Advertising Medium is therefore an-

Action of the Democratic Committee Last Night.

The selection of permanent officers, ar amendment to the Constitution of the body. the decision of some cases of contested elections and the expulsion of Daniel O'Reilly and Patrick J. Shannon comprised what the Committe did last night. The matters ocenpied a good deal of time and were marked by a good deal of debate. The proceedings, as fully reported elsewhere, have a great deal of interest for Brooklyn, as a city addicted to following closely and, with intelligent judgment the record of its news. It is also quite probable that no news is read with such avidity as that which relates to local politics -especially when it is marked by the collisions of men who are popularly held responsible for what the dominant party does or fails to do here.

Little need be said about the selection made for permanent officers of the Committee. Messrs. J. B. Craig and Jacob I. Bergen, as President and Vice President, are the only officials who will in the future sessions of the Committee have anything especial to do, by which the public will discriminate between them and the body in general. What as presiding officers it will devolve on them to do, they will doubtless acceptably perform. They are competent parliamentarians and courteous men, of good presence, affable address, quick habit, and each has had experience in the position of Chairman of the Committee before. Their selection has a significance in the fact that they represent the elements dominant in the organization, and it is in all respects desirable that those elements

should assume control as well as excreise it. The adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the body was a matter of more importance and it naturally excited more attention in the Committee, just as it will outside. The amendment was to this effect: Hereafter the representatives of the wards in the Committee are all to be elected. instead of, as heretofore, a small number of them being in a sense "appointed," that is, nominated by the elected delegates to the Executive Committee, reported back by that Executive Committee to the full General Committee and voted upon by that body. Hereafter no ferent tenures or titles. They are to be elected at the primary elections in the wards and country towns. This was the practice up to a few years ago, when the additional method just stated was resorted to, for a purpose which cannot be said to have been realized. The original design and the way in which it has not succeeded are not devoid of interest. Briefly stated, the design was to take into the Committee representatives of a class of men whom the methods of primary elections had not been addicted to returning as members. It was thought that with those who were duly elected, the addition of this cither on their own "hook" or with other combinations of Democrats. What has been the effect on the party at large is a matter mon dispute about. What has been the effect on and within the Committee itself is something nobody seems to dispute about at all. The appointed members got to consider themselves as a class apart. The elected members got to consider the appointed ones in the same light. Each class, not without reason, felt that it was placed in an awkward position. Each showed a marked talent for disliking the other. It was hard to strike a ratable division of honors and service between the two to absorb more than its share aggravated the difficulty. The men who were elected were wont to regard the appointees as with such little influence that they could not go to the people and get an indorsement. The themselves more highly than they ought to party by belonging to it, and as altogether superior to the riff raff ground out at primary spectors could not be declared beaten, al though all the Democrats in the ward voted

a situation which wrought a maximum of un-At the beginning of the year the notification provided for by the Constitution was made, of a proposition so to amend it, in due time and course, as to revert to the old elective system in all cases for the future, and to abandon the appointive method as an unsatisfactory failure. The question came up in orderly progress and "adopted by a very large majority. Thus as respects its representation clauses the organic law of the Committee dispenses with a novelty which proved a fallacy. It is in that respect of representation clauses "the Consti- gratified by it, irrespective of party. "tution as it was." There was no opposition -o the principle of the change. The necessity of it and the failure of the appointive system elected member, proposed that the principle

It is that which sends Democratic majorities up. It is the other kind which sends them down. As good home administration as Mayor Howell, Controller Burrell and Supervisor at Large Guthrie and others are able and minded to give us will establish a parity between the local and State majorities of Kings County and nothing else will. This year by reforming the charter and reducing the expenses (or by manfully trying to do and failing only on account of Radical opposition at Albany), the Democratic party can, either on the fact or on the record, win by its full majority in the Fall election. The public is indifferent about the Committee. It

As to the expulsion of O'Reilly and Shanion, it was of course in order. Neither decency nor discipline meant more than a dictionary expression so long as such ostentatious treachery to the party as they have committed went unnoticed and unbranded. They are too small, and their treachery was too plain, for us to waste words on. We will but add that it is such junkshop business in politics as they have become bankrupts by attempting which has made "Indepinpence" and "reform" seem like the last resort of a renegade-just as "patriotism" was hotly defined by Dr. Johnson to be "the last refuge of a scoun-

Aldermanic Committees for the Year. The President of the Board of Aldermen has followed strict political usage in his appointments of the members on committees. That usage is to give the force which elected you the Russian is, in the civilized sense, preponderating representation; to give the force which legitimately opposed your representation responsive to the minority position they occupy, and to give the scatterers who had no candidate and no party as near to nothing as possible The force which elected Mr. Fisher was a composite, comprising eight Democrats and five Republicans. The force which, under the circumstances, not illegitimately opposed Mr. Fisher comprised seven Republicans, who, united with five other Aldermen—the five being situated toward politics and toward this matter of the Presidency in a peculiar way, as follows: Mr. Ray, although a Republican, labored day and night to effect a deliberate conspiracy against Mr. Fisher after the latter had been regularly nominated by the Republicans. By this conspiracy Ray hoped to be Chairman again himself. His bad faith and unintelligent selfishness placed him outside of the pale of either party, and entitled Mr. Fisher to ignore him to any degree he pleased. Mr. Griswold, another Republican, opposed Mr. Fisher first and last and put his opposition on grounds which he declared conscientious, and yet he refused to clothe the soul or the misas

ma of his hostility with any bones or

flesh of facts whatever. He is not unlikely conscientious as it is given to him, through the lens of a disordered intellectual and moral liver, to see his conscience—for he is a strong willed, positive. ugly honest man. It is entirely futile to tell him that a proclamation of the idea that a man is untrustworthy, without stating why and because of what he thinks so, is outrageous. He is not made up in a way to realize that it is outrageous, albeit every person of enlightened apprehension and freedom from prejudice and self complacency is. As it is given him to be sincere, Mr. Griswold was sincere in firing a blunderbus full of wind and new element would make the Committee representative of all the party—those who as the Eleventh and didn't hurt the Alderman from the Twenty-third is another fact not to be wondered at or regretted. Just as sincerely, perhaps even more so, Mr. Fisher has put Mr. Griswold on just one committee which meets just once a year. These two abnormal and unclassified Republicans, Ray, an eel, and Griswold, a rock, of politics, challenged peculiar treatment and have got it. "pindents" by profession, Shannon. Ormsbee and O'Reilly. The success with which this trio of worthies have sawn the limb off on which they were roosting, between themand admiration of mankind. Their epitaph is, "Gone to meet Griswold on the Elections "Committee." They were unlovely and deaths they were not divided. Of course.

the other hand, opened a junk shop between Brooklyn are misrepresented by the politicians both parties and made a winning with neither. | who act in their name. The Twelfth Ward, It is matter for regret that Ormsbee has the Second Ward, the Seventeeth and the dropped to Shannon and O'Reilly. The devil | Twenty-second, have recently furnished abunand not the Alderman of the Fifteenth dant proof that the party machinery is in the should have been let make a third to the other hands of men who have no scruples about pointed Pharisees stood over against one antwo, but the presentation of the whitewashother for two years, and did a great deal of ing report on a Republican official last year istry lists. To this state of things is doubtless glowering and growling. The publicans did by Mr. Ormsbee, seems to have been the be- due, in some measure, the fact that at present ginning of a progressive course toward politi- there is not, properly speaking, any Repubbut they did have a compact and large majorcal suicide. With this explanation of the lican party in Brooklyn. There is a Demoity's pleasant habit of sitting on the Pharistatus in which Mr. Fisher found the Aldersees' heads, so to speak, as oppormen, his disposition of them is made intellitunity offered, which was not seldom. gible. He has preferred the men who well defined Republican sentiment, the Dem-The Pharisees were suitably thankful that preferred him. He has properly treated ocrats have nothing to fear in this city. This they were not as other men were. Indeed the men who properly opposed him. human nature asserted itself in both against Those who disfranchised themselves from consideration have been left where they placed themselves. The materials at his | ple to look upon the minister as the dispenser placed themselves. The materials at his command were made, in these circumstances, serve as good uses as Mr. Fisher could secure. The best men in a board, whose superlative degree of excellence is not extraordinary, have been given the best places, and the committees are abler and more representative of the most desirable or least offensive elements in the Beauthann than the parts of the parish of the parish of St. Matthew's Church, seemed to have shared this general which they are severally elected. The terms for which they are severally elected. The terms of office until the expiration of the terms for which they are severally elected. The terms of office of the delegates now in office until the expiration of the terms for which they are severally elected. The terms of office of the delegates now in office until the expiration of the terms for which they are severally elected. The terms of office of the delegates now in office until the expiration of the terms for which they are severally elected. The terms of office of the delegates now in office until the expiration of the terms for which they are severally elected. The terms of office of the delegates now in office until the expiration of the terms for which they are severally elected. The terms of office of the delegates now in office in the Committee, who into office until the expiration of the terms for which they are severally elected. The terms of office of the delegates now in office in the Committee, who into office until the expiration of the terms for the delegates now in office in the cologates now in office in the cologates now in office in the cologates now in office in the delegates now in office in the delegates now in office in the cologates now in office in the delegates now in office in the deleg in the Board than they have been for several form, last night, and the amendment was years. The sturdy way in which Mr. Fisher entry into the sanctuary, despoiled the put the "Indepindents" in a cellar, and then sealed up the grating, is such a natural and manly piece of healthy resentment, responsive, and then went through the rectory in too, to good public policy, that people are a manner at once delicate and efficient.

