THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7235. MORNING EDITION—FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Nomination of William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for Vice President.

A Young Men's National Convention to be Held in Harrisburg.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE TO BE ISSUED.

A ROARING RATIFICATION MEETING.

Numerous Speeches and Immense Enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF MR. DAYTON, AT TRENTON,

&c., &c., &c.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1856.

The Convention met at ten o'clock. There was not quite so much excitement as on the preceding day, and the benches were rather thin until some time after the hour of meeting. The attendance of outsiders was as great as ever.

The most important business was the settlement of the difficulty with George Law's *North American Convention*, whose communication had first been tabled, and then taken up and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. This committee had a long and anxious session, and conferred with George Law's committee, headed by George himself. It was whispered about the Convention that no conclusion had been arrived at, and that the indignant North Americans had bolted to New York in the first train, leaving two or three persons to watch this Convention, and send its proceedings to the North American patriots over the wires. The trouble in this Convention was between the East and the West. The Eastern men were afraid, if they staved off the North Americans, they would lose all the New England States, where the Know Nothing voters are nearly all opposed to Fillmore. The Western men said that the Germans were all ready to vote this ticket; but if they knew that the Know Nothings were especially petted, they would hang back and give their votes to Buchanan. Thus the Convention found itself between Scylla and Charybdis with no immediate chance to escape destruction.

At half past 10 o'clock the CHAIR, (Mr. Lane, of Indiana) called out—The Convention will come to order.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Beebe. The reverend gentleman's prayer was rather long, but very good.

The North American business was passed over.

The CHAIR—The first business in order is the reading of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a National Convention of young men in favor of free soil, free labor, free men and Fremont—(loud applause)—*for the Presidency, be held in the city of New York* in the month of September next, subject to the call of the National Committee.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WHEELEY, of New Jersey, moved that the Convention do now proceed to an informal ballot, for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and he desired to nominate for that office William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, (whig.) Mr. Whelpley then read from the HERALD a speech recently delivered by Mr. Dayton, to the Republican State Convention of New Jersey, and asked if the Convention were satisfied that his votes were sound? (Cries of "Yes.")

Mr. J. A. FISHER, of Pennsylvania—I rise for the purpose of presenting a name which is a tower of strength in Pennsylvania. I mean the name of David Wilmot. (Applause.) With that name upon our ticket, I consider Pennsylvania safe for us.

Mr. ALISON, of Pa., I desire to present—(cries of "Take the platform,")—to present a communication which I will send to the Chair.

The SECRETARY then read the following:—

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Republican Convention, held in the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, June 18 1856, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That the principles declared in the resolution constituting the platform of the National Republican party, a adopted by its National Convention this day, meet the cordial approval and will receive the hearty advocacy of the members of this State Convention.

Resolved, That this State Convention hereby gives its earnest assent to the nomination this day made by the National Convention of Col. John C. Fremont, as candidate of the party for the Presidency, and promise for him our united and hearty support.

Resolved, That the President of this State Convention be requested to communicate these resolutions to the National Republican Convention. JOHN ALISON, President.

Mr. ALISON—I nominate for a candidate for the Vice Presidency Abram Lincoln—(Applause, and cries of "Who is he?")—an old line whig, and the prince of good fellows. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. ARCHER, of Illinois, took the platform, for the purpose of seconding the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. I have known him, he said, for thirty years. He is a native of Kentucky, an old line Henry Clay whig, in the prime of life, fifty-five years old, and in good health. (Laughter and applause.) There is no purer patriot under the canopy of heaven than Abram Lincoln. Gentlemen, I was raised alongside of John McLean. I came here to vote for him, and I was one of the nineteen that voted for him. But I am a Fremont man, now and for ever. (Cheers.) I will fight for him from now till November, and we'll elect him. (Renewed cheering.) There is no danger of the Northern part of our State, but the southern part is occupied by Kentuckians and Tennesseans. If you give us Lincoln, there is no danger of the southern part of the State. The State is safe with Abram Lincoln, and safe without him. (Applause and laughter.) Yes, I say safe without him. (Renewed laughter and long continued applause.) I hope he may be recognized by this assemblage. He is a plain man—a working man.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio—I desire to ask a question. Can he fight? (Loud laughter.)

Mr. ARCHER (with great decision)—He can do that. (Cheers and laughter.) He came from Kentucky, and they always fight there.

A DELEGATE from New Jersey—Mr. President, I am an old line democrat——

The CHAIR—That old line democrat has the floor. (A laugh.)

Mr. ARCHER—I have no personal interest in the matter, but I hope you will give Mr. Dayton the nomination.

