THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE DEMOCRACY AT SYRACUSE.

Proceedings of the State Nominating Convention.

The Softs Victorious on the Organization.

THE QUARREL ABOUT THE CONTESTED SEATS

Pretest and Withdrawal of the Anti-Tammany Delegates.

THE TAMMANY DELEGATION ADMITTED,

&c., &c., &c.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15—2½ P. M.

At noon there was a tremendous pressure of delegates and outsiders to obtain admission into the hall. Those without tickets were admitted into the galleries, which soon became crowded. There were some five hundred of such outsiders. Many who were not entitled as delegates obtained tickets as reporters, and inconvenienced the members of the press.

The programme was slightly departed from, in this respect, that instead of having a temporary organization, as is usual, Peter Cagger, the Secretary of the State Central Committee, in calling the Convention to order, nominated Horatio Seymour as permanent chairman. The reason of this was, probably, because there had been got up a contest for Mr. Fairchild's seat, who had been fixed on by the softs as temporary chairman. The object being attained, the contestant was subsequently withdrawn. This necessitated the change, but the change was not relished any more than the original plan.

Mr. Greene of Onondaga, moved an amendment, that Mr. Lawrence of Queens, be appointed temporary chairman.

Here was a test vote. The hards wanted a temporary chairman, the softs a permanent one. The vote was taken and the amendment lost—ayes 35, noes 64. The triumph of the softs was loudly applauded. On this question no delegates whose seats were contested were allowed to vote.

Elijah F. Purdy of New York, the old "war horse" of democracy, claimed a right to vote.

The Chair notified him that his seat was contested by Michael Simmons.

Mr. Purdy—I would like to see the man who would contest the seat of Elijah F. Purdy in a Democratic Convention. (Laughter.) I represent the Sixth Assembly district of New York.

The Chair called him to order.

Mr. Purdy—I want to see the man. (Laughter.) Call his name, and let me see him.

A voice in the gallery—Show him up. (Laughter.)

The Chair understood that Mr. Simmons was not in the Convention.

Mr. Purdy (mounting a form)—I am a delegate and Simmons is not. I present my credentials and ask that Simmons' name be called. Neither the contestant nor his alternate is here, and neither will answer. (Applause.)

He then, amid laughter and cheers, proceeded to read his credentials.

The Chair called Mr. Purdy to order.

Mr. Purdy—On what ground?

The Chair—That the question is not debatable. The secretary will call the name of Michael Simmons.

The name was called, but no answer made. (Cheers, and shouts of "Hi, hi, hi.")

Fernando Wood desired to say a word.

Mr. Purdy insisted that he had the floor.

The Chair ruled both gentlemen out of order.

Mr. Purdy demanded that his name be called.

Mr. Wood only desired to explain why Simmons was not in the hall. Simmons was the alternate of the district of which James Lynch was the delegate. Simmons was not here because no tickets of admission had been issued to alternates, and he had obtained none, but Simmons would be here when the Convention met again.

The Chair remarked that tickets were issued to alternates where the principals were not present.

Mr. Wood replied that as regards the delegation which he represented, not a single alternate had had a ticket issued to him, and alternates were now in the street, excluded from admission to the hall, while the hall was filled with strangers.

Mr. Sickles desired to get in a word, but the Chair declared him out of order, and ruled that Mr. Purdy's seat was not contested. (Loud cheers, and a running fire of "Hi, hi, hi's.")

Gideon J. Tucker wanted to follow suit with Purdy, but he was "snuffed out" by his contestant rising and declaring himself the individual.

Peter Cagger did a malicious thing in deputing Fernando Wood as one of the delegates to conduct Mr. Seymour to the chair. It created a good deal of fun in the Convention. Mr. Wood performed the disagreeable duty with fortitude.

After Mr. Seymour's speech, the New York question again came up on a motion for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. An amendment to admit the two New York delegations half and half, and an amendment of Mr. Purdy's to that to refer the matter to the Committee on Credentials, were offered. The latter amendment was carried—64 to 28. This was another triumph for the softs, as the committee will report in favor of Tammany.

TEN O'CLOCK P. M.