of election be restored in full, and the ap- been laid in blood; the other that no empire order. They ransacked the silver closet, but pointive method be abandoned, but with the can endure in which the sword is not made a proviso that the few remaining appointed subordinate influence in the government of thus demonstrating the protective influence members be let serve out the terms the conquered and the conquerers. There is of unlimited silver against the spoliation of for which they were appointed, and no exception to the rule that the early history tea services. All that they omitted doing in their successors and all the other members of of empires is the history of ambition making the way of politeness was the inditing of a the Committee, hereafter, to be elected. Be- its way through carnage. The Jew, the Astween this motion of Mr. Freeman and the syrian, the Persian, the Macedonian, the matter it was sought to amend, there was no Roman, the Saracen, the Ottoman, the Engdifference in principle. But the Committee lishman, the Spaniard, the Dutchman, the thought that if 'twere done, when 'twas done. | Swede, the Dane, the German, the Frenchthen 'twere well 'twere done quickly. So man, the Anglo-American, all waded through they amended the Constitution to take effect immediately. This resulted in the retirement of the men selected by the method which was for the future dispensed with. There was no reflection on the men. There was no buch expulsion of them as the the morning papers, in their affluence of ignorance state. The persontial of the Committee was made elective. The slaughter to supremacy. Nor does it appear that one has been more sorupulous than bid for justification of its name yesterday, for according to the telegraphic reports, adjacent mountains are covered with human evidences that the town was too hot for comfort. A conflagration generated, as usual, in a shanty, seems to have wiped out property valued at mel of the Committee was made elective. The semantic forms of the Persian shand of the men who stood between him and the promised land. The pulsion of them as the the morning papers, in their affluence of ignorance state. The person-lous in his treatment of the Red Indians. The Romans repeated the horrors of the Persian seems to have wiped out property valued at mel of the committee. nel of the Committee was made elective. The Romans repeated the horrors of the Persian \$300,000, and with it the most substantial non-elected men were retired by that fact. | conquest, the Ottoman extinguished all that | portion of the town. The fact that 250 build-The vacancies their retirement by the fact remained of Macedonian nationality, as Alex- ings were included in this general loss seems creates are to be filled by elections. That is ander had trampled upon the life of Asia to indicate that the palaces of our modern the size and meaning of the whole matter.

The gentlemen who are retired by that course are as eligible to return to the Committee by

ander had trampled upon the life of Asia to indicate that the palaces of our modern plan of organization without unanimous consent that is my point of organization without unanimous consent. That is my point of organization without unanimous consent of the palaces of our modern plan of organization without unanimous consent of the palaces of our modern plan of organization without unanimous consent of the palaces of our modern plan of organization without unanimous consent of the palaces of our modern plan of organization without unanimous consent of the palaces of our modern plan of organization without unanimous consent of the size and meaning of the whole matter.

Bethesda are not as costly as the ailsumptoorder. I desire to state here that, the palaces of our modern plan of organization without unanimous consent of the size and meaning of the whole matter.

The gentlemen who are retired by that course the state here that, the palaces of our modern plan of organization without unanimous consent. That is my point of organization without unanimous consent of the palaces of our modern is my plan of organization without unanimous consent. That is my point of organization without unanimous consent. That is my point of organization without unanimous consent of the size of the palaces of our modern is my plan of organization without unanimous consent. That is my point of organization without consent or the size of the palaces of our modern is my plan of organization without unanimous consent. That is my point of organization without unanimous consent. The plan of organization without unanimous consent or the plan of organization without unanimous consent. The plan of organization without unanimous consent or the plan of org election as any other Democrats in Brook- humanity and justice are not necessarily allied mankind, and such the permanent ad-Iyn. It will be excellent policy for the to irrepressible valor. The rise of the Ger- vantages of the town which nothing short management to see to it that represen- manic races is to be sought for in the smoke of an earthquake can destroy that the tatives of the elements taken into ac- of battle and amid the horrors of human be- reconstruction of the city is not likely to be count under the appointive system are re- ings offered as sacrifices upon the altars of long postponed. Were Niagara-or the towns turned by the restored and substituted elective | the gods of the successful fighters. Poland, which, grouped about the falls, bear that system. We have unaffectedly thought the the Crimea, Circassia and Little Russia, with generic name—to be destroyed, a subscription appointive system a humbug. From this Siberia as a minor memorial, remind us how by hotel keepers and hackmen would speedily opinion, the authors of that system and those | the Czar's power was established, while the | restore it without at all inconveniencing them.

makes no pretense of putting the sword aside because the conquered are always regarded as subjects to be plundered for the benefit of the victors.

With this distinction between nations clear-

ly made, our readers will be in a position to peruse, with interest, Rev. Dr. Storrs' fine ccount of "the long duel between the Ottoman and the Muscovite." The Doctor has divided his statement of the case into two parts. The first part was delivered before a representative Brooklyn audience in the Acalemy, last night, and the second part will be delivered a week hence. By turning to the report of last night's discourse it will be seen that while the reverend orator did not set out "alive" as to the practical results of govern- from the bloody premises which have been stated in this article, he directed, by I implica cation, the mind of his hearers to the fact that nations are to be judged by the use they make of their conquests, rather than by the barbarism incidental to the making of them. The Doctor, we believe, sympathises with the Muscovite, and there are indications in the address before us that while he will not seek in any way to gloss over the hidious means by which Russian power has often been extended, he will argue that the Russian has shown the French, English, German tendency toward civil rather than military means of government, while the Turk has shown no disposition to hold his conquered provinces by any other tenure than the sword. If this tendency on the part of the Russian, and the lack of it on the part of the Turk, can be shown, no matter how much alike they may have been in the superior to the Turk, and by the highest right which history recognizes as affecting nations is justified in expelling him from the territory into which the sword brought him and still in part holds him. Of course the friends of the Turk, while admitting the justice of the test which the Doctor proposes. will argue that a comparison fairly made

would not leave the superiority of the Muscovite clear. The Board of Education. At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon, the chief subject considered was a plan for the rearrangement of the salaries of the ladies who are known as first assistants in the schools. The position of these ladies is somewhat anomalous, and as a result of the anomaly the rule for the reduction of wages, adopted some three months ago, operated upon them with exceptional hardship. This wrong was righted by the Board yesterday, and a step was taken toward placing the ladies in rational relation to the general corps of teachers. The discussion upon this subject brought out the fact that the Board is confronted with a large financial deficiency for the coming year and that there is no defined plan for averting it. The homely maxim that the cost must be cut according to the cloth is not in favor with the members. They cannot be made to understand that they are not warranted in conducting the schools upon a scale involving a larger expenditure than the the taxpayers

have declared their willingness to meet. We notice that a Committee of the Board s to oppose at Albany so much of Senator Pierce's Charter Amendments as provide for reorganization of the Board. The gentlemen of the Committee ought, as fair men, to exhibit as an evidence of what the present arrangement can effect the state of the salary account for the current year. At present the Board is unwieldly, irresponsible and extravagant. It affords proof at every meeting of the truth of the proverb that what is "every "body's business is nobody's business." In a Board of over forty members every member feels justified in leaving to somebody else tho business of saving money, while he devotes himself to the work of getting money appropriated for the particular school with which

he is identified. Then there came an unholy trinity of "Inde- The Bepublican General Committee. The Republican General Committee had quite a little circus of its own last night. The Twelfth Ward supplied the riders, and very lively fellows they proved to be. It appears that the Republican Association in the Twelfth Ward is given over to anarchy. The machinery of the ward is in the hands of a few men who do not represent the better men unpleasant in their lives, and in their of the ward, and the primaries have recently been very dishonest affairs. All this and more it is a much more serious matter for to the same purpose was set forth in the report them to be reduced to zero than it is for of the Investigating Committee submitted to appointees were not averse to thinking of Griswold. He has had his luck solely because the General Committee, coupled with recomhe has from first to last opposed Fisher, and | mendations for reorganization. The recent he did not vary that role by going into the meetings of this organization have made nothgame Ray set up. The "Indepindents," on | ing more clear than that the Republicans of stuffing ballot boxes or composing false regcratic party confronted with opposition from many quarters, but in the sense of organized,

