Fathers, should not, without a struggle, be surrendered to the demands of Rebels, as we are this day pleading that the results of the victory over treason shall not be abandoned—that we shall not publicly proclaim that the blood of 300,000 patriots has been shed in vain. The nation responded then, and with bayonet and bullet went forth and conquered; with the same zeal, and trusting in the same God it will respond now and go forth with the ballot and again be victorious. The same battle is still waging but transferred to another form. The same elements on either side are in the strife. Then arrayed against us were Rebels in arms, Copperheads conspiring with threats and denunciations, appealing to cowardice and avarice through Knights of Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty, the machinations of arch traitors and crowned heads. All these are against us to-day. Then with us were the stout arms and brave hearts of an army of soldiers, the exertions of millions at home, the prayer of every heart panting for liberty, of whatever tongue, color and nationality. All these aids and holy influences are with us to-day except the few who, looking from a new stand point, have felt constrained to form an alliance with those they lately despised. But we have now what they had not then—the glowing memories and associations of a thousand battles on the land and on the sea, while rallying by our side are the spirits of the grand army of patriot martyrs, of Lyon, Kearney, Reynolds, Sedgwick, and McPherson, and last, though not least, our own beloved Wadsworth—cherished in life, his memory will be green forever—the thousands who fell into honored though unknown graves in the swamps of the Peninsula, the thickets of the Wilderness, on the field of Gettysburg, among the clouds of Lookout Mountain, at Vicksburg and Port Hudson; of the brave sailors who fired the last shot defiantly from out the waters that were swellowing up the gallant crew of the Cumberland, with the flag of their country flying above their opening grave; that gallant spirit band which went out from the tortured, starved, and murdered flesh at Belle Isle, Libby, Salisbury and Andersonville; the spirit, too, of that great Christian patriot, whose maligners while living were the friends of his assassins, the villifiers of whose memory when dead are now the boon companions around the festive board and rejoicing in the patronage of a man who has betrayed the trust of a confiding people. How, then, can the dead body of rebellion, though galvanized for a time and into its veins may be infused a few drops of loyalty, prevail against the single issue made up by the President of the United States before the people. Shall the States lately in rebellion be immediately restored to those rights forfeited by treason? Or shall they wait until the results achieved by blood in the field shall be firmly and forever secured by constitutional acknowleagement? Johnson may call us Constitution-fakers. Does he not remember that every act of the great Lincoln for suppressing the Rebellion; the tinkling of the little bell by Seward which consigned to Fort Lafayette Northern traitors without trial by jury or bench of clergy; every act of Congress to raise revenue and men, was pronounced as unconstitutional. James Buchanan pronounced not only Secession, but its coercion or suppression unconstitutional. Let us run no such hazard again, but engrave so deeply on the foundations of the Republic the lessons of this war, that bad men in the future can find and understand them. President Johnson, in his pilgrimage ostensibly to lay the cornerstone of a monument to one of the statesmen of the Republic, greeted and entertained by men of all parties, taking the great heroes of the army and navy to create enthusiasm, playing the demagogue by pretending to be one of the tribunes of the people, yet openly ignoring their representatives—even themselves, by withdrawing from their control the settlement of the great issue before the country, giving the only choice ever yielded by tyrants—that of willing obedience. In New Orleans he allows the worst creatures of the Rebellion to suppress what he calls an usurpation, although it be only an assembly of Union men in peaceful council; while the bitter malignity of his every speech clearly indicates the purpose to attempt the suppression of the Congress as an usurpation if the loyal men dare elect one in opposition to his policy. It is well we should know the dangers around us, that we be prepared to meet the emergency and let the ballot-box give forth no uncertain sound. He brands an independent press as corrupt, mercenary and subsidized, because it does not flatter his egotism and sing peans to his infamous policy. Who but he in this land has power to subsidize the press; and who before he used it so basely and unscrupulously. While denouncing Congress as what is called or claims to be a Congress, hanging on the verge of the Government door, he forgot that the same vote alone made him Vice-President, that the Southern States had no voice in his election, that Congress has at least the merit of not having betrayed that portion of the people which elected it. Congress and their advocates to-day are demanding all that Johnson said at one time should be exacted from Rebels. He professes still devotion to the Baltimore platform of 1864, which pledges assistance to the Government in bringing to the punishment due their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it, and declaring that platform no longer binding, consider the States in rebellion entitled to immediate restoration, he said. But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of organization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers will have been wantonly spilled, all the glorious victories won by our noble armies go for naught, and all the battle-fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the Rebellion, will have been made memorable in vain. Therefore, I say traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy the Government. Traitors must be punished and impoverished; their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men. Loyal men, whether white or black, should control her destinies. Thus Andrew Jackson taught—so, not taught, but echoed the sentiment of the American people. Such sentiment is now as deep and strong in the loyal heart as when he gave it utterance. Is Congress an usurpation; the people traitors and rebels, the press mercenary, corrupt and subsidized because they believe he spoke the truth in 1864? Seven times in 1865 he proclaimed through his Secretary of State as he did to South Carolina: "The President considers the acceptance of the amendment by South Carolina as indispensable to a restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union." Yet when Congress chooses to consider, it is branded as a usurpation, its members as traitors on the other end of the line whom he proposes to fight. In his first Message to Congress, he said it was not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that each Rebel State should, before it resumed its place in the Union, elect its State