The New York hards, or anti-Tammanyites, have resolved on a dignified course. They think they were unfairly treated in regard to the organization of the Committee on Credentials, and in being prevented from taking part in the debate on the subject; hence they met and resolved not to go before the Committee on Credentials, but to withdraw in a body from the Convention. The following is the protest which they will present this evening. It is signed by all the anti-Tammanyites except Gideon J Tucker, who has a certificate from both General Committees, but is signed by Tucker's alternate:—

The undersigned, the delegates representing the democratic republican party of the city of New York in this Convention, hereby protest against the illegal and unprecedented proceedings which have taken place with reference to the contest raised in respect to their seats. They protest against the unwarrantable assumption of power of the Secretary of the State Central Committee, in assuming to be the temporary chairman of the Convention, and even in deciding upon contested seats while no member of the Convention himself, his seat being contested by a better democrat. They protest against the unprecedented conduct of the same person in moving a permanent organization of the Convention while nearly thirty seats were contested, who were thus deprived of a voice in the selection of their Chairman, amongst whom we were. They protest against the action of the Chair in denying either of them to be heard upon the floor, while giving to persons who contested their seats the right to speak and to make motions. They protest against the partial and one-sided manner in which he appointed the committee to adjudge our cases, he having given us but one friend on a committee composed of eight persons. And, finally, they protest against the exclusion of their alternates from the floor of the Convention, while others, not pretending to be directly or indirectly the representatives of any constituency, have been admitted. Now, therefore, being satisfied that we are and have been deprived of any opportunity to have the question of organization in the city of New York fairly adjusted and determined, and that our cases have been predetermined and prejudged against us, in justice to those we represent we refuse to submit to the investigation of a packed committee, or to the decision of this Convention, and hereby withdraw therefrom. We shall return to that noble and invincible democratic constituency we represent, and render to it an account of our stewardship.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

After the meeting of the Convention in the evening, Mr Fernando Wood rose to a question of privilege. He said that, in behalf of the delegation from the city of New York, he had the honor to present a communication.

Mr. T. C. Field, of New York, rose and called Wood to order.

Mr. Wood—I desire to present to this Convention a protest, and after reading it to the committee we desire to withdraw and have no further participation in these proceedings. My question of privilege is that I may, as the first business to-night, have the poor privilege of presenting a protest and of withdrawing.

Mr. Field—Under the ruling of the Chair to-day the gentleman is not a delegate, and cannot address the Convention. A committee was appointed to investigate the claims of contestants from New York, and to that committee the gentleman should have presented his communication. It would have taken it into consideration. I submit that until that committee shall have reported, and until this Convention is in possession of the facts and circumstances that may have governed the action of the committee, it is highly improper for this gentleman to rise and present a protest. Let him wait till the committee shall have reported, and then the Convention may determine whether it will hear him or not. I am astonished that no mode in a gentleman should thus obtrude on the consideration of this Convention and attempt to forestall the report of the committee.

The President decided that the matter came fairly enough under the question of privilege, and that Mr. Wood was entitled to present a paper of the character indicated, provided it did not involve debate. Whether the Convention would listen to the reading of the report now was for the body to determine; but the chair would receive it.

Mr. Wood—It is not my purpose to enter into any debate, but merely to present this paper. I have no motion or speech to make. I merely desire the poor privilege in the Democratic Convention of presenting a paper stating the reasons which govern us in the important step we are about to take. I regret, but am not surprised that the gentlemen claiming a seat from the Fifteenth ward of the city of New York (Mr Field) should see proper to interpose any objection to a proceeding that gives him no further trouble in taking his seat here. I purpose to relieve the Convention of any further consideration of the New York question, and I do hope that the Chair and this Convention will at least allow us this privilege if no other. (Cheers.) Under the decision of the Chair I will read the protest, and we will then retire.

Elijah F. Purdy rose, in an excited manner, and demanded to know whether this was in order. The matter having been referred to a committee, he objected to its reception.

A Voice—The Chair has already decided that.

Mr. Purdy contended that it was unusual to receive a document of that kind. If the Chair decided it in order he would move to lay it on the table. He was surprised that the ex-Mayor of the city of New York, versed in parliamentary usages and the forms of conventions, should ask to present such a paper at this stage. After the committee should have reported, then the paper might be received and disposed of.

The President repeated the decision he had before made.

Mr. Howard, of Suffolk, wanted to know by what right Mr. Field spoke here, his seat being contested?

Mr. Field—As much right as your friend Wood has. (Laughter).

Mr. Howard could not see why Mr. Purdy should ignore the proposition of his friend Wood. He contended that the proposition was in order.

Mr. Field rose to a question of order. The Chair would not recognize him, his seat being contested.

Mr. Field—I yield to the same rule which closes the lips of my friend Wood. If the Chair decides that no one can address the Convention or read a paper, I take my seat with pleasure.

Mr. Hart—Must not the gentleman (Mr. Wood) establish his right to a seat in the Convention before he can raise a question of privilege?

The Chair repeated the decision he had already made.

Mr. Mandeville, of Ontario, in order to facilitate business, moved that the paper be read.

Mr. Purdy gave notice that if the paper was received, he should move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Wood—Allow me to remind the Chair that it has already decided that the paper shall be received. The only question now is as to whether it shall be read.

The Chair so decided.

Mr. Wood—Then I understand the paper is now in the possession of the Convention. If there be very strong objection to reading it, I will deposit it in the hands of the Convention and we will withdraw. To relieve the Convention from the further discussion of the matter, I now present you the paper, which you can read or not at your discretion.