> view of the situation, for they made their contribution boxes of their contents, divested the altar of its rich drapery, score of sacrilege would scarcely be suspected of exhibiting reverence for the rector, but the at least were respecters of persons. They sedisclosed by the history of nations. One is lected such overcoats as they needed, carethat the foundations of every empire have fully folded up the rest, and left them in good contented themselves with but one old spoon. polite note to the rector congratulating him upon the excellence of his taste in dress and the devotion of a congregation which ex-

DEMOCRATS.

Shannon and O'Reilly Expelled from

the General Committee. One of the Liveliest Meetings in the History of the Party in Brooklyn-Rejection of the Shannon and O'Reilly Delegates from the First and Twelfth Wards. Radical Change in the Constitution of the Committee-All the Appointed Members Eliminated and Henceforth Elected Members Only to Belong to the Organization-Speeches of Messrs. Freeman, Rogers, Boss McLaughlin, Carroll and Others on the Question-How Shannon Took His Medicine-Bob Furey Characterizes Him as a Judas and is Hissed and Applauded-Some of the Inside Facts of Shannon's Treachery Exposed - Primaries for Filling the Vacancies Called. A regular monthly meeting of the Demoatte General Committee was held last evening at headquarters, corner of Court and Remsen streets. There was the usual attendance of members, and the lobby was crowded. Considerable interest was mani-

fested in the meeting, as it was known that the Committees on Permanent Organization and Contested Seats were to report, and it was also said that resoluions would be introduced expelling Aldermen Shannon and O'Reilly for their treachery. In the absence of the Chairman pro tem. General James B. Craig, who was prevented by illness from attending, Colonel Thomas Carroll was called to the

chair. Mesers. Herman and Woolley officiated as Sec-The calling of the roll was dispensed with. The d first report.

Rogers claimed that as all members should vote on the report on organization, the report on contested sents should be first made.

The Chair called for that report, and Mr. Bergen then

The Special Committee, to which was referred the credentials and protests from the Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and rifteenth wards and the Town of Flatbush, respectfully REPORT
That they have held several meetings, at which they have given each side an opportunity of presenting their case, and after having examined the credentials and protests and heard the statements of the several parties who appeared before them, believe that the best interest of the Democracy of said wards and town will be best subserved by recognizing the tickets embodied in the following resolutions, and they therefore recommend for adoption the following:

THE WARD CONTESTS.

Resolved. That the ticket headed by John Pyburn and John McCarthy, as delegates to the General Commit-tee, be recognized as the regularly elected ticket from the Fifth Ward. TWELFTH WARD.

Resolved, That the following ticket be recognized as be regularly elected ticket for the Twelfth Ward: Fresident—Thomas O'Connell.
Vice Presidents—James Koginey, Hugh MoNulty, illiam Newsam. Treasurer—Thomas McGibney. Recording Secretary—Arthur Connelly,
Belgates to General Committee—John Anglim, Jas.

Mahoney.
Inspectors of Election—William Reiliey, Daniel Hig-THIRTEENTH WARD. THIRTEENTH WARD.

Resolved, That the ticket headed by Redney Thursby for President of the Ward Association, and Owen
Lynch as minority Supervisor of Election, be recognized as the regularly elected ticket from the Thirteenth
Ward.

FIFTEENTH WARD. Resolved, That the ticket headed by John E. Canet tor President of the Ward Association, and Daniel Car roll as minority Supervisor of Election, be recognized as the regularly elected ticket from the Fifteenth Ward FLATBUSH.

Respectfully submitted. JACOB I. BERGEN, G. G. HERMAN, DAVID C. AITKEN, Z. Voornies, Michael O'Keepfe, JAMES DUNNE, THOMAS A. KERRIGAN, B. EILVERMAN, Mr. White moved that the report be adopted as read.

nd called for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered and the report as adopted,
John Connors, of the Fifth Ward, protested against PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

was then read and unanimously adopted. It was as follows:
President—James B. Craig, First Ward.
First Vice President—J. I. Bergen, Tenth Ward.
Second Vice President—M. O'Keeffe, Fourtee
Ward. Ward. Seoretary—G. G. Herman, Ninth Ward. Assistant Seoretary—W. T. Woolley, T Assistant Secretary—W. T. Wooney, Twenty-inird Ward.
Treasurer—Thos. Carroll, Fourth Ward.
Sorgeants at Arms—O. Hannivan and M. Malone.
Mr. Bergen, on taking the chair, was greeted with applause. He addressed the Committees as follows:

SPEECH OF VICE PRESIDENT BERGEN: GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE-This honor which

NO MORE APPOINTED MEMBERS. The General Committee then proceeded to consider he proposed amendment to the Constitution submit-ed by Colonel Thomas Carroll, at a previous meeting. lows:
"SECTION 2. Said Committee shall consist of seven

filled for the unexpired terms thereof.

Mr. Rogers then called for the reading of the section of the constitution relating to amendments, and Mr. Herman read as follows:

"This constitution may be amended by the vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Committee present as regular meeting thereof; provided, that such amendment shall have been proposed in writing at a regular meeting before it is acted upon, and that it is not within the newer of this Committee to make any

regimer meeting sectors at a sect upon, and that it is not within the power of this Committee to make any amendment, addition, or alteration, or any change whatever inconsistent with the plan of organization under which this Committee was called into existence." the use of spending time in reading over section after section of the constitution. They were discussing a proposed amendment, notice of which had been given sonal advantage to me, one way or the other. I prefer the mode of election, so far as I am concerned, but this is a body which holds itself prominently before the people of this county and of the State. It has made a law, it has made a compact, and I think that compact ought to be held sacred.

The Chair—The gentleman must state his point of order briefly, and not make a speech.

Mr. Rogers—I will state my point of order. It is that this amendment is unconstitutional and cannot be adopted by this Committee.

The Chair—I think the point of order is not well taken. I think this Committee has a right to pass upon an amendment to the constitution proposed at a previous regular mesting.

Siberia as a minor memorial, romind us how opinion, the authors of that system and thors of that system and thorse for over five hundred years of the chart of the primary system is as much of a farce as its critics have charged—probably not. This is certain, that the leaders can secure the return of responsible, representative citic here than the primaries. They will be very vine, if they do, and very foolish, if they do not.