officers and the two branches of the National Legislature, give evidences and pledges of their loyalty. Did he consider all political rights restored to the States when the Rebel armies surrendered? Each had a Governor and other officers, yet he sets them aside and appoints, not Military Governors, for the war was over, but Provisional ones. He orders Conventions to be held, and directs wherein Constitutions shall be amended. The States were then not supreme; they had not the power to demand immediate representation; no one then was bold enough to ask, as did Johnson in New-York, "Will he submit, or will the American people submit to this practical dissolution?" Mr. Raymond was there to say: "The 10,000,000 Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them." No Philadelphia Convention then to append, and no Beverly Johnson to demand a second reading. Oh, no! The "practical dissolution" went on, Johnson telegraphing Governor Sharkey to see to it that negro suffrage was allowed in Mississippi. Johnson believed then, Seward believed then that the Rebels had lost political rights which could only be restored by the approbation of Congress; for in July, 1865, Johnson wrote to Sharkey: "It must, however, be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers, will be subject to the will of Congress." And in September, 1865, to Governor Marvin he says: "The Government of the States shall be provisional only until the State Government is reorganized, and the best of that organization will be subject to the decision of Congress." For believing Johnson was then right, men are called rebels and traitors, and a war is threatened on the other end of the line. In Seward's revelation of Cabinet secrets at New York, we are told flippantly how the great question of guaranty and reconstruction was disposed of—a question which demanded something of consideration from that people which had given millions of treasure and thousands of lives. After speaking of the accession of the new President, he says: "Like a prudent man he waited until I, who came from the Northern States and the Republican party, had strength and health enough to come into his councils, and he says to me, 'Here is my programme upon which I propose to admit the Southern States into the Union, so far as depends on me.' Then I gave this man my hand and faith that I would stand by that and stand by him." Was that all of it? These two men alone decide and determine the future destinies for weal or woe of this great Republic. Seward gave Johnson his hand. It was well that in this betrayal of their trusts they should bind themselves closely one to the other. In all his declarations and acts he recognized the doctrine asserted by Congress, that guarantees should be demanded. Because twice he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he says he twice refused the kingly crown. Yet because he did so, he became a usurper in the attempt to forestall and wrest the power from Congress, and then a dictator in endeavoring to force the sentiment of the loyal nation, by charges of treason and rebellion, Disunionist he says, because States are not admitted to immediate representation. Will he claim that the same States were out of the Union during the four years of war? Yet they were all that time without representation. He would seem to consider them out in his same speech at New-York. He says: "I do not want them to come back into the Union disgraced and degraded." The men who plotted this rebellion, who murdered a quarter of a million of our countrymen; draped our hearthstones in mourning, and filled the land with tears, and sighs, and groans; who at Forts Pillow and Wagner created barbarities disgraceful even to savage warfare; the basest criminal in the world's catalogue of crime, Johnson would not "degrade or disgrace." Let him go to the gray-haired man, leaning on his staff, and the mother bowed with grief for the first born, who will not come back again; to the widowed mother, who feels her sacrifice as her children cry for bread; to the maimed and crippled soldier; let him go to the little hillocks on every battle-field of the South; to the thirteen thousand graves at Andersonville. Let him stand by the death-bed of Death and Horton, victims of his murderous policy, and hear the shouts of exultation from the Rebel border without, and then mock at the sorrow, and outrage the sentiment of the nation by overflowing pity for the men whom he desires not to degrade and disgrace. Let him show us what page of history records Washington gathering in convention Tories and Cow-boys, and enlogizing them as more able, intelligent and patriotic than the men who had fought by his side. He also says: "The Rebels came up magnanimously and acknowledged the question." Who ever heard before of conquered Rebels displaying their "magnanimity" in accepting pardon? The magnanimity of South Carolina was so great that they submitted to the indignity of walking arm-in-arm into the Philadelphia Convention with men from Massachusetts, who represented no party, and were, therefore, objects of pity to the lofty Southerners; and this display of magnanimity on the part of South Carolina chivalry moved Johnson to tears. Not a word of thanks or gratitude in all his speeches to the soldiers and sailors who saved the country through the fire and flood. The Philadelphia Convention dare not, because as *The New-York Times* suggests, the Southern delegates forbid it, and Johnson desires not to degrade or disgrace them with any unpleasant allusion, and he styles the rebellion merely a "status, as it were." The Philadelphia Convention said: "Let us forgive and forget," while forgiveness of criminals implies a forgetfulness of the crime and of the sacrifices and services of those by whom treason was subdued. Johnson makes the same pica. Let him remember that history will make up the record between him and us, and whoever is the traitor let him rest assured the nation will neither forget or forgive. In the same plea for Rebels he asks: "What better evidence can you have of loyalty and devotion to the Government than profession?" Does he expect us to be satisfied with hollow promises, when he himself stands as the betrayer of pledges and the violator of his professions? Not the lives or property of traitors are demanded by Congress; only a few simple principles—the justice of which the whole world must acknowledge. "The Rebel war debt shall be ignored, our own rendered sacred," says the Philadelphia Convention; and Johnson says take for security their professions, while Congress insists that as in the past they have violated obligations and oaths, yet in the bond and have the covenant made secure. Congress also proposes that a few of the most criminal, those who to treason added perjury, in violation of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall not again hold an office in that Government they had sought to destroy. While conceding the right of each State to regulate the elective franchise, it asks that Rebellion shall not be rewarded by continuing the concession granted to Slavery in the country as three-fifth human chattels. And now that the