STATE POLITICS.

Continued from First Page.

long pause, which seemed to indicate that whatever pleasure the Convention had already enjoyed they had no expectation of any more. Then Marshal Sharpe of New-York made his appearance as a delegate from Ulster, and moved for the appointment of a committee of two from each judicial district, to report nominations for permanent officers of the Convention. Similar motions were made with reference to the Platform and credentials, and the committees were afterwards announced as follows:

Committee on Resolutions—Beni. K. Phelps of New-York, Chas. S. Spencer of New-York, A. W. Tenney of Kings, M. D. Stivers of Orange, Chas. E. Smith of Albany, B. C. Connelly of Ulster, E. W. Foster of St. Lawrence, Robert S. Hale of Essex, C. M. Denuison of Oneida, A. W. Clark of Jefferson, Henry A. Clarke of Chenango, Wm. Smythe of Tioga, Chas. E. Fitch of Monroe, A. S. Baker of Seneca, K. N. Mathews of Erie, and Hamilton Ward of Allegany.

Committee on Organization—John H. White of New-York, Wm. Lummer of New-York, James A. Husted of Westchester, Hamilton Fish, jr., of Putnam, Hale Kingsley of Albany, Geo. H. Sharpe of Ulster, A. A. Sackett of Saratoga, John O. Badger of Franklin, J. P. Sumway of Onondaga, C. A. Chickering of Lewis, John B. Brown of Broome, Seymour Dexter of Chemung, Thos. Robinson of Wayne, A. O. Bunnell of Livingston, Wm. Poole of Niagara, and C. Orton of Chautauqua.

Committee on Credentials—John D. Lawson, John I. Townsend, Albert Ammerman of Kings, John Crowlin of Orange, William Bryan of Columbia, James Van Vechtin of Schoharie, Robert Woodell of Warren, Thomas Stevenson of Washington, H. J. Cogshill of Oneida, George B. Sloan of Oswego, W. W. Grant of Delaware, W. L. Bostwick of Tompkins, Sylvester Wright of Cayuga, T. S. Pritchard of Steuben, R. C. Nordhoff of Wyoming, and C. A. Hall of Genesee.

A SUGGESTED APPROVAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

Senator Madden offered the following resolution, which gave rise to the most amusing blunder of the day, as will be seen hereafter:

Whereas, The Legislature at its last session adopted concurrent resolutions mandatory of the State Constitution, providing for reorganization of the Canal and Prison Departments of the Government, looking to a more direct responsibility on the part of officials, and greater efficiency in the execution of laws designed to protect the people's interest; therefore,

Resolved, That the concurrent resolutions so adopted by the Legislature of 1875 be recommended for adoption in the next Legislature, to the end that the same may be submitted to the people for approval.

AN ANTI-THIRD TERM RESOLUTION.

William H. Herring of Westchester offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recognizes in the recent announcement made by the President concerning the "third term," the wisdom and patriotism of the statesman and soldier, whose candor and manliness upon this subject furnish renewed assurance of his fidelity to the high trusts reposed in him by the people of the United States, and that the course pursued by Ulysses S. Grant upon this question must become the settled policy of the Republic, as it is of the Republican party; and

Resolved, That the members of the Republican party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, declare themselves absolutely opposed to the reelecting of a President for a third term.

This resolution was received with deafening applause. The Convention now took a recess until 3 o'clock, to permit the Committees to arrange their reports.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Very little progress had been made during the morning, or even during the recess, toward perfecting the ticket. The Custom-house still kept up its opposition to Mr. Prince, and, abandoning Mr. Van Cott, as it was thought last night they would, began to urge George F. Danforth of Rochester for Attorney-General. A number of vacant places in the delegations were filled by men who were willing to vote against Mr. Prince; and some who had refused to pledge themselves against him, in return for such a mark of favor were dropped. Unsuccessful efforts had been made again to induce Mr. Evarts to accept. In regard to the Controllership, everything was at sea, and the Convention came together really not knowing what it was best to do, and free, so far at least, from the charge of Custom-house control. There had been vague rumors flying that the Canal Ring were quietly at work on the ticket, and were laboring hard to bring in men who might be reached afterward. But if there was any foundation for the charge, it was hard to find it. The only member of the Canal Ring of any prominence present was Horace Condee of Syracuse, a member of the State Central Committee, who was quietly dropped tonight by his county in the new Committee, in accordance with THE TRIBUNE's suggestion; and if the statements of delegates are to be trusted, there is nothing like the trail of the Canal Ring over the ticket.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Cornell a few minutes after 3 o'clock. The Committee on Credentials first reported, through Mr. Bostwick, on the credentials of the contesting delegates from New-York, and against them; but they added a harmless resolution requesting the State Committee to take into consideration the charges alleged against the management of the party in New-York, and take what action they saw fit. Both report and resolution were adopted.