The paper was sent up to the Chair, and Mr. Wood and all the anti-Tammany delegates withdrew amid some applause and much hissing.

The protest was laid on the table without being read, and subsequently the Committee on Credentials presented a report in favor of the Tammany delegates, which report was concurred in.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15, 1858.

The morning was occupied in issuing tickets to delegates and reporters, and in private caucusing, principally respecting organization.

The Tammany delegation met and found the representation full. Their caucus was private.

Some excitement was caused by the appearance this morning of a contestant for the seat of Mr. Fairchild, of Madison, who was agreed on by the softs as temporary Chairman.

The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock, at Wieting Hall, and none but those having tickets were admitted.

PETER CAGGER called the Convention to order, and moved that Horatio Seymour be appointed permanent President of the Convention. (Cheers.)

Mr. GREENE, of Oneida, moved to amend by naming Hon. E. A. Lawrence, of Queens, for temporary chairman. (Cheers.)

Dr. HOWELL, of Suffolk, in seconding the motion, said he did so heartily, because it was customary to appoint a temporary chairman.

Tellers being demanded, the question was put and declared carried.

Mr. CAGGER moved that Mr. Beach, of Onondaga, and Mr. Barton, of Tioga, be appointed tellers.

The motion was carried.

W. M. TWEED, of New York, moved that all those whose seats are contested be omitted from the roll. Carried.

The roll was then called by the tellers to find what seats were contested, when the following were claimed by two sets of delegates:—Albany, Third and Fourth districts of Allegany, Second district of Chenango, First district of Kings, and New York.

When the name of Sidney T. Fairchild was called, W. H. Walradt declared himself a contestant, but at the request of the Secretary of State withdrew the claim.

When the name of Gideon J. Tucker was called, Daniel Mahen, ex-Member of the Assembly, contested his seat.

When the name of Horatio Seymour was called it was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved the Convention now proceed to take the question on organization by ayes and nays, the contestants not to vote. Carried.

When the question was put by Mr. CAGGER, the proposition to make Horatio Seymour President was received with loud cheers, and counter cheers were enthusiastically given for Lawrence.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, before the vote was announced, asked if his seat was contested?

The CHAIR—It is.

Mr. PURDY—Then let me see the man. (Applause.) I want to see the man who would contest my seat. (Applause, and cries of "Show him up.")

FERNANDO WOOD rose to speak.

Mr. PURDY—I have the floor and will not yield it. Here are my credentials. I represent my district in New York, and I desire to see the man who will contest my seat. (Cries of "Call the name," "Call the name," "Let us see him.")

The CHAIR called "Mr. Simmons."

He did not answer. (Immense applause.)

FERNANDO WOOD said the reason why Mr. Simmons was not here was, that he was alternate for James Lynch, and had no ticket of admission.

The CHAIR—All alternates had tickets who applied for them.

FERNANDO WOOD—Alternates of our delegation have not been admitted. They are outside now, while strangers have been admitted on this floor.

Much excitement followed.

Mr. PURDY offered to read a letter from Mr. Simmons, but the Chair decided that no contestant appeared for the seat of Mr. Purdy. (Much applause.)

GIDEON J. TUCKER inquired for the contestant of his seat.

DANIEL MAHEN—He is here. (Cheers and laughter.)

The amendment was then declared lost by ayes 35, nays 64, amidst immense applause. The original motion to make Horatio Seymour permanent President was then carried amidst the greatest enthusiasm, the Convention rising and cheering.

The CHAIR nominated Fernando Wood and John A. Green as a committee to conduct Mr. Seymour to the Chair. Much applause followed.