chains of the slave have been melted away in the fiery heat of war, that the basis of representation shall be changed to the altered condition of American civilization and freedom; that their power in the National Legislature shall not be increased as a consequence of their defeat, by adding the two fifths in the count of the black man, thereby adding nearly 20 Representatives. In this and in this alone, is the treason and rebellion of Congress and the loyal people. The right to demand conditions being conceded by Johnson and Seward, we only ask that the people and not the President shall determine the nature and number and mode of guaranty, whether by mere professions which this generation or the next may wholly disregard, or by constitutional amendment, written will preserve them to us and generations hereafter. The ultra men in Congress abandoned their radical notions in order to adopt a system which ought to provoke no opposition; for it adopted what Johnson had frequently declared to be the true policy, basing representation on voting population. Yet he denounces his own theory because advocated by Congress, and from wounded pride seeks to distract his own party, and have the nation again rent asunder. Falsely and violently he upbraids Congress as determined to prevent immediately representation from lately rebellious States, when he knows from the bitter mortification of his own defeat in Tennessee that it has only said, "Adopt the basis proposed and accept your full political relations in the Union." And he struggled against Brownlow and Maynard, Stokes and Fowler, and the true Union men to prevent a ratification of the proposed amendment. But they spurned him and his advisers, and the loyal Legislature of the homes of his President eagerly embraced the terms, and Congress without hesitation opened up her doors, warmly greeted the representatives, and placed in her full federal relations with the loyal States of the Union the State of Tennessee. All can be admitted on the same terms. The remedy is simple, speedy, and fully efficacious. The last component, we trust, with treason and sin has been made. Had the first never been allowed the terrible war of Rebellion would never have been waged; and, standing in the midst of the mighty battles and griefs of the last four years, and beneath the ashes of great victories which span a continent, this nation of freemen has sternly resolved that liberties gained should be protected, and the peace secured must belonging; that now, when the thunders of God's wrath has just passed away, no grievous sin shall be committed which sometimes in the future as in the past, will provoke and call down the vengeance of heaven. Encouraged by Jonnson's policy, Rebel bonds advanced in price in the London market, and this day English aristocrats are holders of Rebel cotton bonds. *The London Times*, their organ, eulogizes Johnson as warmly as it did Davis and the Confederacy. *The London Times* takes heart when it says: "So let us wait; the people have not fully triumphed in America. Let us hang up the reform bill for awhile! Who fears the people?" How humiliating that the only free Republic on earth should strengthen the hands of the English aristocracy. It would seem that he loves not liberty for liberty's sake. Coming from the leader and idolized hero of this rebellion, the American people supposed his sympathies would be more for the success of a people longsuffering, who once rejoiced in a national existence, conquered and kept in subjugation for ages with no promise or hope of delivery save by their own right arms through the baptism of blood, to secure again a recognition of just nationality. Yet he must act the character of Andrew Johnson and play a double part. He flatted the Fenians by his smiles, by his apparent approval. The warm feelings of his Irish heart were being roused into enthusiasm. When the British lion roared he sought instant cover; hastened Grant and Meade to the border, while with his own hand he made ample atonement to England by stigmatizing the Fenians as "evil disposed persons." In the darkest days of the Republic, when the first enlistment had nearly expired, the army almost to a man, with uplifted hands, pledged themselves anew to the service of their country. Soon after loyal men at the ballot-box stayed up the hands of the great Lincoln by voting the last man and last dollar rather than compromise with rebellion; and now when Executive usurpation and intolerance is striving to seduce loyalty from its devotion, removes from office unless they will betray their trusts, firmly they stand like the veteran guard in the field—hurl back the imputation, and tell this demagogue President the office he can control, but their principles never. There is hope for the Nation when the people are so securely anchored in the haven of truth that not even President's can sway a hair's breadth from the line of duty. Never has the loyal heart been stirred so deeply and the resolution so fixed to march shoulder to shoulder to another and I trust a final victory. The long roll is sounding. With tents struck and armor on the great Union phalanx, true to the right as the steel to the star, the stream to the sea, stand ready to march to the discomfiture of the enemies of universal liberty. To the unwying devotion, to the same faith for which so long we have struggled, is added the determination to wipe out in overwhelming victory the humiliation of Johnson's betrayal; to teach him that he cannot turn back the hands which are now advancing progress in the dial of human freedom. Their says the next war will be on Northern soil, and Johnson pictures the horror when brother's blood will again flow. Who is to inaugurate the second war? Will it be the minions of Johnson in continuation of his brutal policy at New-Orleans? For following his train are all the leaders of the Rebellion, all the marauders and guerrillas of that army, some of the unpunished assassinators of Lincoln, all the opposers of the draft and murderers of Provost-Marshals, and the rioters of Memphis and New-Orleans. While to day the Union party believes, as in the past, the ballot-box to be the great arbiter in Republics. Among its members cannot be found one man who went out forth with a musket to the field, and beseeched the Almighty in prayer for deliverance, not one who struck a blow or breathed a wish against his country. We stretch forth our hands and greet the Union men assembled in convention at Philadelphia. Persecuted though they be, and surely stricken, we renew our all-glowing to them because of their fealty and devotion to the flag of the Union. The brightness of their patriotism tried in the furnace seven times heated, binds us with no common tie. We feel that their people are our people and their God our God. We tell Johnson to hurl bitter denunciations and withdraw the light of his countenance in the shape of offices. We prefer to dwell with the people than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. We tell him, too, that, should a bloody hand again arise to tear down and trample our banner in the dust, we would say of it then as we did the past:

"'Tis the flag of American—it floats over the brave;
'Tis the fairest unfolded on the land or the wave;
Foil, though weighted in story and matchless in fight,
'Tis the herald of mercy as well as of might.
In the cause of the oppressed, may it ever be first,
Where bonds are broken and fetters are burst.
He justice the war shout, and dastard is he
Who would scruple to die 'neath the flag of the free."

We send greetings this day to the gallant State of Vermont, and unite in congratulations with the loyal men of the nation that the flag of the Union and Constitution are safe in the hands of her sons, as they have relented the swaggering proclamation of her detested policy by an increased majority. As it rolls around the world, the echo of her shouts and her meetings will everywhere gladden and nerve the hearts of patriots."

At the conclusion, repeated cheers were given for the Union, Gen. Van Wyck, and Vermont.

On motion, Mr. Sinclair Tousey was appointed temporary Secretary.

On motion, the rules of the last Assembly were adopted for the government of the Convention.

George Dawson of Albany moved that the Secretary be directed to send a telegram, in behalf of the Convention, to the Philadelphia Convention, expressing hearty sympathy with its object and purpose. This was carried with cheers.

The roll of delegates was then called. The name of Lyman Tremain elicited applause, and that of George Dawson was welcomed with cheers. The names of Horace Greeley, Col. Woodford and George William Curtis were received with applause.

Judge Emmet of Dutchess nominated the Hon. Lyman Tremain for permanent President.

On motion, it was resolved to appoint a committee of two from each Judicial District on permanent organization.

Judge Emmet moved that the committee be instructed to report the name of Lyman Tremain for permanent President. This was carried.

Mr. Woldo moved that a committee of two be appointed from each Judicial District to report an address and resolutions.

Judge James of St. Lawrence moved to amend by providing that the committee shall consist of one delegate from each Congressional District, to be selected by the respective delegations.

George W. Curtis suggested that this question more properly belonged to the more permanent organization.

Horace Greeley urged immediate action, on the ground that it will occupy considerable time to prepare an address and the resolutions, and the sooner the Committee, however constructed, gets at it, the better.

Charles S. Spencer favored the original question, saying the Convention had the utmost confidence in its temporary presiding officer.

Mr. Hutchins, for the purpose of saving time, altered his motion so as to provide that the Committee shall consist of 32, to be appointed by the Chair.

Judge James opposed this motion, saying if everything is cut and dried, if the State is already made up as it was in Philadelphia, then there was no use of any Committee at all.

Mr. Hutchins withdrew his motion.