THE PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Gen. James W. Husted reported the permanent officers as follows:

President—George William Curtis of Richmond County.

Vice-Presidents—John A. King of Queens, Andrew H. Coffin of Kings, George E. Lloyd of Kings, David Acker of Kings, Abraham Lent of New-York, George M. Van Nort of New-York, Isaac V. Dayton of New-York, E. Kasmire of New-York, Joel W. Mason of New-York, Thomas Murphy of New-York, George Opdyke of New-York, George A. Brandreth of Westchester, Richard Kenworthy of Dutchess, Gideon Wales of Sullivan, Daniel Bradbury of Ulster, George K. Mendley of Albany, David Underwood of Washington, Amasa B. Wood of Clinton, Abel Goddard of St. Lawrence, Truman G. Younglove of Saratoga, David Wilburn of Otsego, A. H. Prescott of Herkimer, P. O. Rogers of Oneida, B. R. Wendell of Madison, S. P. Smith of Cortland, Wm. Van Martin of Wayne, Holmes of Yates, John C. Robinson, H. H. Hall of Steuben, M. Thompson of Orleans, George P. Babcock of Erie, J. H. Earnscott of Niagara, and A. G. Dow of Cattaraugus.

Secretaries—Henry G. Gledhill of Orleans, Frederick I. Seaver of Franklin, John M. Gunning of Wayne, E. M. Johnson of Otsego, W. C. Squire of Herkimer, P. B. Van Vleck of Kings, Joseph C. Pinckney of New-York City, S. P. Allen of Livingston, and Charles R. Day of Suffolk.

THE SPEECH OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

Judge Robertson and Truman G. Younglove of Saratoga were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Curtis to the chair. He was received with prolonged plaudits and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you sincerely for this evidence of your confidence and regard, and I greet you as patriotic citizens who are persuaded that the Republican is the party of justice, union, and liberty; it is also that of reconciliation, honesty, and reform. For fifteen years the Republican party has governed the country. It saved the Union in war, and it has restored and pacified it. If its opponents may be believed, it has done this not always wisely nor well, and in the face of the most unscrupulous and remorseless opposition; but it has done it. It has restored to the country the lost glory of the American name. That the cancer of our national life has been removed; that the liberty of all the people and their equality before the law have been asserted and maintained; that the question of State secession has been settled forever; that our politics have been lifted from the fierce and fatal difference as to the nature of the Government to the discussion of constitutional methods of administration; that the national name was never before so illustrious, nor its power and honor so universally respected, are results vast, beneficent, permanent, which are due of the American people, acting through the Republican party.

Naturally to those of us who have borne the name and shared the struggle, the name Republican has an inspiring charm. It is connected with a great historic epoch, with great soldiers, statesmen, and martyrs; with great triumphs for the country and mankind. The name of the Democratic party is indelibly stained with slavery and secession, with inhidelity to human rights and the Union as their guarantee. The friends of justice and constitutional government naturally prefer a party name associated with their defense and security, not with their defiance and destruction. True-hearted Americans of every part of the country on the changed situation would more gladly follow the political friends and disciples of Lincoln, Sumner, and Seward, than those of Buchanan, Breckinridge, and Jefferson Davis. But the elections of last year showed great dissatisfaction and indifference to old party associations. I do not believe that those elections can be fairly interpreted as a manifest and deliberate preference of the Democratic party, but they certainly showed distrust of certain Republican tendencies and men. Our duty to-day is to recognize this fact, and to consider how those who, if I may say so, are naturally Republicans, may act harmoniously together.

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The Republican party of New-York, with unfailing gratitude for the illustrious patriotic services of Gen. Grant, is, upon great public principles, unalterably opposed to the reelection of any President for a third term, and it denounces as fatal to liberty any sectarian assault upon the public school system.

Finally, it requires that here to-day, rising above all personal and local jealousies, we nominate candidates whose names and characters are the conspicuous and concinsive proofs of the sincerity of our profession. With such declarations and with such men, let us appeal to the State and the country. If the Democrats shall, next week, echo our demands, let us still trust to the intelligence of our fellow-citizens to decide between us. If the Democrats declare for hard money, the people of New-York know that in Ohio, at this moment, the Democratic party is pledged to inflation. If they raise the cry of reform, the country will ask how reform is possible with a cheapening of the currency, which necessarily increases corruption. If they point to the Governor of New-York grappling with the Canal frauds, the people of this State know that this action is exceptional, and that in no other State which the Democracy control is there any sign of reform, but on the contrary the strictest adherence to the old traditions of party plunder and political reaction. If they profess acquiescence in the constitutional amendments, we may without questioning their sincerity, remind the country that the first Democratic cry in the delirium of success last year was for the repeal of the laws enforcing the amendments, and we may justly ask whether their enemies are more likely to be true to them than their friends; and if they deny, with Senator Thurman in Ohio, that they are allied with the sectarian enemies of the free public schools, we have only to ask the citizens of New-York whether their experience has not taught them that those enemies rely upon Democratic aid for success.

