The Sun.

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THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ALL THE STATE OFFICERS BUT ONE RENOMINATED.

A Slight Breeze over the Reformers—Oswald Ottendorfer's Speech—Charles O'Conor's Letter—Samuel J. Tilden's Scathing Denunciation of Tammany.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 5.—This has been the most moving day of the Convention. The Reform delegation had been in session a good part of last night. They felt insulted by the action of the Convention yesterday in cutting them off from a hearing by the previous question, and this morning an effort was to be made to conciliate them. When the Convention met it soon became evident that it was at least disposed to be contentious, and the proceedings of to-day have shown that some of its elements were far from harmonious. The President appeared with a gavel for the first time, and so far as he was concerned spent much of his time either in talking to the Convention or in pounding with the gavel. He was excusable for this in part, because the delegates and spectators were inclined to something approaching to turbulence. Tammany Hall felt sore because it had had to go out of the Convention. Apollo Hall felt cross, because it had not been permitted to enter it. Tilden felt that he had not more than half won his battle. There were broodings in the air about concocted schemes to foist the reform delegates into the seats which the regular delegates had vacated.

THE FIGHT OVER THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

The rather sour temper of the Convention was exhibited in a long, and at times acrimonious, debate over a resolution introduced by Mr. Cassidy for the reorganization of the city Democracy. The point of the resolution was to require the delegation to the State Conventions to be hereafter elected exclusively by Assembly Districts and never by County Conventions, as has generally been done in the metropolis, and to require each county delegate to always vote in Convention by himself, and to prohibit a county delegation voting in a body. This was deemed invidious and a hit at Tammany, and Mr. Murray of Chautauqua moved to amend by making the resolution applicable to the whole State. The debate showed that the question was regarded as something like a test. This discussion was warm and sometimes disorderly. Tilden, Weed, Lord, and others, opposed the amendment in short speeches. In like temper it was supported by Messrs. Murray and De Witt. Under stress of the previous question the amendment was lost, ayes 18, noes 83.

The result demonstrated that the question was not treated as a test against Tammany, though marked Tammany men gave it their affirmative votes. It was rejected really because it would break up county organizations in the rural districts. The debate, however, did not improve the temper of the Convention.

THE REFORMERS' BATTLE.

Mr. Cassidy's resolution having been adopted, Mr. Kernan, after a vigorous speech in behalf of the Reform movement in New York, moved that Messrs. Ottendorfer, Lawrence, and Curtis be allowed fifteen minutes each to advocate the claims of the Reform delegates to seats in the Convention. It was now anticipated that there would be a storm. Some of the Tammany men believed that if Kernan's motion was carried, and the delegates heard, it would be followed by a resolution admitting the Reformers to seats. The debate was more exciting than any other which had yet taken place. Messrs. West, Robinson, Williams of Erie, Tilden, and others earnestly supported the resolution. Delaney of Albany, in a burst of passion, moved to lay it on the table, and went on to give his reasons therefor. Repeated raps of the gavel enforced the decision of the Chair that debate on that motion was out of order. Mr. Kinsella of Brooklyn (the motion to lay on the table having been withdrawn) made a conciliatory speech against the resolution as regards the New York question, which he claimed had been settled yesterday. The market Tammany men abstained from the discussion. De Witt said not a word. Men who were behind the scenes already knew, what afterward became apparent to all, that Kernan's resolution really meant nothing more than to give the Reformers a hearing, and thus wipe out what they regarded as the insult of yesterday in ruling them out of the Convention by Dry's resolution passed under the operation of the previous question. After a furious debate of more than an hour, which had been pretty much all one side, and consisted wholly of a plea for free discussion and denunciation of corruption, the resolution was nearly unanimously adopted.

TALKING BUT NOT VOTING.

Mr. Ottendorfer then came to the platform, and was received with cheers and made a calm speech. Those sitting behind him could hardly tell whether he was talking in German or English. Mr. Lawrence followed and then Mr. Curtis. During Curtis's speech Secretary Perrin read as a part of a long, heavy letter from Charles O'Connor, Esq., which sounded like a lawyer's opinion upon an abstract of a title to real estate. It seemed to produce very little impression upon the Convention, and but for the great fame of the author would scarcely have been listened to except by the eminent lawyers in the hall. It will read in print better than it sounded from the platform.

When Curtis had finished, Mr. Tilden after a short speech, in which he alluded to midnight cabals, and like stirred up the ire of the Tammanyites, moved to proceed to the nomination of a State ticket.

NOMINATING A STATE TICKET.

The clouds which had hung over the Convention for two or three hours, and made the friends of union and harmony quite gloomy, instantly passed away, and the skies were clear. The abstinence of Tammany during the debate was now explained. The Reform delegates had had their say, and that was the end of it.

Nominations for the State ticket were now made. Homer A. Nelson having peremptorily declined the renomination for Secretary of State, Doldrich Willers, a hereditary Dutchman, was put in the stead. Nichols was renominated for Comptroller, and Bristol for Treasurer, by acclamation, thus proving that the old ticket was the order of the day. Kernan tried to stem the tide by naming Charles O'Conor for Attorney-General. He was counterchecked by the presentation of the name of Marshall B. Champlain, the present incumbent of that office. The issue was now joined between the advocates of the old régime and those who clamored for new men. There was a long and exciting debate. On the call of the roll.

O'CONOR WAS BEATEN.

This practically ended the struggle between the old and the new.

The ticket has but one element of weakness. The silver policy was undoubtedly to have presented a new set of names. However, the present incumbents are able and worthy men, and will doubtless poll as many votes as a new set of candidates.

The Convention dissolves in amicable temper, and with a determination to elect their ticket. All clouds have been dissipated. The hearing accorded to the Reform delegation cleared the skies, and all is serene. That delegation will report in person at New York, as the Democratic Conference, to soon issue an address to the Democracy of the State. They have not, however, decided upon the precise course they will pursue. Judging from the declarations of prominent members of the delegation since the adjournment, I infer that they will fight out their best contest in the city to the end, while at the same time supporting the State ticket.

Regular Report of the Proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention was called to order at 11 A. M., by Mr. Cassidy of Albany, who said: I have a resolution to offer, but before I do so I wish to make an objection concerning the organization of the party in New York, and will read it:

Resolved, That hereafter no delegate shall be received from the city of New York as a member of a State Convention, unless he shall have been elected by Assembly District Conventions, as delegates are now elected to the several counties of the State, and that the Assembly District Committees be instructed to call such District Conventions for the purpose of election from the City of New York, and that each Assembly District shall be entitled to one delegate to the State Convention, and that the City Committee shall be composed of the chairmen of the Assembly District Committees, and that the City Committee shall have no power to unseat any delegate duly elected by the Assembly Districts, and that the City Committee shall be composed of the chairmen of the Assembly Committees, and that the City Committee shall have no power to unseat any delegate duly elected by the Assembly Districts, and that each Assembly District shall be entitled to one vote in the City Committee