Mr. Spencer said he was not in the habit of yielding, and renewed the motion that the President appoint the Committee. There is no "State" here; the State was broken at the start.

Subsequently he withdrew the motion, and that of Judge James was adopted.

Mr. H. D. Low moved that a State Committee, to consist of one from each Congressional District, be reported back to the Convention by the respective Congressional delegations, to which shall be added two at large, to be appointed by the President.

The President announced the Committee of Permanent Organization as follows: Andrew Blakely, N. Kingsley, John Thompson, H. D. Robertson, C. L. Beale, J. H. Ramsey, D. V. Berry, J. J. Seaver, James A. Bell, Charles Andrews, William Beardsley, E. L. B. Curtis, Z. H. Blake, J. B. Murray, Alf. Lockhart and Isaac M. Schermerhorn.

Recess till 3:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled soon after 3½ o'clock. The appearance of John A. King called applause, and, on motion, he was invited to take a seat on the platform. The respective Congressional delegations were then called for the names recommended by them, respectively, for members of the State Committee and for members of the Committee on Address and Resolutions, and they reported as follows:

On Resolutions—1. George William Curtis; 2. Charles P. Shaw; 3. William W. Goodrich; 4. Andrew Bleakley; 5. Charles S. Strong; 6. Sinclair Tousey; 7. Waldo Hutchins; 8. John H. White; 9. William Richardson; 10. Horace Greeley; 11. Henry R. Low; 12. Charles L. Beale; 13. Rufus H. King; 14. Geo. Dawson; 15. Martin O. Townsend; 16. Blank; 17. A. B. James.

The President read the following telegram, being frequently interrupted by applause.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Philadelphia.

The New-York State Delegation at Philadelphia to New-York State Convention at Syracuse. Greeting:

We have met our brethren from the South and grasped them with the hand of fellowship. They are loyal to the Union and to the great party that saved the Union. They seek a readmission of the Southern States to representation on the simplest condition compatible with the safety to the lives, property and political rights of the loyal people of these States. They declare that the policy of the President has been proved in their own persons to be unjust, cruel and intolerable. They look to a loyal Congress for that protection which a recreant President, once a Southern loyalist, has denied to Southern loyalists. Their hearts beat with a noble sympathy for universal liberty and the equal, civil and political rights of all American citizens. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Chairman.

The President also read a telegram from J. D. Defrees, informing the Convention that the National Republican Union Committee had promptly cast out that very unworthy member, Henry J. Raymond, and put in his place one whom "danger will never deter, nor threats appall." (Cheers.)

Mr. Ballard moved that the proceedings of the National Committee be now formally ratified by this Convention. Carried without dissent.

The following is the telegram, under instruction of this Convention, to the Philadelphia State Convention:

By resolution of the Republican Union State Convention of the State of New-York, now in session at Syracuse, I am directed to send greetings to the loyal men of the South now in convention at Philadelphia, and to assure them that the great heart of the people of New-York beats in sympathy for them in their new and increased persecution by the substitution of the policy of Johnson for the despotism of Davis. New-York was never more determined than now, in the complete overthrow by the Rebellion, its cause and sympathizers, come whence and from where they may. A Union against dungeons in the past produces a more lively appreciation of your present trials. You faltered not in your devotion to your country when dungeons and the gallows stared you in the face, and the loyal people will never desert your cause until justice is vindicated, and the freedom bought by blood shall be permanently established in the Constitution.

C. H. VAN WYCK,
Temporary Chairman, Republican Union State Com.

To the Hon. THOS. J. DURANT, Philadelphia Convention.

James A. Bell, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

President, the Hon. Lyman Tremain; Vice-Presidents, Alfred Wagstaff, jr., C. W. Goddard, A. P. Campbell, Owen W. Brennan, Henry G. Leask, Isaac Dayton, Wm. R. Stewart, A. J. Williamson, W. H. McKinne, John W. Ferdin, E. M. Madden, A. W. Palmer, Thaddeus Holt, John H. Gardner, R. M. Hasbrouck, O. K. Wood, Colvin T. Hurlburd, Joseph Covell, Henry Bowie, S. R. Mellington, W. D. Wolcott, D. C. Littlejohn, James H. Monroe, S. R. Williams, C. J. Folger, J. W. Dwight, S. T. Hoyt, N. P. Pounde, W. J. Humphrey, Seth Feimer, H. Van Aernam. Secretaries—William Ham, jr., N. Y.; G. F. Scribner, Westchester; Geo. Y. Johnson, Albany; J. Hammond, Essex; A. Y. Stewart Lewis, Luther Caldwell, Chemung; C. W. Wadsworth, Livingston, Geo. W. Pearce. Judge Folger, and Judge Emmet were appointed Committee to conduct Mr. Tremain to the chair. His appearance on the platform elicited loud applause, and addressing the Convention he said:

FELLOW-TRAITORS on the other side of the line: We have assembled to perform grave and responsible yet important and necessary political duties. We meet to-day for the double purpose of establishing and declaring a platform of principles adapted to the existing condition of national affairs and to nominate a ticket of State officers to be supported and elected by the people of this State. If as members of the Union party we have heretofore flattered ourselves with the hope and expectation that when the Rebellion should be crushed out by the armies of the Union our labors would cease, and our noble cause and principles would become permanently and successfully established, we have to have satisfied us our anticipations are far from being realized. The grand truth and doctrines for which we have contended through years of terrible and bloody war still remain partially at least, unsettled and liable to be overthrown, unless they can be finally incorporated into the governmental policy of the Nation. The great conflict between democracy and aristocracy, between the spirits of Freedom and the spirits of Slavery, still rages in a new form. It remains yet to be determined whether the enemy, who has been overborne in the military struggle, shall still win the victory by his indomitable will, his adroitness in political management and his superior skill in the science of diplomacy and statesmanship. It is true that the contest has been transferred from the field of battle to the ballot-box and the Senate Chamber. But the great issue involving the absolute supremacy of the Federal Government in all matters necessary to preserve, protect and perpetuate the national integrity, the legitimate authority of a nation victorious in the struggle with traitors in arms; the destruction of all the vestiges and incidents of Slavery in our Constitution and our usages and laws; the procurement of adequate security for the future peace, happiness and welfare of the American people; the establishment of the great doctrines of republican equality and human rights—is that the harvesting of those fruits which have resulted from the victories achieved by immense sacrifices of treasure and life? These yet remain to be finally determined by the verdict of the people. Nor should we murmur at the unexpected labors and responsibilities which are thrown upon us. Every advance made by civilization and republicanism costs something, and is attended with labor and toil. Stagnation breeds pestilence, disease and death. Sloth and inactivity are always dangerous in a republic. The present is not the time to suffer the rust to gather on our armor, or allow the forces of freedom to disband or become demoralized. Our enemies assert that the Union party has already forfeited its claim to the confidence and support of the people; that it has become sectional and narrow-minded; that it has failed to appreciate the necessities and condition of the country; that it is guilty of usurpation by withholding from the people the important States in their Constitutional rights; that its Representatives in Congress are but a body of intolerant fanatics who have been engaged in interposing factious obstacles in the way of restoring the Union—and as a remedy for these evils we are told there must be a new political organization, with a new name, new banners and new leaders, under whose auspices the nation can march into the promised land and enter upon the full enjoyment of millennial glories. Are these charges against the Union party just and true? If they are, let it be abandoned to its fate, endeared as that party has become to every true patriot by its trials and sacrifices and by the triumph and glories of the war; yet, if it has become corrupted and false to its promises, let it share the fate of its predecessors. If, on the other hand, these accusations are slanderous and false, let us adhere to it in the future as we have done in the past, until complete success shall crown its efforts. Although the Union party is young in years, it is already old in the record of its great achievements and glorious victories. It has a record glorious beyond that of any political organization that has ever existed in this country. Its deeds are already historic, and it can proudly point to the honored list of contests through which it has passed, and of civil, political and military victories it has achieved. In the name and on behalf of the patriotic Unionists of the country, speaking for those who have been welded together by the fiery trials and sacrifices to which they were exposed during the days of darkness and danger through which they have triumphantly passed, as the humble organ of those whom I see before me, of the constituents you represent, and of your faithful political associates throughout the loyal States, I repel and deny with indignant scorn and contempt the base accusation that the Union party has in any respect proved false to the purposes of its creation, or become recreant to its exalted professions and principles. Neither the tongue of the slanderer nor the pen of the libeler shall be permitted to rob us of the share which we own in the hallowed memories, the precious associations and the unfading glories of the past five years. We will deprive the Union party of the right to the honorable and lasting reputation and peace, and to lead the country to a speedy and safe restoration to the terms of an honorable and lasting restoration and peace, and to lead the country to a speedy and safe restoration to the terms of an honorable and lasting restoration and peace. We prefer to dwell with the people than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. We tell him, too, that, should a bloody hand again arise to tear down and trample our banner in the dust, we would say of it then as we did the past:

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'Tis the fairest unfolded on the land or the wave;
Foil, though weighted in story and matchless in fight,
'Tis the herald of mercy as well as of right.
In the cause of the oppressed, may it ever be first,
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On motion, Mr. Sinclair Tousey was appointed temporary Secretary.

On motion, the rules of the last Assembly were adopted for the government of the Convention.

George Dawson of Albany moved that the Secretary be directed to send a telegram, in behalf of the Convention, to the Philadelphia Convention, expressing hearty sympathy with its object and purpose. This was carried with cheers.

