine o'clock in the evening. There must have been some unusual efforts made this year to induce the German element to come to the front and prepare themselves for election day, for in the German districts an unusually large number of this class of citizens acquitted themselves of the preliminary duty. In some of the German districts nearly all the voting population has been already registered. There was an utter absence during the day of anything like commotion or disturbance. The business went on, up town and down town, in a perfectly matter-of-fact sort of way. It seemed to be understood generally that there was but little use in attempting fraud or trickery, so that the inspectors had a sinecure except as far as concerned the mere technical labors of registering names and addresses.

FIGURES OF THE DAY.

Below will be found a table giving the numbers registered in each election district yesterday as well as on Tuesday of last week, with a comparison of the numbers registered on the corresponding days in 1878:—

The following table will show the number of votes registered yesterday in the various Assembly districts:—

| Assembly Districts. | 1879. First Day. | 1879. Second Day. | Total for Two Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 1,126 | 1,728 | 2,854 |
| Second | 1,159 | 1,531 | 2,690 |
| Third | 1,547 | 1,968 | 3,515 |
| Fourth | 1,518 | 2,070 | 3,588 |
| Fifth | 1,306 | 1,761 | 3,067 |
| Sixth | 1,606 | 1,883 | 3,489 |
| Seventh | 1,880 | 2,374 | 4,254 |
| Eighth | 1,371 | 1,849 | 3,220 |
| Ninth | 1,857 | 2,456 | 4,313 |
| Tenth | 1,803 | 2,086 | 3,884 |
| Eleventh | 1,105 | 1,857 | 2,962 |
| Twelfth | 1,792 | 2,035 | 3,827 |
| Thirteenth | 1,757 | 2,123 | 3,880 |
| Fourteenth | 1,419 | 1,587 | 3,006 |
| Fifteenth | 1,868 | 2,546 | 4,414 |
| Sixteenth | 1,782 | 2,039 | 3,821 |
| Seventeenth | 1,916 | 2,509 | 4,425 |
| Eighteenth | 2,000 | 2,358 | 4,368 |
| Nineteenth | 1,658 | 2,271 | 3,929 |
| Twentieth | 1,519 | 2,045 | 3,564 |
| Twenty-first | 1,664 | 1,941 | 3,605 |
| Twenty-second | 1,693 | 2,476 | 4,169 |
| Twenty-third ward | 2,058 | 2,681 | 4,739 |
| Twenty-fourth ward | 1,278 | *— | *— |
| Totals | 38,692 | 48,174 | 77,864 |

*Incomplete by one district.

TOTAL REGISTRATION.

| | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First day | 31,006 | 56,829 | 32,457 | 37,139 |
| Second day | 37,632 | 60,174 | 41,623 | 45,922 |
| Third day | 45,022 | 42,973 | 35,870 | 44,215 |
| Fourth day | 31,178 | 23,038 | 33,595 | 31,638 |
| Total for four days | 144,838 | 183,014 | 143,615 | 158,914 |

The vote cast in these years was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1875 | 128,971 |
| 1876 | 171,398 |
| 1877 | 124,154 |
| 1878 | 139,418 |

## A SPEECH BY FRED DOUGLASS.

The republicans of the Seventh ward, Brooklyn, opened their new wigwam last night. Mr. Frederick Douglass made his appearance and was escorted to a seat upon the platform. He was received with loud cheering, and spoke upon the issues of the campaign. He said he would not be there were it not that the present campaign involved national issues and had a direct bearing upon the Presidential canvass. There were the same old questions of State rights which were presented in 1860 to be fought over now. These Southern people had come back to Congress to capture the government and to use it for their own interest. He said he had appeared before the people in several capacities. He had first appeared as a slave, then as a fugitive slave, next as a man, then as a man among men, and finally he stood before the American people as a citizen of the greatest Republic that the world ever saw. Mr. Douglass eulogized Mr. Cornell in the warmest terms and urged the people to elect the entire republican ticket. He was repeatedly applauded during the delivery of his remarks.

## WRANGLING GREENBACKERS.

AN INHARMONIOUS SESSION OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY COMMITTEE—MR. CONOVER AND HIS CANDIDACY FOR CONGRESS—ACCUSATIONS OF DOUBLE DEALING.