Gentlemen: To-day gives us a great opportunity. I see, I feel in your wise, generous, and earnest spirit that it will not be lost. We remember our brethren in Ohio who are nobly maintaining the national honor and the interests of honest industry, and who are turning to New-York at this very hour to hear from our lips the words of lofty inspiration. We remember Lincoln, Sumner, and Seward, and we know if they stood before us—would it were so—what counsels of cheer and courage we should hear. Let Republican New-York speak entirely of herself, and of the best hopes of the State, and from Montauk to Niagara we shall hear the joyful response. Let New-York speak worthily of herself, of America, of that free government which we are here to secure, and the whole land will rise up to bless us.

Mr. Curtis's allusion to the third term was received with an overwhelming demonstration of approval, while the aside reference to the canal frauds indeed all the speakers seemed to think that the vaguest allusions to that question were the most politic) was greeted with only faint applause. It was his declaration with reference to the public schools that fired the blood of the Convention. At this it broke out into a wild storm of cheering, which was by far the longest of the day. There was no allusion whatever to Civil Service reform, though some delegates seemed to think the allusion to "certain Republican men" pointed in the direction of Washington.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

When the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries had preempted their places of brief honor, Isaac V. Dayton upset the programme by rising and calling for the immediate nomination of Frederick W. Seward for Secretary of State. Delegates appealed to the Convention to adopt the platform first on which the candidates were to stand; but when it was discovered that the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was not in the room, Mr. Dayton's motion was carried. Mr. Seward's nomination was made by acclamation. Then the Convention applauded itself a little for its sagacity in making sure of him without any delay. It then settled down to hear the resolutions, which had by this time arrived. They were read by Mr. Charles E. Smith of *The Albany Journal*, and were as follows:

THE PLATFORM OF THE PARTY.

The Republicans of New-York, faithful to justice and liberty, to the supremacy of the Constitution, to the National unity and the just rights of the States, make the following declaration of principles:

First: The National Government should remain in the hands of those who sustain the guarantees of the amended Constitution, and in pursuance of the past action of the Republican party, and its good results, the welfare of the country requires a just, generous, and forbearing National policy in the Southern States, a firm refusal to use military power, except for purposes clearly defined in the Constitution, and the local enforcement of National authority by those only who are in sympathy with such a policy, and will heartily support it.

Second: We demand honesty, economy, and efficiency in every branch of the State and National administrations, prompt investigation of all charges of wrong doing, and summary exposure, prosecution, and punishment of wrong doers. We therefore heartily commend the action of all officers, whether of the State or National Government, in their honest efforts for the correction of public abuses. We pledge to them our constant and faithful support, and we charge every nominee of this Convention to co-operate in every honorable way to secure pure government and to bring offenders to justice.

Third: The people should nominate for the Legislature only men who are pledged by their known character to provide and sustain measures calculated to secure and preserve the State from every form of corruption and maladministration.

Fourth: The guilty offenders in the management of the canals should be brought to speedy punishment, and the Executive, under the powers already conferred upon him, should suspend all officers who have violated the law.

Fifth: The Republican party has proved itself from the beginning the party of practical reform and sound economy. In the affairs of this State it has, within the last four years, provided for the payment of $20,000,000 of the Public Debt, and practically extinguished the general State indebtedness, and by this action has made it certain that the tax for the next year will be reduced about $5,000,000.

Sixth: Further inflation of the currency, under any pretense whatever, would be a public calamity. The interests of honest industry and the common welfare demand the speediest possible return to specie payments.

Seventh: The whole subject of taxation ought to be carefully and wisely reviewed, to the end that its burdens should bear equally upon all.

Eighth: Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

Ninth: The free public school is the bulwark of the American Republic. We therefore demand the unqualified maintenance of the public school system, and its support by equal taxation. We are opposed to all sectarian appropriations, and we denounce as a crime against liberty and republican institutions any proposal for a sectarian division or perversion of the school fund of the State.

Tenth: The National Administration, by its steadfast fidelity to the principles of commercial honor; by its opposition to unsound financial projects; by its calm avoidance of collisions with foreign powers; by its reliance on justice and reason rather than force in the settlement of disputes; by its firm vindication of the national dignity and authority by rigidly executing the laws, correcting abuses, punishing offenders, and enforcing retrenchment, without boastful, ostentatious pretensions, deserves the gratitude of the American people, and adds luster to the services in the war of the distinguished soldier and patriot who stands at its head.