Governor SEYMOUR, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:—

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me. We are the representatives of a confiding and hopeful constituency, who have sent us here to nominate a State ticket for their support at the coming election, and who expect that our proceedings will be marked by such evidences of patriotism and unity of purpose as will not only inspire the democracy of this State with confidence of success, but will also give assurance to our friends throughout the Union that New York has resumed its true position as a leading democratic State. The gratification that I feel in being called upon to preside over your deliberations is increased when I contrast this Convention with those which assembled in this city a few days since. One represented a party based upon a hatred of a portion of our own countrymen; the other, an organization founded upon proscription of those born in other lands. The one put forth a philanthropic system, made up of abuse, denunciation and sectional warfare; the other, religious purposes, which proposed to trample under foot the primary principles of charity and forbearance, without which religion is worthless. It was expected that these kindred bodies would melt into one. The conference committees announced that there were no differences of views to keep them apart; that they were actuated by a common hostility to the liberal and patriotic sentiments of the democratic party and its distinguished head, Mr. Buchanan. Fusion was prevented not by a division of opinions, but by the division of the offices. When we contrast the democratic party with these loose and bigoted organizations we have a right to be proud of its patriotism, which embraces our whole country in its affections, and includes all nationalities in its sympathies. It is not necessary to waste any words upon that party which proposes to train men for the duties of citizenship by denying them the exercise of its rights. We object to the republican party because it is unpatriotic, unjust and cowardly in actions—unpatriotic, for its influence is put forth to destroy the sentiments of paternal affection which were called into existence by the Revolutionary struggle, and which have been so carefully cultivated by all the good and great men of our country. It has excited more hostility in many minds against our brethren of the South than they have felt against the enemies of the country. It indulges in constant abuse of the habits, customs and character of the people of one portion of our confederacy. Unjust, for in its discussions of the slavery question it has withheld from the public, in the history of that institution, the fact that the people of the North were most active in bringing slaves to the country; that the votes of Massachusetts and other Northern States prolonged the slave trade; and the same States opposed and still oppose the tide of emigration from Europe, which has swept slavery out of the North, while the South has always favored the policy of inviting the European to our shores, although it has given the North its preponderance of political power. While constant efforts are made to excite the Northern mind about human suffering in other States, no attention is paid to the condition of the negro here. Insulting attacks are made upon others, while the African is dying out in New York from neglect and under the influence of popular prejudice. Our census returns show their numbers have diminished since sectional excitement has diverted the attention of our people from their own duties of charity and sympathy to denunciations of others. There are more free negroes in the small border States of Maryland than are to be found in New York or all New England. Although they have every facility for coming here, they prefer to keep away from that philanthropy which deals in abuse and detraction, and not in acts of charity and kindness. There are more free negroes who avoid the States controlled by republicans than there are slaves who evade their masters. The policy of the republican party is not only unpatriotic and unjust but it is marked with cowardice. Their cherished leader has said, on the floor of the Senate, "that in the beginning there were twelve slave and only one free State—twenty four Senators of the slave States and only two of the free. Now a majority of the senators and representatives are from the free States. At the outset of our government the slave States had fifty-seven representatives, and the free but eight. Now the latter have one hundred and forty-four, while the slave States have only ninety," and he adds:—"These changes have happened in a period during which the slave States have almost uninterruptedly exercised paramount influence in the government," and he might have added that those who compose the republican party, while the South were powerful, had no conscientious scruples in supporting slaveholders for office; and in co-operating with them politically their consciences seem to have been carefully graduated to their census returns. As the North has gained power under the patriotic policy of the government pursued during this period, when, according to the Senator, "the South has exercised paramount influence," those who have opposed that policy thus beneficial to us, have not hesitated to excite the growing power of the North against those who have thus patriotically contributed to our progress. While the republicans point out exultingly our increasing strength in the general government, it is not to appeal to the magnanimity and patriotism of our people to receive it with justice and honor, but with a stern mockery they declare that they are combating against the assaults of those who have gained it, gaining it too while it is said they control the action of our common government. I contrast with pride the course of the democratic party in defending the rights of all sections of our country, with the policy of a party which finds cause for a sectional organization in disparity of political power, and it is a just cause for patriotic congratulation that the present chief magistrate of our country has boldly and nobly upheld the rights of the several States of this confederacy, without regard to the measure of their representative strength, uninfluenced by considerations growing out of the destruction of political power based upon each returning census. I congratulate you, gentlemen, that you belong to a party whose patriotism is ample and enough to embrace the whole of our broad land, and whose liberal and comprehensive spirit can tolerate all creeds and welcome to our shores those from every nation who seek an asylum beneath our liberal institutions and a home upon our rich and fertile fields.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, moved the appointment of the following secretaries:—R. H. Cushing, Levi S. Fulton, Luke Smith, and G. C. Walker. Carried.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER, of Wyoming, moved that the Chair select one Vice President from each judicial district. Carried.

Mr. T. MILLER, of Columbia, moved that the Chair appoint a committee of one from each judicial district to decide the contested seats from Albany county, and a similar committee to decide all other contested seats.

M. FREER, of Cortland, moved that one half of each delegation from New York city be received as delegates, and that the two delegations be requested to select half each. In offering the resolution, he said he came here in the spirit of harmony and union to carry it out. He had heard talk of union, but he wanted action. He came from a rural district, and did not want to decide on the regularity of their organization.

DANIEL E. SICKLES raised the point of order that the amendment was not germain to the original resolution.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD raised the point of order that contestants had no right to be heard on the floor.

The CHAIR decided the point of order taken by Mr. Sickles not well taken.

Mr. SICKLES then moved that the amendment be referred to the committee to be appointed on contested seats.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD then renewed his point of order.