Mr. Freeman in proposing his palliative called attention to the fact, that in the year when the appointive system went into effect the party's majority rose to 18,000 in this country. That is coincidence, net cause. The cause lay in the fact that the presons for whom that majority was cast had been identified with magnificently good government, Mr. Tilden as Executive, Mr. Robinson as Controller, running for promotion before the people, for the Pecsidency and the Governorship. What the Committee has a right to pass upon a smaller of the charter is method at all inconveniencing them. Perhaps the same is true of Hot Springs. Perhaps the same is the count of Hot Springs. Perhaps the same is true of Hot Springs. Perhaps the same is true of Hot Springs. Perhaps the same is the count of Hot Springs. Perhaps the same is true of Hot Springs. Perhaps the same is true of Hot Springs. Perhaps the same is the word Hot Springs. Perhaps the same is true of Hot Sprin

IT IN A GREAT INJUSTICE.

is great wrong, an unconstitutions so and exceedingly unwise. Now, sir. in the first place, it seems to me
it is a great injustice to these men who are to be expelled. As has been already intimated, their rights to sit
as members of this Committee, Mr. Chairman, are under the same constitution as, your right and my right.
They have equal rights with us, and I say it would be
a great injustice to them thus to expel them. I do not
know who these gentlemen are with one or two exceptions, nor do I care to know. I do not appear as their
advocate. I do not urge this in their behalf. I do not
think the gentlemen would thank me for appearing in
their behalf. I do not think they would ask to be retained as members of this Committee. I should not if
I were in their place. It is not for their sakes that I
plead before you the injustice of the act; but it is for
our sakes. A wrong committed, Mr. Chairman, is the
greater wrong in the most cases to the man
who commits it than to the man against
whom it is committed, and while this is an unjustice to them the reaction of the injustice
would be the greater, it seems to me that this action
which is proposed is unconstitutional. I agree with chich is proposed is unconstitutional. I agree with the Chairman that the point of order raised was not tell taken; but I think this Committee under this well taken; but I think this Committee under this constitution have no power to legislate ont of office a part of the Committee. Then, sir, I say it is a radical wrong; it is against every principle of right and justice, irrespective of the question of injustice as against these men who are to be expelled, and irrespective of the right under our constitution. Why, sir, to think of a body expelling a part of itself! If we can do this, then next year the three years' men who were elected of a body expelling a part of itself! If we can do this, then next year the three years' men who were elected to this Committee can combine with the two years' men who were elected, and put themselves not only in majority, but in unanimous majority, by expelling the one year men. And then the year following, the one year men and the two years' men, if they are dissatisfied with the three years' men, can unite and expel them. And so at any time two-thirds of the members can relieve themselves of annoyance from the minority and expel them. But, sir, it is said that perhaps some of

with the Committee. So much the better. We do not want perfect harmony here, Mr. Chairman. We want perfect harmony at the polls, not here. If we are going to have dissension, if we are going to have two sides, if we are going to have opposition, it seems to me this is the place to have it, and let us settle it here, let us become united here that we may be united at the polls. But sir, it seems to me, throwing aside this matter of injustice and illegality and unconstitutionality—it seems to me that it would be the most unwise ality—it seems to me that it would be the most unwise thing we could do at this time. It does seem to me that the thing to do is not to weaken but to strengthen the Democratic thing we could do at this time. It does seem to me that the thing to do is not to weaken but to strengthen the Democratic party—not to disintegrate but to unite it—not to compel desertions, but to compel, or induce, recruits. We wapt to strengthen the Democratic party in Kings County and strengthen and unite it in the State. I most heartly sympathize with the movement that the Eacle is making and which has been taken up all through the State, for harmony and union in the party. And, sir, we do not want to turificiate one hinted to me that some of these men have resigned. Various rumors have come to my ears in regard to these men whom it is proposed to dismiss. But I do not care what you may say about them. I do not care if every one of them had sent in their resignations and there were but one of the fifty men remaining in the Committee, and if the fifty men will excuse me for the remark, if that one man were the pooreat Democrat, the one whom it was most desirable to expel, or if you please to put it so, the meanest man, I would take just the same position that we have no right, that it would be unwise to pass this resolution, thus without cause, without trial, without process expelling him from the Committee. Mr. Chairman, let me beg of this Committee? not to take such action that will tend to BREAK UP THE PARTY.

BREAK UP THE PARTY,

more than it is broken now. They came into this Committee to promote harmony. It was my great desire that this addition to the Committee, which is designated as the "new element" should be made to thoroughly harmonize the Committee. We remained on the Committee one year. Then a number of these gentlemen dissatisfied with certain action that the Committee, or that members of the Committee, or that the parly had taken in Kings County, resigned. Now, are you going to-night, by the adoption of this resolution, to say that the men who reasured a year ago and went out of this Committee were the wise men, and that the men who were loyal, who remained in the Committee, were not the wise men but the fools? Do you propose, gentlemen, to avoid them in this manner, by expolling them? I cannot believe you will do it. If it is your desire the members of the Committee shall be elected hereafter, then I say amen to it; but if it is your desire to take these new members who were appointed, and cast them out, I am opposed to it. One of them was a Pressiontial Elector, and cast his vote for Samuel J. Tilden—fer President Tilden, for Mr. Tilden was elected President. [Appleaded] Another is an Alderman who has been true to his party, Mr. Phillips, of the Seventh Ward, and aucother was elected Surrogate. I say, gentlemen, do not do it. With these remarks permit me to offer the following as

or the amoudment proposed by Colonel Carroll : elected by the Democratic voters thereof, as heremafter provided. The present members of this Committee, elected and appointed, shall continue in office until the expiration of their respective terms; and the term of office of all members hereafter elected to fill a vacancy Resolved, That the ticket neaded by Frederick J. Bollinger for President of the Town Association, and Andrew Rook as minority Supervisor of Election, be recognized as the regularly elected ticket from the Town of Election is a supervisor of Election in the Town of Election is a supervisor of Election in the Town of Election in the Election is a supervisor of Election in the Election in the Election in the Election is a supervisor of Election in the Election MR. EAGAN OPPOSES APPOINTING MEMBERS. Mr. C. C. Eagan-I had not the honor of being a

aughter], but if he had known that there were [tre loudous applause]—

The Chair—Mr. Streeter will suspend for a moment the Committee to applaud every little thing that is said. Let the gentleman speak. [Applause and cries of "Yes, let him speak."]
Mr. Streeter—I was about to say, Mr. President, that pointments. How do the heads of departments, these triple besded Commissions—how do they get authority, but by appointment? [Applause.] How do numerous officers now carrying out their functions in Kings County derive their powers but by appointment? [Loud applause.] How do Judges of—

Mr. McKee—Now, Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. Mr. Streeter is not speaking to the questio [signs of disapprobation].

Mr. Streeter—I will subside, and flet the gentleman

MR. STREETER WILL NEVER RESIGN.

Mr. Streeter—Now, I say I am one of those appointed members, [applause] I am a Democrat. From Buchanan down I have cast my vote for the Democratic party, [Applause]. I have voted and done all I could for the nominees of the party, never varying a han from what has been directed at headquarters.

Every nominee put in the field I have worked for as hard as I could to elect. Now, I will not resign. I shall never resign from this General Committee. You may put me out as soon as you please. I will be resigned if you expel us. I know all the gentlemen here who were appointed. I believe all of those I have been in the habit of conversing with are true blue Democrats. They won't say one word in favor of re-Democrats. They won't say one word in favor of remaining in this General Committee. If it is the desire of the General Committee to put us out we will be put out, but we shall continue to be Democrats notwithstanding. [Applausa,] No matter what you do, we are true blue Democrats. [Applause,] There is no way of governing this country but upon the principles of Democracy, I believe. Those are the bost principles—the true principles. They are the principles that work the greatest good to the greatest number. Now, Mr. President, I am ready to go out, but I shan't resign. I am ready to leave, but I nover shall resign from the General Committee. [Applausa.]

Mr. Hugh McLaughlin (Second Ward)—I agree with some of the remarks of the gentlemen who have spoken on this question. It is clear to my mind that the members of this Committee should be elected. On the other hand, I think that we ought to provide some means for thoir election. I think it is bad policy, as the gentleman from the Twenty-second (Mr. Freeman) said, to turn people out, and I move that the substitute be referred to a special committee to report—a special be referred to a special committee to report—a special committee of nine—one from each Assembly District, A member raised the polus of order that notice of the substitute should have been given at the previous regular meeting.

The Chair ruled that the point of order was not well

COLONEL CARROLL EXPLAINS. COLONEL CARBOLL EXPLAINS.

Colonel Carroll—Mr. Chairman, I desire to make an explanation. In offering that resolution it was not my desire to have anybody turned out. It came at about the time that there were twenty-five new members to be appointed. This General Committee, of its own volition, without consulting the Democratic party of Kinga County, chose to determine that they would appoint one-third of their body. They took out of the hands of the various wards the right of the Democratic party of those wards to elect all the delegates to this committee. If this committee have a right to often they have a right to refer back that power to the wards and say to them, "Elect your delegates, so there shall be no mistake as to the men who represent you in the General Committee," It has been my fortune to be be no mistake as to the man who represent you in the General Committee." It has been my fortune to be elected a member for some years, and generally four or five men in my ward determina who shall be their colleagues in this General Committee, without reference to the electors, whether they are satisfactory to them or not. (Applause.) I do not wish to turn any member out. If a better plan can be adopted, whereby the members of this General Committee shall be elected. I am in favor of the better plan. I know the members who are here by appointment are good. Democrats and all that sort of thing, and can be elected by the Democrats of their respective wards to represent them here; but this thing ought to stop somewhere. The time to stop it was when twenty-five additional men were to be appointed for three years. I am perfectly willing to have the matter laid over, or have Mr. Freeman's substitute adopted; but I am not willing that this General Committee shall perpetuate itself by always keeping three men from each ward.