SENATOR MADDEN'S RESOLUTION.

The Third Term plank called out a great deal of enthusiasm, but it was the school question, as before in Mr. Curtis's speech, that was the popular favorite. The first sentence awoke a furor of applause that drowned the voice. The reading was no sooner concluded than several of the authors of the resolutions that the Committee had entombed sprang to their feet and made anxious inquiries as to their fate.

Senator Madden demanded with a great deal of heat to know what had become of his resolution in reference to the Constitutional Amendments on Canal and Prison Reform. He moved that it be embodied in the platform. He said there had been a great deal of outcry about canal reform, but no results, and these amendments promised something practical. He was ruled out of order at that time, but later in the afternoon he brought the subject up again, and succeeded in getting himself, the Chairman, and the whole Convention in such a parliamentary bog and botheration that, in sheer desperation and crass stupidity, the body voted down by an overwhelming majority resolutions commending amendments which the Legislature approved unanimously last Winter in both Houses, and to which there was no real objection from any one.

A LIVELY DEBATE ON THE THIRD TERM.

But the chief sensation of the afternoon was in the unexpected and grotesque debate on the third-term plank. Mr. Henry Authon of New-York moved to amend the resolution by striking out all reference to the President's letter, as it put him in the position of declining a nomination which no one had offered to him, and no one had expected to offer him. This was finally lost.

But the single gleam of humor in the day's proceedings was when E. Delafield Smith rose to oppose the resolution in toto. He said he had received from the President only courtesy and kindness, but never any appointment or official favor. He opposed the resolution because it did not originate with the Republican party, nor with the people at all. Its source was well understood. It did not come from the men who fought under Grant or labored with Lincoln to save the Union. Two attacks had been made on President Grant—one in 1872, which failed so badly that while in Pennsylvania the Republican State ticket had 30,000 majority, Gen. Grant had 140,000; and now this second one. It was cowardly in them to succumb to this flank movement. There was no tradition against a third term. Gen. Washington's letter made no objection to a third term. His chief adviser, Hamilton, favored what Mr. Smith querely called "a perpetual Executive for life." He was not prepared to say that he would support Gen. Grant's nomination next year, but did not want the Convention to make the mistake of declaring against a third term under any circumstances. Why was Abraham Lincoln elected a second time? Because the country was at war. Suppose that the war had lasted four years longer, would not Abraham Lincoln have been elected in 1868 again, as he was in 1864? [At this there was some faint applause.] He was not afraid to say these things. "I have seen calumny," said he, with a slight tremor in his voice of conscious innocence, "and I have seen misrepresentation, and have triumphed over them." He moved to strike out the plank entirely.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH DEFEATED.

William S. Herring of Westchester replied briefly, that if Hamilton did favor a third term, Washington rose superior to the advice of his chief adviser.

Gen. Husted moved the previous question, and in spite of all Mr. Dayton's protests, that the Convention ought to hear this question debated, it was carried and Mr. Smith's motion was lost, with only a few yeas in its favor.

Then the entire platform was adopted, and the work of nominations was begun.

GEN. SPINNER NOMINATED FOR CONTROLLER.

The moment the Chairman declared that nominations were in order, the steady effort to force Judge Robertson to run for Controller, which has been the joint work of friends and those who wished to destroy the Senator's future prospects, became apparent. The Hon. Robert S. Hale nominated the Senator, and strongly urged his name upon the Convention. Judge Robertson quietly declined. Then, the roll-call having begun, Albany County cast her 13 votes for him, and there was evident danger of a stampede in his favor. Gen. Husted, as his friend, rose with a strong protest against such action, and the attempt was a failure. Then came a long floundering in the mire of helplessness and indecision. Ex-Senator Morgan nominated the Hon. Geo. R. Babcock of Buffalo, who afterward declined. The other candidates, put forward with much delay and frequent withdrawals, were Gen. Francis E. Spinner, ex-Senator Abijah W. Palmer, E. B. Judson of Syracuse, Gen. Alex. S. Diven, the Hon. Robert S. Hale, John Bigelow, Calvin T. Hulburd, and Edwin D. Morgan. There was a long controversy between Gen. Spinner's friends as to whether he would run or would not, and the tedious roll-call finally begun, each delegate answering to his name with the man of his choice. Just before it began, Henry C. Robinson inquired whether Gen. Spinner had not written a letter which substantially proclaimed him an inflationist. He thought it would be a pretty predicament for the Republican party to be in, with an anti-hard-money man on a hard-money platform. But this objection, vigorously put as it was, did not prevent the vote gradually swelling in favor of Gen. Spinner.