The CHAIR felt embarrassed at this point. A contestant had been named to conduct him to the chair, and all had been admitted to the floor and recognized in the proceedings. He hoped, however, that the contestants would suffer the debate to be conducted by delegates whose seats were not contested.

Mr. SICKLES then withdrew his motion in order that it might be offered by Mr. Purdy, the only delegate from New York whose seat is not contested.

FERNANDO WOOD rose to speak, but was called to order.

The CHAIR said he might as well, to prevent confusion and misunderstanding, now decide that, in strict Parliamentary rule, no delegate whose seat was contested should be recognized as addressing the Convention.

Mr. PURDY renewed the motion of Mr. Sickles.

FERNANDO WOOD again rose to speak, but was called to order by Daniel E. Sickles.

The CHAIR said the best way was to let the gentleman from New York explain what he had to say. He was not willing, on the whole, or desirous of enforcing the proper rules to deprive any man from making such inquiries as were necessary to enable him to ascertain his rights.

Mr. SICKLES—The gentleman is out of order according to the decision of the Chair.

The CHAIR—The gentleman from New York (Sickles) is himself open to the very objection he is now urging.

Mr. WOOD said that he had only to remark that it was scarcely fair to suffer one side to enter into an argument and say all he had to say, and apply the ruling only to the other side.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER, of Wyoming, sustained the original resolution.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, of Rensselaer, upheld the amendment.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, thought there should be no difference made between the case of New York and the other contested districts. The amendment should not be passed, because no resolution for a compromise should be submitted to the committee that had not been passed on by the Convention.

Mr. MILLER, of Columbia, urged the propriety of settling this question of regularity now. Compromises had been made on three former occasions, and still the difficulty recurred. He favored the original motion.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD replied that he believed that the gentleman from Columbia knew well enough the impossibility of finally settling this question of regularity now. Such disputes could not be settled here. He called the attention of the last speaker to the difficulties in Columbia county which grew out of the time when he (Van Santvoord) supported Cass, and the gentleman from Columbia supported Van Buren.

Mr. MILLER replied, hinting incidentally that since the union of the democracy they had been united in Columbia county, and that neither of them had belonged to any other organization, not even the Know Nothings. (Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" "There's a screw loose.") Mr. Miller continued to argue in favor of finally settling this question in order to prevent future divisions and double organizations.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, with some excitement, denied that he had ever belonged to the American party. He had never been inside of a Know Nothing lodge, and had never been endorsed or supported by that party. (Cries of "order.")

Mr. FAIRCHILD called the attention of the Convention to the position it now occupied. The roll had been called, and in certain districts two sets of delegates had claimed seats. It was urged that New York should be divided, and half of each side admitted. If this rule prevailed in New York, it was good for all other places; and should it form a precedent, how easy would it be for every delegation to be contested, and thus half a representation claimed from every district in the State. Those who desired regularity would never approve such a course. It was insuring perpetual confusion in the conventions. It was right to suppose that every contestant came here with what he believed was fair and solid grounds to found his claim upon. He could have no objection, therefore, to have that claim decided on its merits. He moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The question being on Mr. Purdy's amendment, it was adopted by 64 against 28.

FERNANDO WOOD asked for the calling of the absentees.

Mr. HART, of New York, called him to order.

The Convention then took a recess until four o'clock.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the New York seats met in a room at Voorhies House, and organized with Mr. Fairchild as President, and adopted a resolution that two of each side appear to present the cases. The Tammany organization selected Isaac V. Fowler and Thomas C. Fields. The Tammany delegation then immediately appeared by counsel before the committee and presented their credentials entire, with the exception of the contestant of the seat of Gideon J. Tucker.

The chairman of the committee addressed a note to Fernando Wood, informing him that the committee were in session, and awaited the attendance of the anti-Tammany delegates. The note was taken by Mr. Haight, one of the committee, to Mr. Wood's room. Mr. Haight reported that he had delivered a note to a gentleman, who handed it to another, who he believed to be Mr. Wood.

After waiting one hour, the following note was addressed to the anti Tammany delegates by the chairman:—

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16, 1858.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD AND THE OTHER ANTI-TAMMANY DELEGATES:—

GENTLEMEN—The committee of the Democratic State Convention upon the contested seats from the city and county of New York is now in session at room No. 18 Voorhies House, ready to hear whatever may be said on the question. The committee has determined to hear two persons upon each side. Respectfully yours,

S. T. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

This letter was handed to one of the anti-Tammany delegates, who read it and returned word that he had no answer to give.