Mr. Rogers—I would like to say one word on the main question. main question.

The Chair—The question is only on the motion to refer.
Mr. Rogers—Then I say the matter ought not to be

or I hold a representative position in this Committee or not. I am opposed to referring for the reason just stated by Colonel Carroll—that as, afor many years, three or four in his ward have chosen those who are to represent the Democratic party in this Committee.

Colonel Carroll—Don't misrepresent me. I mean delegates appointed here. elegates appointed here. DICTATION.

Mr. Rogers—I stated my understanding of what the gentleman (Colonel Carroll) has said, and I say what all the Democratic party through this county, prior to 1876, understood—that three or four men in every ward dictated all the ward affairs. [Applause from the "new element."]

Mr. Biroke arose to a point of order—the gentleman The Chair—The gentieman, I think, is within the strict rule.

Mr. Rogers—Now, sir, this matter ought not to be referred. I have no desire to be considered a member of this Committee by appointment. I don't want to stay here one hour as an appointed member. I made the remark to the gentleman who informed me that I was to be appointed—and he will verify what I say—that my appointment, or the appointment of the members of the General Committee was an anomaly; I did not desire a position under such circumstances, and I would much rather have been elected. And there can be very little question that I could have been elected several times, both before and since. But we have adopted a law which has been unanimously agreed to. My respected friend, Counselor Eagan, who is, perhaps, as able a lawyer as stands in this Committee, knows whether he was a member of the Committee, or not at the time of the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of 1876, whisther it was unanimously agreed to. Every member of the Democratic party in the Committee agreed to it. The Democratic party throughout the county agreed to it. Not only did they acquiesce in it but they rolled up 18,000 majority in the county; where you had lost everything in the year 1875. Now, do not refer this matter to a committee. Do not let us, who have borne some of the brunt and labor of the battle during the last two years, be in doubt as to

WHAT OUR POSITION IS.

If we must go back to our constituents and ask an election at their hands, let us know it now. This Committee has nothing to fear by its action; only I ask it mittee has nothing to fear by its action; only I ask it for its own self respect, its respect for the constitution, for its own laws, that it shall not pass a resolution of this character when it is in open violation of the amendment it has adopted.

Mr. Freeman said—That in or for that there should be no misunderstanding, he wished to explain his position and the substitute which he curred. He had been asked what the matter which he curred. He had been asked what the matter should be passed upon to-night. Mr. Freeman spoke of the admission of the "new element" by appointment, saying that they had been inment" by appointment, saying that they had been in-vited in by Mr. McLaughlin (referring to the ex-Regis-ter), Colonel Carroll and others, and asked whether the mmittee would turn out the men who had been i Colonel Carroll made another explanation of his remarks in regard to the selection of delegates. Said he: "I mean that the elected and appointed members to this General Committee from a ward will meet together when the term of one of the appointed members expires, and a majority of them will recommend the appointment of a man without consulting, or conferring in any way with the electors of the ward. That is plain, Mr. Rogers. You can understand it. That is what I mean. That is what I mean now. Another thing: Mr. Freeman said I was on the Committee that invited the gentlemen in. I did not have the honor of belonging to that Committee. I was opposed to the plan from first to last."

Mr. Rogers—I am very giad that the explanation is made, but it does not alter the question that three or four people in each of the wards controlled it. Colonel Carroll made another explanation of his re-EX-BEGISTER HUGH MO LAUGHLIN SPEAKS.

EX-BEGISTER HUGH MC LAUGHLIN SPEARS.

Mr. McLaughin (Fourth Ward) arose to speak and was greeted by a round of spplause. He said: Tae gentleman (Mr. Regers) is, perhaps, in a position to know whether three or four men in each ward of the City of Brooklyn control the wards or not. He is a resident of the Eighteenth Ward and very active in the politics of the ward. If he should confine himself to speaking as to how they do it in his own ward, I think it would be as much as he is expected to look after. I hope there will be no reference to this subject made this evening. It is a subject which has been before the Committee for some time, and I think that action should be taken upon it at once. The geatteman from the Twenty-second Ward (Mr. Freeman) asserted, in the remarks he made a few moments since, that Mr. Carroll, Mr. hoLaughiln and others had invited him and a number of other gentlemen to take seats in this Committee. I was not a member of the Committee at that time, and therefore had nothing to do with the invitation, except so far as I could on the outside promote harmony in the Democratic party. To that extent, and only to that extent, did I have anything to do with it. The gentlemen of the Committee, with some ten or twelve others, sugnosted the admitision of seventy-five new members,

for an election the next year; but I find that committees were appointed to suit the hour and the times—to
make a constitution and bylaws to suit certain members of the General Committee. The result was that
these new members claimed the same right to remain
in this organization for three years as men who had
been elected to it by the people at the primaries. There
is nothing democratic in that proposition, and it is
not and has not been indorsed in any ward of the City
of Brooklyn.

When these gentlemen got into the Committee, they DREW A LINE OF DISTINCTION between themselves and the elected members—they represented themselves as the better element of the Democratic party, in effect, saying: "You must do so and so" and meaning that those who came direct from

worthy, will send them back here on the same footing with us. [Applause.] I claim to be the peer of any man who has been admitted to this Committee by vote of this Committee, and I claim he has no right to stand on this floor and say he represents the better element of the party while I do not. It is not therefore, too much to ask the gentleman from the Fifteenth, or Nineteenth, or Twenty-second, to agree to correct your constitution if it is wrong. If your constitution is illegal, correct it as soon as possible. It is unaccessary for gentlemon to now dwell upon the admission of the seventy-five appointed members. I did as much as laid in my power to socompilish it, but I did so with the positive, the distinct understanding, and what I supposed would be the result that there are leave to result that there are leave to the contract of the seventy that there are leave to the contract of the seventy that there are leave to the contract of the seventy that there are leave to the contract of the seventy that there are leave to the contract of the seventy that there are leave to the contract of the seventy that there are leave to the contract of the seventy that there are leave to the seventy that the seventy The Chair—The question is upon the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Hulettraised the point of order that under the rules, the substitute would have to lay over a month.

The Chair—The point of order is not well taken. The subject matter was presented by Colonel Carroll in the original resolution; it is amendable.

A viva voce vote was taken on the substitute, and it was almost unanimously releated.

Mr. Rogers (arising to explain his vote)—The gentle-man (Mr. McLaughlin) has given me the information that I had better attend to my own ward. I think it is the duty of every member of this General Commit only give the reason why you vote no. and not disonly give the reason why you vote no, and not discuss the matter at all.

Mr. Rogers—I simply wish to say that I do not believe that any three or four men in any ward ought to have the dictation of the ward and so far as my own is concerned, I believe that such has been the case. I understood Colonel Carroll to say as much of his ward and I have stated that it was the common impression with reference to other wards. Our duty here is to supervise all the wards and to see that the Democratio party have fair play in all the wards. I do not propose to yield my right as a member of this General Committee, and if i am— The Chair—The gentleman is traveling outside.

Mr. Rogers—Very well; if the Chairman rules me out of order, I simply say I vote to.

The result of the vote was announced: Ayes, 104; Mr. McKee moved that the delegates from each ward be instructed to send in the name of one of their num-

EXPELLING A COUPLE OF TRAITORS.

Mr. Timothy Desmond, of the Twentieth Ward, then offered the tollowing:

Whereas, It is a matter of public notoriety that Patrick Shannon, of the Fifth Ward, and Daulel O'Rellly, of the Tweifth Ward, delegates to this General Committee, have refused to act with their Democratic colleagues in the Board of Aldermen, and have used their position and influence against the best interest of the Democratic party of Kings County; therefore, beit Democratic party of Kings County; therefore, beit Resolved, That Rule 15 of the By Laws of this Committee be and the same is hereby suspended, and that said Patrick Shannon and Daulel O'R'llly be and they are hereby expelled from this General Committee.