Mr. JAY, of New Jersey—As I said before, I am an old line democrat; I have always voted the democratic ticket, and should have voted for Frank Pierce, but, thank God, I did not have a vote. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Jay then proceeded to second Mr. Dayton's nomination, saying he was sound against the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. PALMER, of Illinois, said he was also an old line democrat, like his friend from New Jersey. He believed in the policy and wisdom on the part of this Convention of putting in nomination Abram Lincoln, of the Sixth Congressional district of his State. As to his fighting qualities, there is no doubt about them; but if we elect Fremont, we shall probably hear no more on that subject. If it had been good policy, Mr. Palmer would have been glad to vote for Mr. Wilmot. (Applause.) But one democrat on the ticket was sufficient; and if Lincoln was nominated it would give 10,000 additional votes to the ticket. We can whip them, but we want to do it easy. (Laughter and applause.) If we get Fremont and Lincoln, we'll make such a noise in Illinois as will make some of the dead politicians roll in their graves. (Renewed laughter and applause, amid which the gentleman took his seat.)

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, read a despatch from Boston, as follows:—

Great rejoicing over the nomination. Give us a good Vice President. Clear the track. (Applause.)

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, with the following result:—

FIRST INFORMAL BALLOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Maine—Wm. L. Dayton 20, Abram Lincoln 1, Chas. Sumner 1, Cassius M. Clay 1.
New Hampshire—Lincoln 8, Dayton 7.
Vermont—Jacob Collamer 15.
Massachusetts—Dayton 25, Lincoln 7, Wilmot 2, Giddings 2, Johnston 2.
Rhode Island—Dayton 8, Lincoln 3, Banks 1, Sumner 1.
Connecticut—Banks 17, Dayton 1.
New York—Dayton 15, Chas. Sumner 30, Banks 24, King 9, Pennington 1, Ford 6, Clay 1.
New Jersey—William L. Dayton 21.
Pennsylvania—Lincoln 8, Wilmot 31, Sumner 2, Henry G. Carey 3, Wilson 4.
Delaware—William L. Dayton 9.
Maryland—William L. Dayton 6.
Virginia—Wilmot 3.
Kentucky—Wilmot 1.
Ohio—Dayton 65, Lincoln 2, Wilmot 1, Clay 1.
Indiana—Lincoln 26, Dayton 13.
Illinois—Lincoln 35.
Michigan—Dayton 13, Lincoln 5.
Iowa—Dayton 7, Banks 4.
Wisconsin—William L. Dayton 15.
California—Lincoln 12.
Kansas—Pomeroy 8, Clay 1.
Minnesota—William L. Dayton 3.
District of Columbia—William L. Dayton 3.

RECAPITULATION.

William L. Dayton, of New Jersey	250
Abram Lincoln of Illinois	110
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts	46
David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania	43
Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts	35
Jacob Collamer, of Vermont	15
Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio	7
Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky	4
Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio	2
John A. King, of New York	9
W. C. Carey, of Pennsylvania	3
W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania	2
G. W. Pomeroy, of Kansas	8
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts	2
A. C. M. Pennington, of New Jersey	1

Mr. WILMOT, from the committee on the subject, made the following report:—

The committee to which was referred the communication from the Convention assembled in the city of New York, have given to that communication respectful attention and deliberate consideration. Your committee have had a full and free conference with the committee appointed by that Convention. The committee came to no arrangement or conclusion.

The call for this Convention was addressed to all political parties, and consistently with this call the communication under consideration originated. Your committee deems that it ought to be respectfully responded to, and would recommend that a committee be appointed to address all the parties of the country, with a view to elucidate the principles of action and conciliate them to the great object to which the labors of this Convention have been devoted.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare such address. DAVID WILMOT,
Chairman of Committee on Resolutions.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to prepare an address as above:—Francis P. Blair, of Maryland; E. C. Spalding, of New York; and George P. Brown, of Illinois.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, said that Mr. Banks had been the first choice of that State for the nomination for the Vice Presidency. He had declined, however, and Mr. Eliot held a despatch in his hands from Mr. Banks, which said—"Do not allow my name to be used for the Vice Presidency." We want him where he is. (Applause.)

Mr. ELIOT continued—I am also empowered to withdraw the name of Charles Sumner. Massachusetts cannot spare Charles Sumner from the floor of the Senate. (Three cheers for Charles Sumner.) The name of Mr. Wilson has also been mentioned. He has been with us for the past two days. He has peremptorily declined to have his name brought before the Convention in connection with this nomination. Massachusetts now having withdrawn the names of all her sons, asked the Convention to unite upon a candidate who should lead the party on to a triumphant victory. (Applause.)