The committee waited another half hour, when Thomas C. Fields addressed them as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—Mr. Fowler and myself were selected to present the case before you. We remained here an hour and forty minutes waiting for the attendance of those who contest our seats. They have failed to appear, though we have used every exertion to get them here. Your committee have sent two notes to the anti-Tammany delegation, to which no reply was received. The characteristic conduct of these gentlemen cannot but be regarded as greatly discourteous to this committee, who certainly cannot be expected to wait any longer. We in the city of New York can understand full well why Mr. Wood and his friends have not presented their case here. They have no case on record. Mr. Wood was himself a member of our organization. It suited him, and he was friendly to it so long as he could control it; but when he found he could do so no longer, he became the enemy of the organization. Notwithstanding that, he was present and took part in the General Committee's action on September 2, and when he was charged in the committee with the design and intention to follow the dictates of his feelings and oppose the organization of Tammany Hall, he said, emphatically and with hypocritical earnestness that he recognized no organization but that of Tammany Hall. But to-day we find this same gentleman, after submitting his own claims and the claims of his friends to an election under that organization, controlling after defeat the seats of the regular democrats, and adopting a course that must, if persevered in, destroy the union of the party. As to the regularity of the Tammany delegates there can be no question, and we submit to the Convention our claims to admission into its body, with the desire that this question of regularity shall be settled now and forever. We are the representatives of the only democratic organization in New York having any claim to regularity. For the consideration of this committee, and in order that that the committee may sustain itself fully, if when we take, as we must, a judgment by default, it assigns the seat to us, I beg to present a brief history of the Tammany nomination, as set forth in an official report, after seven months' consideration, and adopted by a vote of 77 to 24. The incidents in the recent history of the General Committee, which are valuable at the present time by reason of the experience they give, and also of the binding force of their results, may be very briefly stated. At the commencement of the year 1857 two rival bodies claimed to be the Democratic Republican General Committee of this city, and entitled to the occupancy of Tammany Hall. The matter was presented for the action of the Grand Council of the Tammany Society, which decided that neither of the two had a clear and exclusive right, and proposed to settle the matter by the election of a new committee under the joint direction of the two contesting committees, and of the Grand Council. This proposition, which was adopted in the Grand Council by a vote of seven to six was rejected by one of the two committees. A plan was then proposed by the Hon. John Kelly for the formation of a convention to consist of five members from each ward, two to be appointed by each of the delegations from the ward to the two committees and the fifth by the Grand Council the Convention to act as a general committee until the 1st of July, and meanwhile to mature a plan for the organization of the party and for the election of a new General Committee, which was to be the sole organization. This plan was unanimously adopted by the Council, and the members of the Convention were appointed accordingly by the action of the several delegations to the two committees and of the Council. The Convention thus formed met, organized and adopted a plan for the organization of the Democratic party in this city, installed a new general committee, and adjourned within the period limited for its existence. The plan of organization consisted of democratic associations to be formed in the several wards as the constituent bodies under regulations which it was claimed allowed the participation of every undoubted democrat, while efficient safeguards were provided against illegal voting and other frauds. One of the two previous committees refused to submit to the action of the Convention and contested the authority of the new General Committee organized under that action. Each committee issued a call for the election of delegates to the State Convention of 1857, and two contesting delegations were accordingly chosen. The State Convention evaded the settlement of the matter by admitting half of each delegation. Subsequently the two committees adjourned *sine die*, having first organized a new committee, composed in equal parts from the two previous committees, and presided over alternately by their two chairmen. An exclusive and undisputed General Committee was thus at last formed, by which a plan was adopted for the selection of the nominating conventions of last fall, and of the general committee for the present year. The nominations made under that plan received the enthusiastic support of the democracy of the city to an extent that was best manifested in the fact that with the exception of a single nominee, to whose election there was an opposition never before equalled in this city in extent and power, every candidate in the city and county and in the Senate and Assembly districts were elected. The present General Committee is the undisputed successor of that General Committee, whose action was so beneficial to the democratic party, and so efficiently sustained by its votes at the general and charter elections. These facts cannot be questioned on any side. Thus, sir, in this official statement is presented the claim to regularity of these delegates. Mr. Wood, who is the head of the opposition delegates, took part in every action embraced in what has been just heard, under those considerations, we ask you to report to this Convention admitting the Tammany delegates as the only regular delegates representing the city of New York.

Mr FOWLER then stated that Mr. Mehan who contested the seat of Gideon J. Tucker, did so only on principle, and as Mr. Tucker held a certificate under the Tammany organization; if he was admitted on that, Mr. Mehan's claims would be withdrawn.

Mr. BROADHEAD then moved that the delegation elected under the call of the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall, including Mr. Tucker, be admitted as the regularly elected delegates from New York; which was adopted and the committee adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at four o'clock.

The Chair announced the following Vice Presidents:—E. F. Purdy, D. B. Allen, G. Van Santvoord, John Willard, H. Green, Jr., Anthony Freer, L. A. Ward and Eli Cook.