The reading of the resolution elicited applause and a few hisses, followed by much confusion, caused by the disorderly conduct of the Shannon and O'Reilly partisans on the floor and in the lobby.

The Chairman pounded the deek with the gavel, but it was fully a minute before order was restored. During the confusion many of the members, who had been dismissed, left the room.

The Secretary was proceeding with the roll call on the motion to adopt the resolution, when Shannon's friend Connors, who appeared to be feeling pratty well from causes evident to all in the room, broke in and attempted to make a speech.

The Chairman called him to order, but he would not down. Said he:

"Mr. Chairman, I would like to give these men a hearing, to know what they are guilty of." [Deristy et all particular of the content of t sive laughter].

The Chair—The gentleman will take his seat.

Mr. Counors (defiantly)—I will not sir. There is man here.

Mr. Connors (defiantly)—I will not sir. There is men here—
The Chair—The gentleman is not in order.
Mr. Connors (amid great confusion)—There are Democratic Aldermen in the City of Brooklyn, who yoted for Republicans.
The Chair—The gentleman is not in order.
Mr. Connors—There are Democratic Aldermen in the City of Brooklyn—
The Chair (flercely)—The gentleman is not in order. order.
Mr. Connors—Well, then, I'll sit down now.
When Alderman Shannan I'll sit down now. WHAT SHANNON SAID.

WHAT SHANNON SAID.

Now, I had my resignation written out on the 28th of January. Of course I know very well that I was going to be expelled, but I am satisfied to be expelled. But the members of this Board can't expel me from the Fifth Ward on Election day, how much you expel me now. So you can do just as you like. [Applause from his gang in the lobby.] There is no better Denicorat in the ward than Shannon [laughter], and Shannon was drove into it by the Democrat; and Shannon stood the straightest of any Democrat in the Board. There's no better Democras on this floor than I am [ranewed laughter], but there are plenty of men here that I know for the last twenty years which has made plenty of money out of the oity, and I never saw none of them in any legitimate business. They made made plenty of money out of the city, and I have saw none of them in any legitimate business. They made \$200,000 or \$300,000, The Chair—The gentleman must understand that he cannot reflect upon members of the Committee. Alderman Shannon—I have nothing more to say. I yote "aye." [Loud langhter.] JOHN CONNOBS AGAIN.

When Connors' name was called that humorous in-dividual area from his seat heside Shannon, and, steadying himself, announced that he "wauted to say a word."

The Chair—Say it briefly.
Mr. Comors—Well, I'll state it briefly. I am a Democrat. [Laughter, hisses and a voice, "Put him out."] You come and put me out. Some of you fellows come and put me out. I have been a better Democrat than some of those mes who are hollering all round here and hissing. I am a Democrat to-day.

The Chair (mildly)—Mr. Comors, that is not disputed. The only question now is, how do you vote?
Mr. Connors—The question is, where—where—where [laughter, during which Connors took what the boys call a "tumble")—I will vote aye on that motion. [Renewed laughter.] call a "tumble")—I will vote aye on that motion. [Renewed laughter.]

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Huiett, who was one of those retired by the passage of Colonel Carroll's amendment. Mr. Huiett, who was in the back part of the hall, said:

"I am not a member of this Committee. I object to having my name called."

Secretary Herman—That's so. I stand corrected.

Mr. Courtney said he thought the appointed members were members until their successors had been elected.

The Chair—I should hold that the appointed members were members until their successors were elected. bers were members until their successors were elected.

Mr. Freeman read from Colonel Carroll's amendment showing that the terms of the appointed members expired immediately upon the adoption of that amendment.

menament.
'The Chair—I stand corrected.
'When Mr. Robort Furey's name was called, he said : MB. FUREY SHOWS UP SHANNON. MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I had made up my mind to say nothing on the subject; but since Mr. Patrick Shannon has made a statement to this General Committee, to the effect that he was driven into the course pursued by him in votable. The mountains are from shelter. The town we population was about 4.000.

ing to remove all Democratic officials in this city from power, I deem it my duty to make a brief statement to the Committee. I declare here that the statement he made is not true, and I will prove that it is not true, to the members of this organization, and to the Democratic party generally. Mr. Patrick Shannon was elected Aiderman of the Fifth Ward and took his seat in the Common Council. After that time, this General Committee ordered primaries fos the election of delegates from each ward and town. Mr. Patrick Shannon was elected a member of this Committee, and was given the entire control of the politics of the Fifth Ward, so far as this General Committee, could give it to him. (A volce—Ho never was elected.) That I don't know anything about. Every member of the Committee made it as pleasant as pos-

elected.) That I don't know anything about. Every member of the Committee made it as pleasant as possible for him while in this Committee. This organization and the friends of this organization gave him five times more power and patronage than was given to any other Democratic member of the Common Connoil last year. I state that without fear of successful contradiction. After that, whou it was generally supposed that there was going to be a break which would result in the removal of some of the Democratic heads of departments, and the appointment of Republicans in their places, a number of gentlemen assembled and asked that all the Democratic Aldermen might be invited to meet them at a house in the Ninth Ward. This was done, and Mr. Patrick Shannon was among the number who responded. All of those Democratic Aldermen there signed a paper PLEDGING THEMSELVES TO STAND TRUE

PLEDGING THEMSELVES TO STAND TRUE to the principles of the Democratic party. Under no circumstances would they vote to displace any Democratio official. That pledge made there I look upon as solemn and as binding an oath as can be administered by the highest power in this country. Notwithstanding that pledge, Mr. Patrick Shannon, Judas like, betrayed the Democratic party, and the Democratic officials were removed. [Applause.] I said Judas like, Judas betrayed for silver. Mr. Patrick Shannon betrayed the Democratic party for the appointment of Judas betrayed for sliver. Mr. Patrick Shannon betrayed the Democratic party for the appointment of his friend, Mr. James Ryan, to a political office. I say here, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Patrick Shannon could have had six Democratic appointments as heads of departments instead of cae, if he had taken them. Now, the public have a right to judge as to whether the only consideration offered to him was the appointment of his friend, Mr. James Ryan. I will go a little further, and state what olse I know in relation to that matter. There is a member of this General Committee, present to-night, to whom the Republican party of this city, the leaders of the Republican party, made this offer: if he would consent to the removal of Mr. John Pyburn, Police Commissioner, and substitute in his place one Republican, he could have a written promise and place that no other Democratic official would be removed during the year 1877. have a written promise and pledge that no other Demo-cratic official would be removed during the year 1877. THE MEANEST OFFICIAL

holding a position under a Democratic administration never would, by that mau's consent, be removed by any bargain or "dicker" with the Republican party. That I can prove right here to-night, if necessary. Now, sir, notwithstanding all this, iir. Patrick Shan-nan states here that he was driven into casting his ote betraying the Democratic party. I think that members of the General Committee will bear me voic betraying the Bemocratic party. I think that the members of the General Committee will bear me out when I say that that statement is not true. If he had made the declaration to the Democracy of the Fifth Ward that he intended to cast that vote in the Common Council he never would have sat in the Common Council as a Democratic member. I have a right to speak with some feeling and warmth, for this reason, Alderman Shannon—to ahead!

Mr. Furey—it was in the Fifth Ward that I first saw the light of day. Twenty-two years ago I was elected a Democratic member of the Common Council from that ward, and from that time up to the time that Mr. Patrick Shannon was elected, the Democracy of the Fifth Ward never sent a man to any legislative body who betrayed his party. Now, sir, he can go through with the Brithd of traitor on his brow—a braud never to be effaced as long as he lives. He will carry it with him to the grave. A man who will commit the act of treachery which Mr. Patrick Shannon committed, would unhesitatingly betray the land of his birth and the land of his adoption. [Loud and continued appliance.] plause.]
Mr. Connors—When you got too rich in the ward you It because he desired to do it, because he was treacher ous to the people who sent him to the Board of Aider men. I shall cast my vote in the affirmative. [Ap plause and hisses.]

HE DID NOT OBJECT AND STILL HE DID. Mr. Freeman in explaining his vote, said: I do not see any great objection to voting aye, inamuch as we have already expelled fity men without a shadow of cause, or without a cause being hinted or intimated. I do not see why we should not add two more against whom reasons have been suggested. Whilst I do not sympathize with the conduct of Mr. O'llelly or Mr. Shannon, as it is intimated here—not a particle. itil, I am constrained to vote "no" simply on this one orinoiple which has always actuated me and always will actuate me: I care not what the offense may be—
with one solitary exception—or who the man may be—
with one solitary exception—I could not vote for his
expulsion without giving him an opportunity to be
heard. That one exception and that one man is
kutherford B. Hayes. I would not wait a moment to
expel him, blow him out of existence and SEE HIM HANGED.