The Westchester County Greenback Committee met yesterday at White Plains. The meeting place was Mogers' Hall, a small room, with six wooden benches, ten cane-bottomed chairs and one horsehair cushioned one and some antique biblical frescoes on the walls, crowned with such resplendent mottoes as "Temperance, Justice, Charity," "Friendship, Love and Truth," and "In God we Trust." A motley crowd of delegates browsed round the entrance throughout the forenoon to discuss the "situation" and make up their minds how to "cut and dry" the proceedings. The arrival of a HERALD reporter was the occasion of quite a stir in the greenback camp. When the hack which conveyed him from the depot to the hall drew up, a tall and solemn looking man, with a long, pallid and sombre face and a profusion of iron-gray hair, asked brusquely, "Who are you?"

"I have the honor to represent the NEW YORK HERALD," was the modest reply.

"Then, sir, I am glad to see you," said the greenbacker. "I wish we had the HERALD with us in this fight. Do you know that there isn't a leading organ now in New York where we can get a good greenback speech printed without paying for it?" The greenbacker then formally and proudly introduced himself as "Eugene B. Travis, of Cortlandt, candidate for State Senator."

Shortly before one o'clock the meeting was called to order and the ball opened by Mr. Lyon, the chairman, who said that at Utica, where he was a delegate, Mr. Conover unequivocally pledged himself to the principles of the greenback party, and at the convention in Sing Sing was nominated for Congress. Mr. Conover had assured him personally, at least ten times, that he would accept the candidacy, but asked that he should not be required to write a letter of acceptance until the democratic convention had met, and he had a chance to get the democratic endorsement. Mr. Conover had duped them all, and shown himself a "trickster of the worst dye." He had written out some resolutions which he asked the secretary to read.

Mr. Frank Campbell, a tall, sinewy Irishman, a groceryman from Tarrytown, demanded that Mr. Conover should have a fair show, and that his letter should be read, showing why he had declined to run for Congress.

CHUCK HIM OVERBOARD.

Mr. Frederick Swift said:—"No, sir, I don't want this letter read. After the dirty and scurrilous way Conover has treated us he shouldn't have a chance to retire, but we should chuck him overboard."

Mr. Lyon admitted that he had received a letter, but declared that he would not present it, and if the resolutions were not adopted he would resign.

Mr. Campbell exclaimed:—"Don't let there be any scheming here. Let's have the letter. Let's have broad light on this here business, so that we may have the approval of honest and industrious men." (Applause and cries of "Good! good!")

A scene of great confusion and wild excitement ensued. Mr. Lyon denounced the applauding members as "heelers." Mr. Campbell then made a vigorous onslaught on the chairman. "Have you had any conversation with Mr. Conover," he asked, "about running for Congress yourself? Wasn't there $1,000 mentioned between you?"

The chairman became embarrassed and said, after some hesitation:—"Yes, one of Mr. Conover's men mentioned the sum of $1,000."

The resolutions offered by the chairman, and concluding with the following words, were at last read:—

Whereas Mr. Conover's connection with our party in this district has been full of false representations, deceit and treachery, thus proving him to be a person utterly devoid of truth, principle or honor, therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Greenback Labor Party in the Twelfth Congressional district of New York State do hereby ignominiously expel Mr. Samuel Conover from our ticket as a candidate and place another man in nomination.

Mr. Campbell moved the previous question and a great row ensued as to what the previous question meant and how the vote should be taken. In the midst of the uproar Colonel Nicholas Smith, the probable successor of Mr. Conover, entered waving a broad-brimmed Panama straw hat in his hand and shaking his profuse ambrosial curls at the members of the committee, with whom he shook hands in the most enthusiastic fashion. When it came to a vote Mr. Lyon's resolutions were lost. At last the chairman, after spitting across the table and hitting the floor with remarkable marksmanship, appointed the conference committee who are to effect an "honorable combination" with the democrats in favor of Mr. Travis.

It was concluded to call a convention, to be held at Roe's Hotel, Mount Vernon, at one o'clock next Wednesday, to nominate a Congressman in place of Mr. Conover.

## STATEN ISLAND POLITICS.

The Richmond county democrats met yesterday in the Richmond County Hall, at Tompkinsville, Assemblyman Erastus Brooks presiding, to make nominations for county officers. For Assembly the candidates named were Erastus Brooks, ex-Assemblyman Samuel R. Brick, and Gilbert C. D