Mr. PURDY asked that the name of the Vice President from New York might be omitted until after the contested seats were decided, and that then they might choose who ever they thought proper. (Applause.) Mr. Purdy further requested that his name might be omitted from any committee on contested seats. In regard to that from New York his mind was fully made up, and he thought it proper that he should not act as a committee man at all until the entire delegation was full.

The CHAIR named the following as the committees on contested seats:—

On the Second District of Monroe—Messrs. Barto, Chamberlain, Goodyear, H. B. Smith, Nelson, Carles, Pierrepont and Stevens.

On New York—Messrs. Fairchild, of Monroe; Beach, of Onondaga; Haight, of Westchester; Cushney, of Montgomery; Foster, of Wayne; Cook, of Erie, and Broadhead, of Sullivan.

On Kings County—Messrs. Miller, of Columbia; Bogart, of Rockland; Paddock, of St. Lawrence; C. F. D. Jones, of Oneida; McDonald, of Chemung; Flower, of Wayne; Cole, of Orleans.

On Albany—Messrs. John Willard, J. B. Skinner, G. B. Miller, M. Y. Tilden, A. C. Beach, R. R. Steele, E. Kernan.

On Allegany—Messrs. Pardick, Burdick, McCune, Hoyle, West, Fulton and Hascall.

On Chemango—Messrs. L. Smith, D. B. Allen, H. Crandall, P. W. Plantz, C. D. Teller, D. L. Peters, R. Dunlap.

Miles de Wolf declined to serve, and Mr. Beach, of Onondaga, was named in his place. Eli Cook, of Erie, and Mr. Beach, of Onondaga, also declined to serve.

The CHAIR said it was a delicate matter to select the committees for this painful business, and he hoped the members would not decline.

The requests were then withdrawn.

A motion was made to direct each judicial delegation to appoint two members of the General State Committee.

The motion was tabled on the motion of Elijah Purdy.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER moved the appointment of a committee of one from each judicial district on resolutions. Carried.

Recess till half past seven o'clock.

THE LATEST.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported at the evening session in favor of the entire admission of the Tammany delegation, and the Wood men have all withdrawn from the Convention under protest.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The Chess Contest in England.

MORPHY VICTORIOUS OVER LOEWENTHALL—RESULT OF THE BIRMINGHAM CHESS TOURNAMENT—A MATCH BETWEEN MORPHY AND PROF. ANDERSSEN ARRANGED.

From information received by the Vanderbilt we learn that Paul Morphy, the young American chess player, won the match he was playing with Herr Loewenthall, the score at the close standing thus:—

Morphy	9
Loewenthal	3
Drawn	2

The match was for $500.

The Birmingham chess tournament has resulted (much to the surprise of the English chess world) in Herr Loewenthall's winning the first prize—a circumstance that must do much to reconcile him to his loss of the match with Morphy. Mr. Staunton, the great player who so unsparingly criticised both Morphy and Loewenthall in the columns of the *Illustrated London News*, was beaten handsomely by the last named gentleman, who scored two straight games—thus winning the prize. Some time since Herr Loewenthall was in the habit of receiving the odds of the pawn and move from Staunton, but now there seems to be but little difference between them; if any, they are in Loewenthall's favor.

Mr Morphy's feat of playing eight blindfold games is astonishing all England. Seven of them he won and one he lost. He is now in Paris, where he will play with Harrwitz and other continental players. The match between Staunton and Morphy for $5,000 will be played in London, commencing the first week in November. In the meantime the young American has engaged to play a match of twenty-one games with Prof. Anderssen, of Breslaw—supposed to be the best player in the world.

With regard to Mr. Morphy the London *Sunday Times* of August 29 says:—

Young America seems to have for its destiny to take the lead in every branch. We shall not touch upon the events of the present time, however momentous they may be, but shall retrench us in our own domain, and there we find something unprecedented in the chess performances of our young friend beyond the sea. A young man of twenty appears amongst us, modest, without ostentation or assumption, and performs the most astonishing feats with a coolness as if it were all quite natural. Still, there is a self confidence and reliance on his own powers which determine him to travel all through Europe in search of a worthy antagonist, should he not find a conqueror here. This is, at least, a real chess player from head to foot—such a one as few have yet appeared. Since the days of Philidor and Labourdonnais, we do not not remember a similar apparition. Mr. Morphy honored us last week with a complete list of the victories he has here achieved, but having received it too late for insertion, and a contemporary of ours having published it since, it would be of little interest to repeat it. We shall simply mention that all the opponents which he has had till now—Messrs. Bonen, Bird and Barnes—have been losers by a large majority of games. Another player, who had a considerable reputation in our chess circles—the Rev. Mr. Owen—could not win one game in five, although he had the pawn and move given to him. Mr. Morphy having won the match we mentioned in our last number, has now to play another match, according to agreement, with pawn and two moves. The match with Herr Loewenthall, which has lately attracted the undivided attention of the chess world, also proves the greatness of our transatlantic guest. Imagine an experienced chess player, who for nearly two score of years has devoted his time to the study of chess openings, on the knowledge of which he prided himself with full right, and according to whose own testimony the knowledge of chess requires the study of an entire life—imagine, we say, that veteran succumbing to a young player of twenty years, and being so completely defeated as only to win three games out of four teen! We must, however, confess that Mr. Morphy owes as yet the most striking proof of his great skill, having still to encounter the acknowledged champion of England. The feats of another American, Mr. Paulsen, are also astonishing. We have just received news from Chicago that this young player is on the eve of performing the marvellous feat of playing twenty games of chess simultaneously, without seeing the board or men, a feat which far surpasses everything we have as yet heard about blindfold chess.