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa.—The State of Pennsylvania had some constitution, but could not agree upon a man. Had it been practicable, they would have agreed upon Mr. Wilmot, but he was now withdrawn.

Mr. ROOT, of Ohio—I had some conversation with Governor Ford to-day. He said, "The boys may be troubling you with my name, but I don't want to carry a knapsack (laughter and applause), I want to fight light." (Cheers and laughter.) We can't spare Tom Ford from Ohio—we want him for home consumption. (Renewed laughter and applause.) I withdraw his name.

The Convention then proceeded to the first formal ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, with the following result:—

FIRST FORMAL BALLOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Maine—William L. Dayton 24.
New Hampshire—William L. Dayton 15.
Vermont—William L. Dayton 15.
Massachusetts—William L. Dayton 39.
Rhode Island—William L. Dayton 12.
Connecticut—Dayton 10, Lincoln 7, Banks 4. (Afterwards unanimous for Dayton.)
New York—Dayton 81, King 1, Ford 1, Sumner 3, Lincoln 14. (Afterwards unanimous for Dayton.)
New Jersey—William L. Dayton 21.
Pennsylvania—Dayton 77, Allison 1, Elder 1, Lincoln 2. (Afterwards unanimous for Dayton, with but one exception.)
Delaware—William L. Dayton 9.
Maryland—William L. Dayton 6.
Virginia—William L. Dayton 3.
Kentucky—William L. Dayton 5.
Ohio—William L. Dayton 68.
Indiana—William L. Dayton 39.
Illinois—William L. Dayton 33.
Michigan—William L. Dayton 13.
Iowa—William L. Dayton 12.
Wisconsin—William L. Dayton 15.
California—William L. Dayton 12.
Kansas—William L. Dayton 9.
Minnesota—William L. Dayton 3.
District of Columbia—William L. Dayton 3.

When Illinois gave its vote for Dayton there was long and loud cheering.

The CHAIR (*Mr. Spalding, of Ohio*) announced the vote to be unanimous for Dayton; whereupon there was a tremendous row—applause, shouting, yelling, &c., &c.

The CHAIR (Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut) had a great deal of difficulty to get order.

A GENTLEMAN of Philadelphia announced that the sense of thirty-one democrats, employed in a manufactory in this city, had been taken this morning, and they all recorded their votes for Fremont. (Loud cheers, and three more for that thirty-one.)

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair to notify the nominees of this Convention of their nomination.

The CHAIR appointed the following named delegates as said committee:—J. M. Ashley, Ohio; Anthony J. Bleecker, New York; J. C. Hornblower, New Jersey; E. Rockwood Hoar, Massachusetts; Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania; Kinsley S. Bingham, Michigan; John A. Wells, California; Governor Cleveland, Connecticut; Cyrus Aldrich, Illinois. And on motion, the Chair, Mr. Lane, of Indiana, was added to the committee.

After considerable disorder, Mr. SCHIMER, editor of a German paper in Illinois, got the platform and said:—I came here as a delegate from the German population of Illinois, and I can tell you that no part of the population is more truly devoted to the principles of freedom than the German people. (Applause.) And I have further to say, that as the representative of the Germans of Illinois, I endorse the nominations and the platform with all heart and soul. (Cheers.) And I intend to work to bring every German in the country, if possible, to support the nominations and the platform. (Renewed applause.) I have no doubt that Mr. Fremont will receive the majority of the German votes in the Union. (Applause.) Already, the majority of the German papers, nearly one hundred in number, have declared their intention to support him. (Applause.) And I hope that we shall succeed in our glorious contest for free speech, free soil, free labor. No persons have more interest in this than the Germans. For it is a contest between slave labor and free labor, and almost all of the Germans are laborers. And if a German votes against free labor, he votes against his own interest, and there is no party but this, and no platform but this, that the Germans can consistently vote for. (Applause.) The Prairie State will give you twenty thousand majority. (Great cheering.)

Three cheers for the German press were called for. (Cries of "No," "no," "hush"—and the cheers were choked off.)

JOHN A. GRIM, editor of another German paper in Illinois, was called up, and expressed the gratification of his fellow countrymen at the enjoyment of the freedom of opinion and action which they had found in this country. The Germans were willing to join any party that will aid them to freedom, to liberty and free soil, and put an end to slavery. They have fought for liberty, sword in hand, in Germany, and were willing to fight for it here. When the Germans heard that there was a new party raised for freedom they said "that is the party for us—we will join that and fight for it to the death. As long as the republicans would treat them like freemen they would stand by the party to the death.

The German gentleman sat down amid great applause.