The roll of delegates was then called. The name of Lyman Tremain elicited applause, and that of George Dawson was welcomed with cheers. The names of Horace Greeley, Col. Woodford and George William Curtis were received with applause.

Judge Emmet of Dutchess nominated the Hon. Lyman Tremain for permanent President.

On motion, it was resolved to appoint a committee of two from each Judicial District on permanent organization.

Judge Emmet moved that the committee be instructed to report the name of Lyman Tremain for permanent President. This was carried.

Mr. Woldo moved that a committee of two be appointed from each Judicial District to report an address and resolutions.

Judge James of St. Lawrence moved to amend by providing that the committee shall consist of one delegate from each Congressional District, to be selected by the respective delegations.

George W. Curtis suggested that this question more properly belonged to the more permanent organization.

Horace Greeley urged immediate action, on the ground that it will occupy considerable time to prepare an address and the resolutions, and the sooner the Committee, however constructed, gets at it, the better.

Charles S. Spencer favored the original question, saying the Convention had the utmost confidence in its temporary presiding officer.

Mr. Hutchins, for the purpose of saving time, altered his motion so as to provide that the Committee shall consist of 32, to be appointed by the Chair.

Judge James opposed this motion, saying if everything is cut and dried, if the State is already made up as it was in Philadelphia, then there was no use of any Committee at all.

Mr. Hutchins withdrew his motion.

Mr. Spencer said he was not in the habit of yielding, and renewed the motion that the President appoint the Committee. There is no "State" here; the State was broken at the start.

Subsequently he withdrew the motion, and that of Judge James was adopted.

Mr. H. D. Low moved that a State Committee, to consist of one from each Congressional District, be reported back to the Convention by the respective Congressional delegations, to which shall be added two at large, to be appointed by the President.

The President announced the Committee of Permanent Organization as follows: Andrew Blakely, N. Kingsley, John Thompson, H. D. Robertson, C. L. Beale, J. H. Ramsey, D. V. Berry, J. J. Seaver, James A. Bell, Charles Andrews, William Beardsley, E. L. B. Curtis, Z. H. Blake, J. B. Murray, Alf. Lockhart and Isaac M. Schermerhorn.

Recess till 3:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled soon after 3½ o'clock. The appearance of John A. King called applause, and, on motion, he was invited to take a seat on the platform. The respective Congressional delegations were then called for the names recommended by them, respectively, for members of the State Committee and for members of the Committee on Address and Resolutions, and they reported as follows:

On Resolutions—1. George William Curtis; 2. Charles P. Shaw; 3. William W. Goodrich; 4. Andrew Bleakley; 5. Charles S. Strong; 6. Sinclair Tousey; 7. Waldo Hutchins; 8. John H. White; 9. William Richardson; 10. Horace Greeley; 11. Henry R. Low; 12. Charles L. Beale; 13. Rufus H. King; 14. Geo. Dawson; 15. Martin O. Townsend; 16. Blank; 17. A. B. James.

The President read the following telegram, being frequently interrupted by applause.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Philadelphia.

The New-York State Delegation at Philadelphia to New-York State Convention at Syracuse. Greeting:

We have met our brethren from the South and grasped them with the hand of fellowship. They are loyal to the Union and to the great party that saved the Union. They seek a readmission of the Southern States to representation on the simplest condition compatible with the safety to the lives, property and political rights of the loyal people of these States. They declare that the policy of the President has been proved in their own persons to be unjust, cruel and intolerable. They look to a loyal Congress for that protection which a recreant President, once a Southern loyalist, has denied to Southern loyalists. Their hearts beat with a noble sympathy for universal liberty and the equal, civil and political rights of all American citizens. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Chairman.

The President also read a telegram from J. D. Defrees, informing the Convention that the National Republican Union Committee had promptly cast out that very unworthy member, Henry J. Raymond, and put in his place one whom "danger will never deter, nor threats appall." (Cheers.)

Mr. Ballard moved that the proceedings of the National Committee be now formally ratified by this Convention. Carried without dissent.

The following is the telegram, under instruction of this Convention, to the Philadelphia State Convention:

By resolution of the Republican Union State Convention of the State of New-York, now in session at Syracuse, I am directed to send greetings to the loyal men of the South now in convention at Philadelphia, and to assure them that the great heart of the people of New-York beats in sympathy for them in their new and increased persecution by the substitution of the policy of Johnson for the despotism of Davis. New-York was never more determined than now, in the complete overthrow by the Rebellion, its cause and sympathizers, come whence and from where they may. A Union against dungeons in the past produces a more lively appreciation of your present trials. You faltered not in your devotion to your country when dungeons and the gallows stared you in the face, and the loyal people will never desert your cause until justice is vindicated, and the freedom bought by blood shall be permanently established in the Constitution.