But no other man would I vote to expel without giving him a chance to be heard. If these gentlemen have voted to put Democrats out of office, they ought to be expelled; but they have not been heard, and for that simple reason I feel it my duty to vote "no." [Applauso].
Mr. Barnum said it had seemed to him undemocratic pointed members, and had been legislated out by Colonel Carroll's amendment.

Mr. Furey moved that primary elections to fill FLAHERTY'S PAT HAYES

Secretary Herman—I claim that the Secretary has no right to receive resignations of members until their dues are paid, and for that reas in I have not accepted these resignations. (Applause.)

Mr. Hayes—Mr. Chairman, this being the first regular meeting of the General Committee this year, I did not know, sir, that it became necessary to hand in your dues with your resignation. If I had known it I would have done it, and the Secretary, I think, would have informed me so when he received my resignation. dues?
The Chair—There is another motion before the house,
Mr. Furey—I made a motion that primaries for the election of delegates to fill vacancies, caused by the action taken to-night, be hold on the 19th inst.
The motion was agreed to, and the Secretary announced the places for holding the primaries.
The matter of Pat Kayes' resignation coming up again it was laid on the table for the present. Hayes

paid his dues.

The turee inspectors of primaries in each ward, who hold over, were authorized to act at the coming pr maries.
On motion of Mr. Herman, the power of appointing the Executive Committee was restored to the Chair-CURRENT EVENTS.

The "Hard Money League" has been formed at Chicago. The New Jersey House has passed a bill epealing the Montclair local option tax. Mr. Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"). and family, sail for Germany the 11th inst., and will remain abroad two years. refused to grant a liceuse for Count Joannes. The The Hon. Moses Lowell, Collector of the Port of Saco, Me., digd in that place last night. He was

Mary J. Langhorn, a girl of sixteen, residing with hor father in West Twenty-seventh street, New York, took Paris green vesterday for the purpose ; of ending her life. She was given an antidote, and The United States sloop of war Portsmouth

Joaquin G. De Angarica, a prominent Cu-ban sympathizer, died in New York Mondey, in the 98th year of his age. He was possessed of much wealth

THE CRESCENT

The Ottoman Power in Europe.

Rev. Dr. Storrs First Lecture Upon the Ottoman and the Muscovite-Their Long Duel--The Rise and Fall of the Turkish Empire-Causes of its Prosperity and its Decadence-An Outline of Turkish Rise

vening, with an audience that well represented the culture, intelligence and wealth of Brooklyn. It was eminently representative of all that is best in the social and intellectual life of the city, and its members crowded the vast auditorium clear to the upper gallery. Dr. Storrs, upon "The Ottoman and the Muscovite—
Their Long Duel," which are delivered under the auspices of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. The fame of the lecturer and the widespread interest in the theme have secured a large auditory, and as the tickets sold are nearly all for both lectures, the auence next Tuesday night, March 12, when the second ecture will be delivered, will be equally large. Mr. Van Sinderen, the President of the Mercantile Library Association presided, and on the stage were a number of prominent citizens. Among them were Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Judge Reynolds, ex-Judge Greenwood, Rev. Dr. Budington, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Hon, David M. Stone, Rov. Father Fransioli, Rov. Dr. inively, Rev. Dr. Nye, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont and others. It was some minutes after eight before the rush of people at the door had subsided, and then Mr. Van Sinderen introduced the lecturer in a few well chosen words, as one who to a Brooklyn audience peeded no introduction. Dr. Storre was received with prolonged applause, and when it had subsided, he

The Academy of Music was crowded last

THE LECTURE. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-I thank you sincerely and LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I thank you sincerely and profoundly for your most cordial greeting, and I will do whatever I may in the discussion this evening not to roward it or to deserve it, but to acknowledge your kindness. The subject is a large one, and I know that at the end of our discussion I will think of many things that I wished I had said, but which will be passed over in the speed of thought, as we pass from point to point. We have become accustomed during the past twenty-five years to the frequent, almost constant reverberstions of great wars from Europe. Up to twenty-five years ago it seemed as though the long era of peace which had lasted so long might go on continuously for many years longer. After the hattle of Waterloo there were almost forty years of profound peace, broken only by the war between Russia in 1829—which was brought to a close on August 28, 1829, by the poace of Avrianople—and the insurrectionary cracking of 1848-9. In 1853, on the 3rd of July, the Russian army crossed the Pruth, and then came the war between of Arranopse—and the insurrectionary cracking of 1888-9. In 1853, on the 3rd of July, the Russian army crossed the Pruth, and then came the war between Russia on one side and England, France, Turkey and Sardinia on the other, which centred in the Crimes, and which came to an end by the peace of Paris in March, 1856. It then looked as though there might be another long futerval of peace, but instead of that there has been a constant succession of wars ringing in our cars. Look at the wars that have occurred sluce that date. The war between England and the revolted Sepoys in India. The war of the same power in Abyssinia. The bloody and apparently fruitiess war of Garabaldi, in Italy, the war of France and Sardinia against Austria in the same country, in 1859; the Echleswig-Holstein war in 1864, our own great civil conflict, the war between Austria and Prussia in 1866 and the war of United Germany, under the leadership of Prussia, against France, in 1870. And now again, we have recounty been listening for many months to the accounts of the great war between Russia and Turkey. So we have had in Europe an almost uninterrupted struggle for over tweaty-five years, and although the treaty which has just been transmitted to the Czar at St. Petersburg may still the conflict for a time, yet the probabilities are that a permanent peace will not be established, and that it will yet be a long time before the doors under the area of the permanent will be

spoke aubstantially as follows:

time, yet the probabilities are that a permanent peace will not be established, and that it will yet be a long time before the doors under the arch of Janus will be permanently closed. These ware have been intently watched in this country to see what would be the influence they would exert upon the fortunes of mankind and the advancement of civilization and of liberal and enlightened influences among the people of the earth. The war that, apparently, has just closed has excited a great deal of interest in this country and has been closely watched with considerable vaciliation of feeling as it has progressed. At first, no doubt, the general feeling in this country was against Turier, the "unapeakable Turk," as Carlyle has called him, and there was a general sentiment that his expulsion from Europe was a punishment all too small for his atrocous courant as shown forth in the bloody and cruel masseres in which he has less necessary and the properties which he has less necessary and the properties of the carth. But as the war progressed and his rosources were developed, and defeat and suffering awarded all his efforts, there grow up a sort of passive sympathy. He was shown to be the weaker party, and our sympathy naturally went out toward him because of that fact. Then he fought with great bravery not only in the open, but even better behind intremen-I AM NOT A PARTISAN OF RITHER POWER

but would sketch this evening the events which have led up to these results. But to interpret rightly the causes which have produced the present condition of affairs we must turn to the records of history and see what have produced these results. Such is the proper mathed to study history, and thus can we gather the influences which have led to the fruitage of the prosent. A near standing upon the brink of the whirlpool at Niskara, and watching the whirl and tumuit of the waters might think that ere long they would run themselves out, and that ere long the supply would run

Consideration of the something of a martyr.

The Hon. Moses Lowell, Collector of the Port of Seco, Me, digit is that place last night. He was formerly Mayor of Seco.

A great number of pensioners were paid off yesterday by Colonal Coster in New York. Among them was Thurlow Weed, who was paid \$24\$.

The Ways and Means Committee of Congress fixed the duty on books and periodical yesterday at a twenty per cont. at attorn.

Diphtheria is raging in Tennessee, and the State Dears of Health as issued a circular presenting a general mode of resument.

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Charles S. Whittier, Into Town Clerk, Treasures and Collector of Metham, Mass, is a fixed to the State Dears of the St THE THEATRE OF THE WAR. We say that it comprises the old Byzantine empire in The United States sloop of war Portsmouth will sail for France with exhibits for the French Exposition, on the 16th of March. The Wyoming will arrive at New York to-day, and will take on board the art exhibits.

The Cubans of New York have issued a protest against the Spaniards, and express their determination to combine speedy and effective measures for succoring the men who have refused to lay down their arms. The protest is signed by over six hundred names.