ZACHARY CHANDLER, of Michigan, announced that a telegraphic despatch had been received from Detroit, saying that the Fremont thunders were echoing over the St. Clair flats. The sailors of Detroit are firing one hundred guns in honor of the nominations of this Convention. The channels and harbors would now be cleared, and the cause of freedom spread through the Northwest. (Cheers.) He alluded to Gen. Cass and his Nicholson letter. He would touch lightly upon that gentleman, but Gen. Cass "sold his birthright for a mess of pottage," and has had his reward, like Esau. Colonel Fremont is no Esau. Franklin Pierce had betrayed his country for thirty pieces of silver, and had received the price of his treachery. He hoped that Pierce would be as honest as Judas, and go out and put himself out of the way. He closed by saying that Michigan would do her duty in this great contest, and next November we shall hear responding to this nomination, not with one hundred guns, but with a majority of ten thousand for Fremont, Dayton and freedom.

Mr. WELLS, of California, said the duty had devolved upon him—the youngest member of the California delegation—to respond to the nomination of John C. Fremont, who has been chosen as your standard bearer during this revolutionary struggle—for we live in revolutionary times—and this carries me back to those other Revolutionary times, when the eye of patriotism was cast over the country for a leader. The North and the South had its great men, but the man chosen was a young Virginian Colonel, who got his education in the mountains, surveying their fastnesses, (applause) and leading his soldiers on to victory. (Cheers.) I hail that fact as an omen of our success. (Renewed applause.) We are called upon to choose a leader in this contest, and we have fixed our eyes on Col. John C. Fremont—(loud applause)—a man of military education, unblemished reputation, and I believe will be a second Washington in redeeming this republic from the dangers which beset it. (Cheers.) California knows John C. Fremont; she has tried him. He is her foster father, her discoverer, her conqueror from the foe, and her first representative in the Senate of the United States. With the name of Fremont and the Pacific Railroad plank in the platform, (applause,) if any human being can carry that State, Fremont can carry it, and we will do it. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIR introduced Mr. Van Dyke, of New Jersey, who, he said, would respond to the nomination of Mr. Dayton.

Mr. VAN DYKE said there were two reasons why he should speak. You will bear in mind, he said, that New Jersey gave the majority of her votes to Judge McLean; and I heard it was said that if he was not nominated New Jersey would bolt. I should like to know the author of the slander. It is true that New Jersey gave her preference to Judge McLean. She loves McLean. She loves him for his pure morality—for his high integrity—his intelligence—his great capacity for administering the affairs of this great nation in this great crisis. New Jersey loved Judge McLean because he was one of her own sons—born of her own body—cradled upon her own bosom. But she was ready to sacrifice him for the cause. The sacrifice was thought to be necessary, and the victim was ready. When it was first announced in the New Jersey delegation that the name of Judge McLean was withdrawn, they asked what they should do? The venerable man (Chief Justice Hornblower,) to whom we are indebted for the correspondence recently published—that man said, "I am a young American; I go for this young man, whose star has risen in the West." (Loud applause.) We go for Fremont with perfect alacrity—the man who traced the buffalo's steps on the plains—who grappled with the grizzly bear in his den—who planted the American flag in California, and then, having done all these things, with the capacity of a Cæsar, could sit down and give us a good account of them (cheers)—the man whose fame is already too large for this continent, and whose name has been greeted with the highest scientific honors beyond the Atlantic wave. (Applause.) With him and Dayton we will wake every echo, from the North river to Cape May. (Cheers.) Allow me to thank you for the honor done to New Jersey in giving her the second place on the ticket. You have selected one of the first of her sons. He has no superior in this great land. He was born in Morristown, settled in the plains of Monmouth, and then, when called to the bench, removed to Trenton. William L. Dayton is truly an accomplished man—a scholar, a gentleman, a learned lawyer and a distinguished judge. I speak only what I know. He is everything that could be required. He is sound on all the great questions that now agitate the country. (Applause.) In Congress he opposed the Fugitive Slave law, and suffered in New Jersey in consequence. Mr. Van Dyke thanked Illinois for retiring so gracefully, praised Mr. Lincoln, and urged the republicans never to give up the ship.

JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, was the next speaker, and was received with great cheering. Mr. Hale congratulated the Convention upon the spirit of unanimity with which it had done its work. I believe, said he, that this is not so much a Convention to change the administration of the government, but to say whether there shall be any government to be administered. You have assembled, not to say whether this Union shall be preserved, but to say whether it shall be a blessing or a scorn and a hissing among the nations. Some men pretend to be astonished and surprised at the events which are occurring around us, but I am not more surprised than I shall be this autumn to see the fruits following the buds and the blossoms. The pro-slavery democracy sowed their seed, and we are now reaping the fruits. Its history is now written in the blood of our fellow citizens of Kansas. The picture will not be complete unless the historian shall charge the responsibility of these things upon the national administration. They have done it. They alone are responsible. The resolutions set forth that one of the purposes for which our constitution was adopted was to secure domestic tranquility. Where is domestic tranquility in Kansas to-day? Trodden under foot, to promote justice. Where is justice to-day? Trodden down by violence, to preserve the blessings of liberty. But if liberty be an outlaw in the Territories, I know that it has at least free territory in your hearts. (Applause.) You will go forward under your gallant leader to a glorious victory. (Cheers.) I know it is bad taste to make personal allusions, but I have a right to one. Four years ago I had the honor of a Presidential nomination. (Laughter.) My friends said that as I had always been in the minority, I was a first rate candidate when they expected to be beaten. (Laughter and applause.) But now, when they expect a victory, they leave me in the minority, where I have always been. Men of the North, can we wait? If we can, we deserve to fail. A respectable old gentleman told me the other day that he thought if the South put one or two more screws to the North it would rebel. I told him, if the North don't come together now with Moses and the prophet, neither will it be persuaded though it should be screwed again. (Laughter and cheers.) What is our prospect? I have just came from New Hampshire, where we had no preferences. We were only for the cause, for the great principle, and cared not who was the standard bearer. We were ready to fight under any true man and to rally around the flag. (Cheers.) New Hampshire is sound to the core, and although she was so unfortunate as to have given the country the present administration, she will redeem herself in November. Mr. Hale further said, that he believed Pennsylvania would support the nominees of this Convention, and that there was nothing to do but go forward and win. It was, thank God, a fair fight, open and above board. No more bush fighting. Our prayer is, like that of the Greek warrior—

Oh, God! dispel these clouds;
Give me to see, and Ajax asks no more.

The clouds are dispelled. On one side we have the hosts gathered under the mildewed banners of slavery, and on the other, the hosts of liberty, with their fair, bright banners before them. Spread this figot of liberty all over the land. Let us settle this question now; and we will achieve a victory as glorious as when Cornwallis surrendered the last British army that occupied American soil. Go forward, then, with one mind and one heart. The signs are all favorable. Let us be firm in hope and faith, and our efforts will be crowned with success. (Loud and long continued cheering, during which the honorable gentleman retired from the platform.)

Mr. PATTERSON, of New York, asked the Convention to listen to short speeches from the New York delegation, one a representative of the German population, and the other the son of a very eminent man in the history of the Empire State, Mr. John A. King.

Mr. PHILIP DORSCHEIMER was first called upon, and introduced to the audience by the chairman as a very fine looking Dutchman. Mr. Dorscheimer acknowledged the compliment to his personal appearance, and said that it was now nearly forty years since he first came to this country, and he little thought at that time that in the course of forty years he would be called to Buffalo to aid in stopping the aggressions of slavery. He had belonged to the democratic party nearly the whole time, and he never discovered that anything in the democratic creed sanctioned the extension of slavery. If that was in their creed he never found it out. During the forty years that he had spent among the American people, he had been used by them with great kindness, and he would say to those of his countrymen more lately come that they need fear nothing here—that, with all their secret societies, the Americans would not harm them. He would not be afraid to go into one of these secret societies himself, but not to join one. (Applause.) What was the American character? They had even made more of him than he wished to be made of. But people did not know the German character if they supposed that they were not opposed to the extension of slavery. They might be deceived by the name of democracy, but when the question came on this subject they met it upon the right side. He was never so wounded as yesterday, in this Convention. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, had put a dagger into him. He loved Pennsylvania. He had slept with one of her daughters thirty-five years. (Laughter.) She was rocked in a democratic cradle. Her relatives were democrats—such democrats as himself—and they would vote for Fremont. (Applause.) Don't, for God's sake, let me go back and tell her that Pennsylvania will not vote for Fremont and Dayton. I hope some of you will deny that. (Cries of "Yes, we do.") He was not a speech maker, and would ask Mr. King, who could talk the language much better than he, to speak for him and New York. The cause was such an one, however, that he thought he had only to open his mouth and words would come out. If they wanted him at any time during the canvass to help the cause in Pennsylvania, he would come. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN announced the following committee to notify the candidates of their nomination, and request their acceptance of the same:—Messrs. Ashley, of Ohio; Bleecker, of New York; Hornblower, of New Jersey; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Bingham, of California; Cleveland and Aldrich, of Connecticut, with Mr. Lane, of Indiana, as Chairman.