C. H. VAN WYCK,
Temporary Chairman, Republican Union State Com.

To the Hon. THOS. J. DURANT, Philadelphia Convention.

James A. Bell, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

President, the Hon. Lyman Tremain; Vice-Presidents, Alfred Wagstaff, jr., C. W. Goddard, A. P. Campbell, Owen W. Brennan, Henry G. Leask, Isaac Dayton, Wm. R. Stewart, A. J. Williamson, W. H. McKinne, John W. Ferdin, E. M. Madden, A. W. Palmer, Thaddeus Holt, John H. Gardner, R. M. Hasbrouck, O. K. Wood, Colvin T. Hurlburd, Joseph Covell, Henry Bowie, S. R. Mellington, W. D. Wolcott, D. C. Littlejohn, James H. Monroe, S. R. Williams, C. J. Folger, J. W. Dwight, S. T. Hoyt, N. P. Pounde, W. J. Humphrey, Seth Feimer, H. Van Aernam. Secretaries—William Ham, jr., N. Y.; G. F. Scribner, Westchester; Geo. Y. Johnson, Albany; J. Hammond, Essex; A. Y. Stewart Lewis, Luther Caldwell, Chemung; C. W. Wadsworth, Livingston, Geo. W. Pearce. Judge Folger, and Judge Emmet were appointed Committee to conduct Mr. Tremain to the chair. His appearance on the platform elicited loud applause, and addressing the Convention he said:

FELLOW-TRAITORS on the other side of the line: We have assembled to perform grave and responsible yet important and necessary political duties. We meet to-day for the double purpose of establishing and declaring a platform of principles adapted to the existing condition of national affairs and to nominate a ticket of State officers to be supported and elected by the people of this State. If as members of the Union party we have heretofore flattered ourselves with the hope and expectation that when the Rebellion should be crushed out by the armies of the Union our labors would cease, and our noble cause and principles would become permanently and successfully established, we have to have satisfied us our anticipations are far from being realized. The grand truth and doctrines for which we have contended through years of terrible and bloody war still remain partially at least, unsettled and liable to be overthrown, unless they can be finally incorporated into the governmental policy of the Nation. The great conflict between democracy and aristocracy, between the spirits of Freedom and the spirits of Slavery, still rages in a new form. It remains yet to be determined whether the enemy, who has been overborne in the military struggle, shall still win the victory by his indomitable will, his adroitness in political management and his superior skill in the science of diplomacy and statesmanship. It is true that the contest has been transferred from the field of battle to the ballot-box and the Senate Chamber. But the great issue involving the absolute supremacy of the Federal Government in all matters necessary to preserve, protect and perpetuate the national integrity, the legitimate authority of a nation victorious in the struggle with traitors in arms; the destruction of all the vestiges and incidents of Slavery in our Constitution and our usages and laws; the procurement of adequate security for the future peace, happiness and welfare of the American people; the establishment of the great doctrines of republican equality and human rights—is that the harvesting of those fruits which have resulted from the victories achieved by immense sacrifices of treasure and life? These yet remain to be finally determined by the verdict of the people. Nor should we murmur at the unexpected labors and responsibilities which are thrown upon us. Every advance made by civilization and republicanism costs something, and is attended with labor and toil. Stagnation breeds pestilence, disease and death. Sloth and inactivity are always dangerous in a republic. The present is not the time to suffer the rust to gather on our armor, or allow the forces of freedom to disband or become demoralized. Our enemies assert that the Union party has already forfeited its claim to the confidence and support of the people; that it has become sectional and narrow-minded; that it has failed to appreciate the necessities and condition of the country; that it is guilty of usurpation by withholding from the people the important States in their Constitutional rights; that its Representatives in Congress are but a body of intolerant fanatics who have been engaged in interposing factious obstacles in the way of restoring the Union—and as a remedy for these evils we are told there must be a new political organization, with a new name, new banners and new leaders, under whose auspices the nation can march into the promised land and enter upon the full enjoyment of millennial glories. Are these charges against the Union party just and true? If they are, let it be abandoned to its fate, endeared as that party has become to every true patriot by its trials and sacrifices and by the triumph and glories of the war; yet, if it has become corrupted and false to its promises, let it share the fate of its predecessors. If, on the other hand, these accusations are slanderous and false, let us adhere to it in the future as we have done in the past, until complete success shall crown its efforts. Although the Union party is young in years, it is already old in the record of its great achievements and glorious victories. It has a record glorious beyond that of any political organization that has ever existed in this country. Its deeds are already historic, and it can proudly point to the honored list of contests through which it has passed, and of civil, political and military victories it has achieved. In the name and on behalf of the patriotic Unionists of the country, speaking for those who have been welded together by the fiery trials and sacrifices