The vote was finally taken, and stood as follows: Whole number of votes, 393; necessary to a choice, 197. Spinner received 259; Palmer, 23; Judson, 18; Diven, 49; Hulburd, 4; A. B. Cornell, 1; Francis C. Barlow, 3; Morgan, 36.

Gen. Spinner's nomination was made unanimous.

GEN. MERRITT FOR TREASURER.

Gen. E. A. Merritt of St. Lawrence was nominated for Treasurer by acclamation. The outburst of applause that followed had an air of real heartiness about it. The motion was made by Truman G. Younglove, and seconded by Congressman Humphrey.

GEO. F. DANFORTH FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

When the most important nomination of the day, that for Attorney-General, was reached, the Convention was so wearied that there were already demands for a recess, and the galleries were almost entirely cleared of spectators. The contest was evidently between Geo. F. Danforth of Monroe County and the Hon. L. Bradford Prince of Queens County. There was considerable speech-making for both, which the Convention grew very restive under. Finally the wearisome roll-call was ended, and the vote stood 258 for Mr. Danforth to 149 for Mr. Prince. Mr. Prince moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and the Convention returned the compliment by giving three cheers for L. Bradford Prince. Two things in the debate on this nomination were interesting. One was the vicious snap with which Col. Charles S. Spencer reminded Mr. Delafield Smith, who seconded Mr. Danforth on behalf of a part at least of the New-York delegation, that he was not authorized to speak for him at all. The other was the way in which one of Mr. Danforth's supporters vouched for him as a man whom no thief could ever retain with stolen money, as William M. Tweed had retained David Dudley Field and George F. Comstock of Syracuse. Perhaps I ought to add that there was a third incident—namely, the request of Mr. Hugh Gardner that Mr. Barney Biglin be added to the New-York delegation, from some district or other, in place of somebody or other. The request was made in Mr. Gardner's most elaborate brogue, and the Convention evidently breathed easier when they had granted it.

THE NOMINATIONS.

For State Engineer and Surveyor, P. H. Cornell of Tompkins, A. B. Cornell's youngest brother, was nominated, as well as John N. Greene, and Gen. Charles H. Fisher, Chief Engineer of the New-York Central Railroad. Mr. Cornell was finally nominated by acclamation.

For Canal Commissioner, W. T. Tinsley of *The Lyons Republican* was nominated by acclamation, A. H. Failing of Oswego being withdrawn, and the nomination of Canal Commissioner Stround, by a young Assemblyman from Onondaga, named Baron, being entirely ignored.

For State Prison Inspector, the Hon. A. B. Cornell offered the Rev. Benoni I. Ives, who was nominated also by acclamation.

GEN. MADDEN'S RESOLUTION PASSED.

At the last minute, through the good services of Gen. Husted, the Convention was extricated from its absurd blunder in voting down Senator Madden's resolution. The motion was rescinded and the resolution adopted. Then after naming the State Committee the Convention adjourned, after a session lasting from 3 o'clock to nearly 8, with three cheers for the ticket, and one over for nothing in particular.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Central Committee is as follows:

1st Congressional District, John Birdsall; IInd District, S. B. Dutcher; IIId District, Blank; IVth District, David Williams; Vth District, Austin Leake; VIth District, A. B. Cornell; VIIth District, Jacob M. Patterson; VIIIth District, Gilbert J. Hunter; IXth District, Henry G. Leask; Xth District, Wm. A. Darling; XIth District, E. D. Morgan; XIIth District, Wm. H. Robertson; XIIIth District, Lewis F. Payne; XIVth District, E. M. Madden; XVth District, G. H. Sharpe; XVIth District, John J. Smyth; XVIIth District, Gilbert Robertson, jr.; XVIIIth District, Stephen Moffett; XIXth District, S. P. Remington; XXth District, John B. Clute; XXIst District, James H. Graham; XXIId District, W. C. Squire; XXIIId District, Charles S. Symonds; XXIVth District, Thomas F. Mott; XXVth District, George N. Crouse; XXVIth District, John N. Knapp; XXVIIth District, George Hyland, jr.; XXVIIIth District, Benjamin Devoe; XXIXth District, W. W. Crandall; XXXth District, Henry A. Glidden; XXXIst District, W. J. Humphrey; XXXIId District, James D. Warren; XXXIIId District, W. W. Henderson.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE DELEGATES.