Mr. JOHN A. KING, of New York, now came forward and addressed the Convention. His friend had requested him to express his ideas in language better than his own, but he thought he had made good his own part. Mr. King had come to this Convention like others, with but a single purpose, to select a standard bearer for their party to carry out their principles. He had his own preferences, and he hoped that circumstances would have led to the nomination of a distinguished son of New York, who was one of the ablest if not the ablest statesman in the country, the Hon. Wm. H. Seward. In him they trusted, in him the citizens of New York reposed their hopes. They had tried and proved him and found him true. So had the Convention. But circumstances had prevented them from presenting his name. Other men worthy of the honor had been brought before the Convention, but there could be but one chosen, and he rejoiced at the choice that had been made. New York had not pushed forward any candidate, had not even balloted for one in caucus, but when the balloting came in the Convention, she declared her preference for John C. Fremont. (Applause.) New York has a dear record in favor of freedom, and will support the nomination. He knew Fremont, and they all knew him. His history is written in every school book, and his courage recorded in his acts. On this single issue of slavery he stands clear. New York trusts him; she reposes her confidence in him upon the extension of slavery. Mr. King eulogised the candidate for the Vice Presidency. He had known him long. He had the honor to sit in Congress with him in the times that tried men's souls, and he was as true as steel. He has qualifications that fit him eminently for the Vice Presidency. He has the capacity to preside with ability over the Senate, and would justify the nomination and the choice of the people. These were their candidates. Could they elect them? (Cries of "Yes.") Will you try? ("Yes, yes.") Then the work will be done. He believed that a great crisis was at hand. The question is not upon the tariff, or intended improvements, but upon the extension of slavery. Let us do our duty in this crisis. He spoke the sentiments of his heart when he thus appealed to them. He was brought up at the foot of a man who was true to the cause of liberty. He inherited his name and his principles. New York is true to liberty. She has the deepest stake in the maintainance of peace and tranquility in our borders, and in adjusting all differences between different sections; but when the question of freedom is upon us she will not hesitate to do her duty. He trusted that they would go home and labor earnestly to secure every vote for freedom and Fremont, and if they did their duty like men they would have a glorious victory. Mr. King's remarks were received with loud applause.

JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont, mounted the platform, and asked if they had ever heard of Vermont being sick? He said that she never was sick but once, and that was when she miscarried with Stephen A. Douglas. One of the original resolutions upon slavery was framed by Judge Harrington, of Vermont, who said that he would never believe that a man was a slave till he had seen a bill of sale of him from God Almighty. He pledged ten thousand majority for Fremont in Vermont, and said that if that was not enough he would add ten thousand more. (Cheers.)

Judge TIPT, of Indiana, said that his State delegation was at first equally divided between McLean and Fremont, but there is no division now. Indiana would give from 15,000 to 20,000 majority for Fremont and Dayton. He had lived forty-six years in the State, and he wanted them to see next fall whether he was right. He denounced Stephen A. Douglas, and promised that they would not only give a majority for Fremont and Dayton but elect two United States Senators this fall.

Judge HOADLY, of Ohio, a pale gentleman, and rather young and enthusiastic for a judge, got upon the platform and said that they had placed Ohio on the right in the Convention, and he would head the column in November by rolling up a majority of 100,000! (Applause.) He read a letter from Mr. Charles Remlin, a gentleman who had never voted upon the republican ticket, but who now predicted the triumph of Fremont. Judge Hoadly said that when Fremont went to California he found the country in a state of semi-revolution, and placed himself at the head with the banner of the white bear—the polar bear—the bear of the North; and he recommended that this bear be adopted as the emblem of the party against the black bear of slavery.

Governor KENT, of Maine, was the next speaker. He said that the star of the East would shine brighter next November, and the State of Maine stand as it originally stood, with a majority for freedom. The East was modest and placed none of her men before the Convention. She only asked them and the world to forget the man from the East who now occupies the Presidential chair. The venerable ex-Governor pitched into Buchanan, and appealed to the members of the Convention to go home and give expression to their sentiments during the Presidential canvass.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, said that Massachusetts would ratify the nominations next fall, and he called upon Senator Wilson to speak for her.