THE OTTOMAN TUBES. How came they to achiave such a sudden accession of enormous power in Southeastern Europe? How came they to lose it, and what were the causes that brought ban sympathizer, died in New York acodey, in the 98th year of his age. He was possessed of much wealth and was ardently attached to the cause of Guba. His and was ardently attached to the cause of Guba. His tunerat occurred this morning from his residence in West Twenty-eighth street.

The funeral of ex-Senator Walde, at Jefferson, Ohlo, was largely attended yesterday. The exercises were simple and unostentations, and in direct contrast to the funeral of Hon. Senator Morton in Indianapolis, recently. The remains were interred in the village cemetery. Hon. Z. Chandler, of Michigan, wise one of the pall bearers.

Captain Harrison, who was a passenger on the week steamer Motropolis, and who subsequently rendered himself consploughts in rescning and caring for the passengers, was arrested in Philadelphia Tuneday on the grave charge of spiropriating such of the effects of the victims as were washed ashore.

A fire at the Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday desiroyed 250 buildings together with an immense amount of goods. There is but one street in the village, and the steamer could render no assistance. The loss is between \$250,000 and \$300,000. No lives were loss, to the world better, but rather to cause minery and the second of the world better, but rather to cause minery and week to complete of the monthled of the world from the history of the Turanian rece, and is only the property of the complete of the Morning and the second the second that the world better, but rather to cause minery and week to the development of the passengers, was arrested in Philadelphia Tuneday on the grave charge of appropriating such as the passenger of the passengers of the world better, but rather to cause minery and week to the passenger of the passenger o

iravelers and missionaries have made it doubtful what really is the nature of the Turk, so far, at least, as the middle classes are concursed. As to the upper classes we know they are corrupt. The Turk of the middle class seems to be grave and slow of speech, and honest and truthful as a general thing. He is singularly kind to animals, but that does not establish a criterion as to his kindness to human beings. He is not fond of agriculture or of the mechanical arts, cave as they are connected with articles of war or luxury. He is proud and overbearing to those he deems his Christian subjects, and is capable of a flerce fanaticism in religious affairs, but is not altogether devoid of the better sentiments and promptings of humanity. Although the Koran allows polygamy it is not so prevalent among them as has been supposed, and slavery, although permitted, does not exist to any great exicut. In other ways they are very different from us, but their career in history has been a marked one, and cannot be crased. RISE OF THE OTTOMAN POWER. They first came into prominence in the Thirteenth Century, and their first great leader and the founder of the dynasty was Ottoman, who fournised in the latter half of that century. He was a far algited lead-

Century, and their first great loader and the founder of the dynasty was Ottoman, who flourished in the latter half of that century. He was a far sighted leader and a great inditary genius. A dream is reported of him wherein he saw a tree growing out of his body which shalowed over the whole earth, when its leaves turned to sabre blades, all pointing toward Constantinople. He saw the importance of that Capital and would have turned his energies toward it had he lized. Orchin, his son, succeeded him, and organized the first standing army over seen in Europe, and created the Corps of Junissaries from a thousand Christian youths, and this corps became famous throughout the world. It was recruited from the sons of Christian parents, who were taken from their bomes and trained to the faith of Islam, and his without the ties of kindred and were fanatically devoted to their adopted faith. At times this corps has amounted to twenty, thirty and forty thousand men. Brusso was the Capital and from its lofty and magnificent gateway came the name of the Ottoman government—the Sublime Porto. Soliman, the son of Orchan, crossed the Bosphorus with forty men and landed at Galippoil, crossing on a raft. That was the first trickle of the great deige of conquest that in later years swept over Eastern Europe. It was in 1355 that this crossing was made. He was succeeded by Amurath I., who captured Adrianople in 1361 and also took Philippopolis and now began that career of conquest. Amurath captured Macedonia and Thrace and took Shumla, never since wrested from the Turkeh hands. In 1339 he was killed by a Sorvian assassin after the battle of Cassova, and was succeeded by Bajazet in the government. There is no throne in Turker, and thus coronation is the simple girling of the sword of Ottoman, the founder of the race. Bajazet had his brother killed immediately upon his accession to avoid any dispute of puts as to who should succeed his father, and thus established a horrid and bloody custom that has frequently been followed by the Sul against him, but they were overthrown at Micopolis in September, 1336, and nearly all the prisoners
murdeted. He conquered Greece and took Athens,
and sent an army into Hungary. Constantinoplo was
besinged, but at this juncture Hajazst was called away
to fight against Timon, the Tatter, who conquered THE CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE was made by Mohammed II. on the 29th of May, 1453, and then the dream of Ottoman was fulfilled. The city was sacked and 129,000 manuscripte disappeared, ten of them were oftered for sale in the atreet for a ducat. The beautiful Church of St. Sophia was turned into a morgue, and the Imperial Palace into a seraglio. Mohammed landed his troop in Italy and captured Otranto and laid siego to Rhodes. He prosecuted his conquests in other directions, and it seemed as though he would fulfit the boast of Bajazet that he would feed oats to his horse upon the high altar at Rome. What he would fuffit the boast of Bajazet that he would feed outs to his horse upon the high altar at Rome. What was the cause of thi; wonderful career of conquest? Doubtless the division of the castern and western churches had much to do with it, and a difference of creeds caused that division. It will not do to say that the Turks met only the effeminate Greeks. They met the fire and intrepid warriors of western Europs, and overcame them, so it cannot be said that it was a debased and unwarlike population that gave them their conquests. One reason was their immense miliefficiency of their armies. They had the best commissariat in Europe, their cavalry was the best and their
artillery the fluort in use at that age. They invented
the Howitzer gun and first used bombs at the siege of
Rhodes. War was their business and their pastime,
and they come into the country as an armed nation.
Then they were skillful in their treatment of a conquered nation, absorbing them into their armies and
turning them against other foes. Renegados from
other people were always received by them and
there was no limit to the power and position
to which rich adherents might attain. At the
siege of Rhodes there were 60,000 Bulgarians
engaged. Commanders of armies, admirals of fleets
and prime ministers, were often renegade Christians.
Barbarcess, the ablest admiral in their service, was of
Christian birth, and so it has gone on through all their
histery. Even now the present Turkish Musister at
Washington, is a Greek by birth and religion. The
Suitans were despote to a degree that we cannot comprebend. There was an old law which did not allow
the Sultan to kill more than fourteen more as day with the Sultan to kill more than fourteen mon a day with out giving a reason therefor, but to whom should be give the reason, for he was supreme above all Amurath I., is said to have caused the death of

THE DEOLINE OF THE OTTOMAN POWER.

Soliman. Selim captured Egypt, and on August 29, 1521, Rhodes was invested, and captured on Christmas Day, 1522. In 1527 Vienna was invested with a quarter of a million of men and 300 cannon and although the city was not captured it was laid under tribute. The Admiral Barbarossa ravaged the coasts of the Moiterraneau and captured town after town. Soliman called himself the Lord of the Age, and said that as there was only one God in heaven, so there was only one E aperor on the carth. Then came a chauge, and from the aumuit of power the empire began to decay, and under the reign of Selim II., the drunkard, the empire went steadyl domward. At the navel battle of Lepante the Turkish fleet was destroyed by the combined Christiau deet under the command of Don John, of Austria. When the Pope heard of it has burst into tears and exclaimed: "There was a man sent from God and his name was John, in 1569 the Turks first met the Runsians, and an army of 60,000 men was defeated by their new enemy in the north. Defeat followed detast in other parts of the Empire. The Turkish power was on the wane, never to be strong again. How came thus? First, the Sultans had deteriorated. The Sultan had no real wife, but a crowd of favorites filled the harem, and each son was the son of a slave, and this was a condition of affairs not favorable to vigorous descent. Then they

sunience throughout, and was only interrupted two of three times by applause. The interest was too in-tense to be broken by demonstrations of pleasure. The second iccture will be given next Tuesday even-ing, the 12th instant.

Petitions are in circulation in New York urging the Aldermen to pass the ordinance which failed last year, permitting the use of the Belt Line Railroad tracks by dummy freight engines, between & o'clock at night and 6 in the morning. The ordinance o coock at night and of means of improving the rail-is advocated as a ready means of improving the rail-road terminal facilities at New York by bringing the freight cars upon the docks for the transfer of freight by one process to the ships awaiting it.