The disappointment of a large proportion of the delegates with the results of the day's work is so great that they do not attempt to conceal it. It is not regarded as a strong ticket in any sense of the word—not a ticket that the boys can hurrah over, or that the voters can be stampeded to. Probably the greatest disappointment is felt with reference to the nomination for Attorney-General, as it was hoped that Mr. Evarts could finally be induced to yield. Mr. Danforth, however, promises to be the real strength of the ticket. He is represented as a lawyer of great ability, though comparatively unknown in the eastern portion of the State, and a man of stern integrity. He is now engaged by *The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* in the libel suit brought against that paper by Jarvis Lord. Mr. Cornell, the nominee for State Engineer, is said to be a very young man, and of no practical experience whatever. Republicans in good standing have even been heard to crack jokes about his still being a student at Cornell University. Mr. Ives, who is a State Prison chaplain, is also unknown. The dilemma into which the Convention was thrown by the nomination of Gen. Spinner may be removed by his declination. It is rumored to-night that a dispatch had been received from Gen. Spinner positively declining; but Mr. Curtis states that no dispatch has been received by him since he sent him the official announcement of his nomination.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC REFORM CONVENTION.

EX-GOV. NELSON DEWEY ELECTED PRESIDENT—STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED FAVORING REFORM, HARD MONEY, AND A REVENUE TARIFF—CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION AND THE PRESS GAG LAW AND SECTARIANISM DENOUNCED—THE PRESENT STATE OFFICERS RENOMINATED.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—The Democratic Reform State Convention met at the Opera House in this city at noon to-day. The Hon. D. W. Maxon was chosen temporary Chairman. After the appointment of committees the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock. Upon reassembling permanent organization was effected, with ex-Gov. Nelson Dewey as President. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the representatives of the Democratic, and Liberal Reform, and Independent electors of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the State, regardless of partisan distinction, upon the progress thus far made in the reduction of the State's expenditures, in the vigorous and impartial administration of its laws, in the repeal of obnoxious legislation, in the additional protection assured the industrial and producing classes, and in the banishment of the debasing spirit of political partyism from official places; and we resolve and declare

First, That we will abide by the principles of political reform adopted by the People's Reform Convention of 1873, and subsequently re-adopted by 15,000 majority of the people of Wisconsin at the polls; and

Second: That we will abide by the declaration of principles unanimously agreed on by the reform and independent members of the Wisconsin Legislature of 1875, to wit: Preservation of public credit, honest payment of the National debt, rigid economy in State and Federal administrations, more and cheaper facilities for transportation within and without the State, completion of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement, sound currency in coin or its equivalent, tariff for revenue only, levying lighter duties upon articles of necessity than upon articles of luxury, the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation, no sympathy for men who vote or apologize for Crédit Mobilier corruptions in Congress or elsewhere, or who affiliate with men of corrupt practices in State or Federal legislation; the sovereignty of the Federal Government in the exercise of its delegated powers; the sovereignty of the States and the people as to all powers not delegated to the Federal Government nor prohibited to the States; the supremacy of civil authority in times of peace, and liberty, equality, and fraternity for all men under the law, the freedom of the press from Federal gag laws, freedom of religion and opinion, hostility to all State or Federal enactments which usurp jurisdiction over private conscience or punish one man for the offenses of another; the elevation of labor and its permanent and positive protection in all its rights without hinderance to capital, and the perpetual subordination of the interests of party to principles and to the good of the whole people.

Resolved, That, being but one people and having but one country, it is essential to our National peace and prosperity that harmony prevail between the Federal and State Governments in all their legal and constitutional relations; that toward that end it is necessary that the Constitution, with all its amendments, be acknowledged as the supreme law throughout the land, and that no effort be made to counteract the letter or spirit of its provisions. But we strongly condemn all attempts by the Federal Government to absorb or exercise powers not expressly delegated by the Constitution, and the interference of the Federal Administration in matters of purely local concern.

Second: That in the administration of our National affairs of late years we find but little to praise and much to regret and disapprove.

Third: That the framers of our Government wisely guarded against the union of church and State, and we insist that the principles of our Constitution in this respect shall be adhered to strictly and forever, and that in the administration of our public affairs all sectarian issues shall be discarded.

Fourth: That under our Constitution the school fund and its revenues are set apart and exclusively devoted to the support and maintenance of the public schools, and that all agitation relating to a division of the same is impolitic and uncalled for; that such schools are an indispensable element of republican institutions, and we believe in more and more perfecting the system so as to bring a thorough and free common school education within the reach of all; but we also insist that, as required by the Constitution, the public schools throughout our State shall be kept free from sectarian instruction in order that they may be accessible to all without interference with the rights of conscience.

Fifth: That the power given to the Legislature by the Constitution of our State to exempt property from taxation was expected to be exercised with the utmost caution; but much complaint has been made that the power has been used with very little restraint, to the detriment of public interests, and we accordingly recommend an early revision of the laws upon that subject.