Mr. WILSON came forward to the platform amid great cheering, and congratulated the Convention upon the successful result of their labors. They had nominated a ticket which they would not be obliged to apologise for; they had adopted a platform which combines the principles of Christianity and humanity, and Massachusetts would give an uncounted majority for them. Let us organise the Christian democracy of the country upon this platform and these candidates. Are you for free speech? ("Yes, yes.") Are you for a free press in Kansas? ("Yes, yes.") Are you for free men? ("Yes.") Are you for free Kansas? ("Yes," and loud applause.) Then vote for this ticket. Aye, gentlemen, let our motto be, during this campaign, "Free speech, a free press, free labor, free men and Fremont." ("Ha," "Ha," and three cheers.) My feelings are mixed with sadness. Pennsylvania has been disappointed in the selection of the candidate.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that Pennsylvania joyfully accepted the nomination. (Applause, and cries from Pennsylvania, "Oh, yes, certainly.")

Mr. WILSON—I pass from that suggestion, then, and I am glad that Pennsylvania is satisfied and joyful. Mr. Wilson said, further, that he believed the ticket would carry the North and great West. We have been told that Fremont is a new man. I thank God he did not oppose our countrymen who fought for free trade and sailors' rights in the War of 1812; that he did not sign the Ostend circular—that piratical document. No, gentlemen, you have no apologies to make for your candidate. He then proceeded to speak in very complimentary terms of Mr. Dayton, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and said:—I read the history of his Congressional career in the records of Congress the other day, and find that he has been right with the great principles of our party, and that his speeches evince talent of a high order. We have genius and talent upon our ticket. We only want organized action. Mr. Wilson suggested that the young men in the Convention should go home and call State conventions immediately. He referred to the fact that the leading men in the Revolution were mostly new men, unknown; but the British government soon found out who they were, and the people will find out who John C. Fremont is before November. He went on to say that this was a revolutionary movement, founded upon the great principles of humanity and Christianity, and appealed to the masses to support it.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pa., said that he should not have presumed to occupy the time of the Convention, but that he was unwilling that Pennsylvania should have no voice in these congratulations. Pennsylvania, by some, is considered doubtful, and to Pennsylvanians, also, I appeal. Why, I ask in the name of God, can we not carry Pennsylvania? Have we no historical associations? Have we no patriotic sentiment among our people? A more honest and patriotic population cannot be found on the face of the earth than the citizens of Pennsylvania. He appealed to the Philadelphians, by the patriotic associations of their city, to assist in the work. Friends, said he, let us carry Pennsylvania. (Cries of "We will," and cheers.)

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, came forward and said that although Pennsylvania had been disappointed in the choice of a candidate, she would prove true in the approaching crisis. There was a greater question pending than there was before the Revolutionary fathers, and the Keystone State would be true to her duty.

Judge TYLER, of Connecticut, got the floor. It was two o'clock, and the Convention was getting thin. He endorsed the nomination, and made a strong speech, telling them all to go in for the nomination up to the handle.

Mr. BLAKELY thought at the next Republican Convention Kentucky would be fully represented. Now it could give no material aid, but they would sustain their present proud position. In '52, under Cassius M. Clay—(three cheers for Clay)—Kentucky was the banner State of the South, and she now challenges the South to come up and stand with her.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, made an anti-slavery speech.

The Kentucky delegation announced, through the Chair, that Cassius M. Clay would support the nominee, whoever he was. (Applause.)

Mr. DAVIS, of Rhode Island, said his State was not a doubtful one, and would not say much, except that she was safe for the ticket.

Mr. PURCELL, of Maryland, thought the ticket would be strong in that State, and the cause was going on well there.

Mr. BRANSCOMBE, of Kansas, and Gen. POMEROY, from the same Territory, said the Convention had inspired the highest and truest hopes. Fremont would be an omnipotent name there.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote whereby that resolution which called a Young Men's Convention, to be held in New York, in September, and to insert Harrisburg, Pa., instead of New York. Carried.

A resolution to hold the next National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, was referred to the National Committee.

After thanking its officers and reporters, the Convention, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

Grand Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.

A Fremont and Dayton ratification meeting was held this evening at Musical Fund Hall. The platform was decorated with banners inscribed—

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

About two thousand persons were present, including eight ladies. W. B. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements for the Convention, presided.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, was the first speaker. He said that the great republican party was formed in Michigan on the 6th of July, 1854. (Three cheers for Michigan.) The election of Franklin Pierce was, he said, a national judgment for a national sin. Pestilence and famine were nothing compared with Pierce and his myrmidons. The Egyptians suffered from frogs, lice, locusts &c., but they were not half so bad as Pierce's border ruffians. Fremont and Dayton would sweep this mass of corruption from the land. They would bring back the government to the principles upon which it was founded. (Applause.) He was in favor of sending about five thousand free State men into Kansas and defend it to the death. (Cheers.) Every man who sympathized with the miserable, whiskey wretches of Missouri, who killed freemen in Kansas, was as bad as they. (Applause.) The name of Fremont was connected with brilliant deeds. His name was dear to the people of the West. Michigan was satisfied that he was the man to lead us on to victory. We went for him as a unit; and thank God we did. The speaker then praised Judge McLean, and urged the people of Pennsylvania to forget their disappointment at not getting him, and carry their State for the nominees. The West would roll in its majorities by tens of thousands for Fremont, and he hoped to hear the same news from Pennsylvania.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Vermont, said that his State organized the republican movement one month earlier than the gentleman from Michigan has claimed. (Laughter and applause.)