Brooklyn City News.

THE HEALTH OFFICER AND THE YELLOW FEVER.—At a meeting of the Board of Health held last evening, the Health Officer submitted his weekly report, in which he makes the following remarks concerning the recent reported cases of yellow fever in this city:—

On the 12th instant my attention was called to the death of a woman after a few days' illness, at the foot of Kelsey's alley, by Dr. Chapman, of Atlantic street, and that her husband was then sick; but on immediate inquiry I found that the man was absent attending her funeral. I directed the cleansing of the premises by the agent on Monday, and on Tuesday, finding that there had been another death, his Honor the Mayor visited the locality with me, and by his direction the only person found sick (the man above referred to) was sent to Flatbush. From the very uncertain information of the history of the cases, and there being no distinct source of contagion found, the case was not pronounced yellow fever; but through prudence, the Mayor directed the evacuation and immediate cleansing of the houses, which has been done.

Another case of yellow fever was reported at the foot of Amity street yesterday, but on examination by the Mayor, Health Officer, and one or two other physicians, it proved to be a case of bilious intermittent fever. As far as now known to the authorities, there is not a case of yellow fever in the city.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At a meeting of the Board of Education on Tuesday afternoon Mr. William M. Harris stated that Captain William L. Hudson had received a piece of the Atlantic telegraph cable for distribution among the public schools of the city. Mr. Harris thereupon presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas, our esteemed fellow citizen, Captain Wm. L. Hudson, whose active agency in consummating the great event of the age—that of laying the Atlantic telegraph cable—and while receiving the congratulations of the nation has not been unmindful of the children of this city, as evinced by presenting to each of the schools a portion of the cable; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board congratulate their fellow citizen, Captain Wm. L. Hudson, on the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, in which he bore so conspicuous a part, and thank him for the piece presented to each of the schools.

Resolved, That the Committee on Schoolhouses be authorized to have the portion of the cable alloted to each of the public schools mounted with brass and properly secured with a copper chain and suspended in each of the public schoolhouses in this city, with a card in a small frame descriptive of the same, at an expense not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents each.

COMPLETING THE ERIE ENLARGEMENT—STEAM NAVIGATION.—The Canal Board adjourned on Saturday afternoon, after a session of two days. Reports from the engineers of the western division were submitted by Commissioner Ruggles, showing that a channel seven feet deep, and at least forty five feet wide, and permitting the passage of boats fully loaded, can now be obtained by a further expenditure not exceeding $140,000. The cost of finishing all the work on the two other divisions will not exceed $100,000; so that the enlargement is in fact on the very eve of completion. Nothing will prevent its being brought wholly into use at the opening of navigation in the spring, but the unfinished work on the Cayuga marshes, which has been unaccountably delayed, and may postpone the use of the channel, with the full depth, until the spring of 1860. On considering these reports, the Canal Board permitted such a change of plan in the work on the marshes, and consequent increase in price, as will enable the contractor, without delay, to employ extra force, working at extra hours, so as to bring this section into use by the 1st of August next. A written stipulation was also laid before the Board by Commissioner Ruggles, obtained from Mr. Blanchard, the proprietor of the new invention for saving fuel in steam boilers, permitting its use "by any boat navigating any of the canals of this State, or any river, lake or harbor connected therewith," on paying one-fourth of the value of the fuel saved—estimated at not less than $50 for every voyage from Buffalo to New York and back.

The completion of the enlargement, with its full width of seventy feet, will require about $200,000 in addition to the $240,000 estimated for the channel seven feet deep. A further sum of about $600,000 will be needed for completing the enlargement of the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca canals. These sums do not include the amounts now due for work actually done and for land damages.—*Albany Journal, Sept. 13.*

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Nelson.

DECISIONS ON APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY.

SEPT. 14.—*Greenway vs. the Bark Griffin*.—This action was brought to recover the value of some cases of furniture shipped on the bark Griffin from this port to Rio Janeiro. The goods were landed and put in the Custom House, but never having been put on the manifest, they were se