Sixth: That after the many unsuccessful efforts of the Republican party of Wisconsin to promote temperance by prohibitory legislation, we rejoice in the final acknowledgment that true education and sound morals are the best agencies for that purpose; but that we deem it essential to remain vigilant rather than confide in declarations possibly dictated by partisan exigency instead of by settled convictions of principle and duty, and we further mere recommend an amendment of the present Excise law necessary to secure every portion of the people from arbitrary infringements upon the letter or spirit of its provisions.

Seventh: That we congratulate the people of Wisconsin upon the settlement of the question of the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its creation, and upon the perpetual source of redress thus assured against aggressions from monopolized capital, and we demand that the power of the State thus established shall be firmly and continuously exercised for the complete protection of the people from every form of corporate injustice, extortion, or aggression; and we repeat and declare that the improvement of old and construction of new lines of railway are necessary to the progress and development of the State, and that railroad companies are entitled to reasonable and reliable compensation for actual capital and labor thus employed.

Eighth: That the use or contribution of money by party candidates for the purpose of directly or indirectly corrupting public opinion, is an offense which demands the execration of all enlightened and patriotic men, and we insist upon a prompt and vigorous enforcement of the law to punish the crime of bribery committed at or before elections, and upon such amendment of said laws as experience may prove necessary to the full protection of the ballot-box from crimes of this class.

Ninth: That the vast annual contributions of the country for the support of the National Government warrant a more rapid reduction of the National debt and a corresponding relief of the people from the burden of annual interests paid from the profits of their industry.

Tenth: That we demand an early revision of the Patent laws and a more liberal legislation for the protection of the people in this department from the exactions of aggregated capital.

Eleventh: That we sincerely deplore the recent failure of enlightened men to establish civil service reform in the administration of the National Government; that in the opinion of this Convention appointments to office in the State and nation should be based on the permanent qualifications of honesty and capacity, and not upon partisan service, and we earnestly invite a united effort by all patriotic men to guard the people from the evils of partisan and official corruption, for prompt and condign punishment of crime in official places, and for the restoration of pure and economical government in every department of the public service.

The present State officers were renominated by acclamation, as follows: Governor, Wm. R. Taylor; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles D. Parker; Secretary of State, Peter Dayton; State Treasurer, Ferdinand Kuehn; Attorney-General, A. Scott Sloan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Searing.

NEW-JERSEY'S CONSTITUTION.

THE AMENDMENTS CARRIED BY 20,000 MAJORITY.

The amendments to the Constitution of New-Jersey have been adopted by a majority of about 20,000. The State Canvassers to canvass the vote will meet on Sept. 28. The names of the Canvassers will be officially announced to-day. There were large majorities cast against No. 12 in the five counties affected, but the rest of the State voted heavily for it, and overcame it by about 10,000 majority.

The vote in Newark and Essex County, N. J., on the Constitutional amendments, was much larger than was anticipated. Majorities for all the amendments, except the twelfth, which provides for the repeal of the Five County act, were given in all the wards of Newark, except the Seventh and Twelfth, in which the population is mostly Catholic. The total majority in the whole city against the twelfth amendment is 1,356. The majority for the other amendments in Newark, particularly Nos. 1, 2, 8, and 11, against which the Catholic Bishop issued his letter, is about 5,300, or about 2,000 more than was expected. The following are the majorities by wards for the amendments: First Ward, 744; Second, 53; Third, 657; Fourth, 479; Fifth, 254; Sixth, 400; Eighth, 452; Ninth, 800; Tenth, 437; Eleventh, 142; Thirteenth, 791; Fourteenth, 359; Fifteenth, 378. The Seventh Ward gave a majority of 612, and the Twelfth Ward a majority of 33 against the amendments.

In Orange, the majority for all the amendments except the 12th is 167; majority against the 12th, 697. In West Orange the majority for the amendments is 93; against No. 12, 123. In East Orange the majority for the amendments is 542; against No. 12, 181. In Belleville the majority for the amendments is 109; against No. 12, 167. In Montclair the average majority for the amendments is 145; against No. 12, 308. In Clinton the average majority for the amendments is 221; for No. 12, 120. South Orange gives about 130 majority for the amendments, with the exception of No. 12.

In Morristown the polls were early visited, and a very large vote was polled. The Democrats generally refused to vote with the Roman Catholics, and voted open tickets. The vote polled was over 1,100, being within 200 of the largest ever polled. It gives the amendments 600 majority.

Randolph gives them 350; Boonton, 200; Chester, 150 majority. The estimated majority in Morris County is about 3,000.

Mendham gave 238 votes for all but the 2d, 3d, and 8th, against which there were 22 votes cast. Rockaway, 569 for, to 178 against. Hanover gives over 300 majority for all the amendments.