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, appeared on the platform, and was greeted with three cheers.

Mr. NICHOLSON went on to make a strong abolition speech. No enthusiasm for Buchanan could be got up in Vermont, except among the few office holders.

Mr. BLAKELY, of Kentucky, said the resolution of 1798, drawn up by James Madison, of Virginia, was the first republican platform, and we occupy the same ground to-day. The same thing was adopted in Kentucky one month earlier than in Virginia, and came from the hand of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Blakely then pitched into the Force democracy and the Baltimore platform of 1852. He left the democracy in 1848, and was one of three in his county who voted for Hale and Wilson. If they had been elected, there would have been no assault on Sumner in the Chamber of the Senate, and there would have been no border ruffians in Kansas. The republican party occupied the same position as the whigs of Seventy-six and the opposition the same as the tories; and he hoped all the young men would remember that was the position they would occupy in history. Around the head of Franklin Pierce the hissing curses of posterity would descend, and he would go to the profoundest depths of hell.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, was received with cheers and waving of hats, for which reception he returned thanks. Mr. Wilson urged the young men of Philadelphia to look at the precise issue before the American people. There were fifteen free States, with six hundred thousand square miles of territory and fifteen millions of free men, free institutions and free schools. The laborer was there respected and independent, under the protection of just and equal laws. Here was more freedom than on any spot on the earth. In the South were fifteen slave States, which were growing poorer under the blighting curse of slavery. There freedom of speech was unknown. There there was no free press. There labor was not respected. There the laborer was degraded. Now there was between these two sections a conflict of systems, and the issue is, shall those free institutions be extended, or those slave institutions be perpetuated? The Cincinnati Convention had made this issue, and we were glad to accept. He asked the men of Philadelphia to organise for free territory, free speech, and freedom in Kansas, for a Pacific railway, and for the improvement of rivers and harbors. They could get all these things by voting for John C. Fremont. (Cheers.) They tell us, said he, Philadelphia is cold while the rest of the country is burning with indignation at the outrage in the Senate chamber. Philadelphia is not cold. When the people of Philadelphia study our platform they will find we are right; and I believe we shall have the support, not only of Pennsylvania, but of this beautiful city, where this movement has commenced. Mr. Wilson closed by urging the Philadelphians to write over their door posts, "Free speech, free labor, free men, free Kansas and Fremont."

Addresses in a similar strain were made by several other gentlemen, but the meeting was not particularly enthusiastic. The Pennsylvanians are very much disgusted because they did not get Judge McLean.

Outside a crowd of three or four hundred people were addressed by Messrs. Pomeroy and Wood, of Kansas."

Speech of Mr. Dayton at Trenton—The Nomination Accepted and the Platform Endorsed.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19, 1856.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the New Jersey delegates proceeded to Trenton, the residence of Wm. L. Dayton, the nominee for Vice President, and were met at the station by a large number of citizens. A procession was formed, headed by the Trenton brass band, and bearing the national flag, with the names of Fremont and Dayton inscribed on its folds; the delegation proceeded to Mr. Dayton's house.

On the arrival of the procession Mr. Dayton appeared on the portico, and was received with immense enthusiasm.

He was addressed by Ed. W. Whelpley, Esq., on behalf of the delegation.

Mr. WHELPLEY said:—

SIR—As the organ of the New Jersey delegation to that great Convention of the people of the United States which has just closed its deliberations at Philadelphia, I have the pleasant duty to discharge, of announcing to you that you are the unanimous choice of that Convention, as its candidate for the second office in the gift of the American people. It will in after times be one of the most pleasant recollections of my life, that I had, as the organ of the delegation, the proud privilege, on behalf of New Jersey, of presenting your name to the Convention, and witnessing the hearty approbation with which it was received. You were, sir, its unanimous nominee, in fact as well as in name. It is a nomination of which you may well be proud, for a more high minded, patriotic body of men never convened. All were actuated by one common purpose, to redeem the government from the flagrant misrule under which it now groans, and restore its policy to that broad national platform on which it was placed by Washington and our Revolutionary fathers. The Convention turned to you as one in every way qualified to bear your part well and faithfully in the disc