In Union County all the amendments, with the exception of No. 12, have been carried by large majorities, considering the number of votes polled. No. 12 is overwhelmingly defeated. Elizabeth City gives 817 majority for all except No. 12; against No. 12, 2,258. The Second Ward, the Irish Catholic stronghold, gave 98 for to 476 against; No. 12, 53 for to 523 against. In Westfield the majority for the amendments is 215; against No. 12, 315. In Summit the amendments have 53 majority, with the exception of No. 12, which is defeated by 149. In Cranford the amendments were carried by 120 majority, except No. 12, which received only 10 votes. Rahway gives 676 majority for the amendments, except No. 12, which is defeated by 772 majority. Plainfield gives a large majority for the amendments, except No. 12, which is defeated by 422. The total majority in the county will reach about 300.

In Middlesex County, Perth Amboy gives from 14 to 34 majority for the amendments in a vote of 364. In New-Brunswick the majority is for the amendments as a whole largely, and a probable small majority for No. 12.

The entire vote in Mercer County was 3,300, of which about 1,000 were against the amendments, showing a majority of over 2,000 in favor, except No. 12, which is carried by 1,200. In Princeton all the amendments have an average majority of 320 out of a total vote of 468.

In Camden County, Camden City gives about 2,000 for all the amendments, and the county is estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000.

Paterson gives 596 majority for the amendments, except No. 12, which is defeated by 3,200. Passaic County will give about 1,000 majority for the amendments and 4,000 against No. 12.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

THE CONVENTION REFUSES TO NOMINATE—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO CONSULT WITH OTHER FRIENDS OF REFORM—AN ADJOURNMENT.

WESTMINSTER, Carroll Co., Md., Sept. 8.—The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Attorney-General, and Controller, met in this village, at the Court-house, at noon to-day. All the counties and legislative districts were fully represented, with the exception of the Counties of Kent, Wicomico, and Worcester, delegations from which were not present. Mr. Wm. J. Jones of Cecil County was made President. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Organization, and Resolutions, the Convention took a recess. Upon reassembling Mr. Francis Miller of Montgomery County, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Committee, after considerable debate, had instructed him to report the following:

Whereas, We have seen with profound satisfaction the uprising of the great masses of the people of Maryland, without regard to previous party ties, whose only object is to secure honest and equal government, and we shall best show our devotion to the highest public good by declaring our desire to cooperate cordially and heartily with such movement; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of one from each county and one from each legislative district of Baltimore City be appointed by the delegates for each county and district, to confer with all organized friends of reform, with the view to the selection of candidates for Governor, Attorney-General, and Controller, and that said committee shall report the result of their consultation for the action of this Convention at an adjourned meeting, to be held in Baltimore on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 12 m.

The report was adopted, only three delegates voting No. The Consultation Committee authorized by the report was then appointed and the Convention adjourned, to meet in Baltimore Sept. 22 to receive the report of the Consultation Committee.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, Sept. 8.—The Constitutional Convention completed its organization to-day. All the officers elected were Democratic. Immediately after the organization Mr. Tourgee (Rep.) offered a motion to adjourn *sine die*. It was negatived by a strict party vote. One Republican, Mr. Woodfin, and Mr. Wilcox, Independent, did not vote. An ordinance introduced by Mr. Badger, of Wake County, providing for the relief of ex-Gov. Holden from political disabilities, was referred. A resolution, by Judge Buxton, to seat the Republican claimants for admission from Robeson County, was voted over. The death of the Hon. W. A. Graham was announced by his colleague, Mr. Turner; suitable resolutions were adopted, and, pending the eulogies, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

MUSIC.

BERLIOZ, LISZT, AND WAGNER.

The programme at the Central Park Garden on Tuesday was an illustration of the English school of music of which we shall have something to say at a more convenient time. The audience was large and the applause moderate. To-night a remarkable contrast will be presented by a programme which goes to the opposite extreme, and shows the unfolding of the new theories of art in the works of their most distinguished professors. The first part of the evening will be devoted to Berlioz, the second to Liszt, and the third to Wagner,—a succession which illustrates the logical development of the new school, and presents the most interesting opportunities for study and observation which any concert of the season has afforded.

THE BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow has prepared the following scheme for his first series of concerts with orchestra:

FIRST CONCERT.

Fifth Concerto, E flat ..... Beethoven
Nocturne in G, No. 2 ..... Chopin
Chant Polonaise, transcribed by Liszt ..... Chopin
Berceuse, Op. 57 ..... Chopin
Valse, Op. 42 ..... Chopin
Fantaisie Hongroise, piano and orchestra ..... Liszt

SECOND CONCERT.

Concerto in F minor ..... Henselt
Fifteen variations, fugue and finale, Op. 35 ..... Beethoven
Polonaise brillante, Op. 72, arr. for piano and orchestra by Liszt ..... Weber

THIRD CONCERT.

Fourth Concer