[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

from each judicial district to recommend names for a Central Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

An adjournment till 7 P. M. was then carried.

As the delegates left the hall they were greeted with hisses from the gallery.

MEETING OF THE REGULAR CONVENTION.

As soon as the Wood party left the hall, Mr. Stryker appeared on the platform, somewhat lame, his leg having been strained and bruised by his fall from the platform.

Immense cheering followed, both from the gallery and body of the hall.

Mr. STRYKER said, before the act of personal violence was committed on the Chair, a motion was made to elect Mr. Hall and J. B. Skinner as Secretaries. That motion he now put, and it was carried.

Mr. COCHRANE said, out of the nettle danger the democratic party has plucked the flower safety. After an unparalleled outrage the democratic party have returned broken, but not dismayed, to do their duty. The democratic party, when they left the terrible and disgusting orgies enacted here, where they had been invited by the State Central Committee, did right. There now is no divided democratic party in the State of New York. There was a time when there was danger of a division in the party; now there is none. Not a man, hunker or barnburner, hard or soft, will now fail to come forward and uphold the panoply of the democratic party. The party has indeed been rescued from the grave dug for it, even as the present chairman of the Convention had been providentially saved from the grave which it was intended should hold him. Every man deserving the name of democrat would now rally around the party in support of order and regularity. (Cheers.) After dwelling at length on the happy conclusion of the difference in the party, and severely denouncing the acts of the hired ruffians, who had come there under pay to break up the Convention, he expressed the wish that the business of the Convention might now be proceeded with in good spirit, and moved a call of the roll.

The roll was then called, and all but nine delegates replied. The list called included the Tammany delegates. Oswego was the only one contested.

When the name of Mr. Bartlett, of Broome, was called and he responded, the Convention rose and gave round after round of cheers, while cries resounded of "That's glorious!" "That's Old Dan's home."

The same demonstration attended the response of each "hard" delegate.

When David Potter entered the room Captain Rynders shouted "Here they come; we shall have Wood soon."

A VOICE—God forbid. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. VERNON responded to his name amid cheers and cries of "He's at home."

When the name of Isaiah Rynders was called, he said: "By the blessings of Divine Providence, and in spite of the gentleman who drew a pistol on me this morning, and of the brawny arms that were raised against me, I am here." (Cheers and laughter.)

When Samuel Berdsall was called, he replied, "The Senecas are here through their young and 'hard' representatives."

A VOICE—We are a united party! Three cheers for Seneca.

The cheers were heartily given.

When H. R. Wing was called, he said:—I am here, and most happy to report myself as the democratic delegate from Warren to the Democratic Convention. (Cheers.)

Mr. RANDALL, of Cortland, moved that Daniel S. Dickinson be invited to take a seat on the floor of the Convention.

The motion was carried unanimously, amidst immense applause.

The Chair appointed H. S. Randall and Darius A. Ogden a committee to wait on Mr. Dickinson and conduct him to the floor.

THOMAS J. HOW moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Judicial district on permanent organization. Carried.

The CHAIR then announced the following as the Committee on Organization:—Thomas J. How, of Cayuga; P. B. Sweeney, of New York; Messrs. Craig, of Kings; Hardenburgh, of Ulster; Bascom, of Washington; Kinley, of Lewis; Greenwood, of Madison, and How, of Orleans.

The Secretary announced the number of absentees as seven.

Cries of "Read their names that we may know them."

The Secretary read the names of the seven absentees.

It was announced that Messrs. Wheant and Smith would both be in after dinner.

At this moment Daniel S. Dickinson appeared, and the Convention sprang to its feet both in the gallery and hall, and the cheering for several minutes was deafening, and was repeated over and over again as Mr. Dickinson shook hands with Mr. Stryker.

Loud calls of "Dickinson," "Dickinson," rang from every part of the hall, when Mr. DICKINSON spoke as follows:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am exceedingly gratified to see at a time of such an interesting crisis in the democratic party so many true and good men enrol themselves under the democratic banner. By the hearing of the ear I have understood that there have been some unfortunate differences and dissensions in our ranks to-day, growing out of the organization of the Convention, but not knowing the facts in detail I pass them all by, saying in the abstract that I am here for union, peace and harmony, and for them only. I came to this city for the purpose of taking many a fellow democrat by the hand. The opportunity to meet so many has not been offered me often. I hope that my experience in and devotion to the democratic party might conduce to a thorough union—a union which would combine all interests, which would know no North, no South, no East, no West, and no section. My voice I hoped might contribute to effect that union. Whoever departs or has departed from this pacific council has my condemnation. Whoever makes an effort to contest the party, inconsistent with fairness, with honor, with the usages of the party, and the dignity becoming a deliberative body, acts not only without my advice, but against my judgment and my wishes. My feelings towards the democratic party are known to all—the record of my life speaks for itself. So long as the differences which formerly distracted the party originated in a difference of principle, and I believed no harmonious counsels could prevail, I acted up to the honest convictions of my mind, as I always do, whether in weal or woe, success or defeat. When those who adhered to doctrines adverse to the democratic creed, and joined themselves to other organizations, I said then that only personal feelings and prejudices and the desire of individuals for office prevented the democracy from coming together and acting as a unit. Since then I have, upon all occasions, endeavored to cast oil upon the troubled waters. I may say of these past dissensions as the British King said of the United States:—"Though the last man to admit their independence, I was the first to recognise it and to welcome their ministers when it was achieved." I have now no fear for the democracy of the State, for all its great principles of liberty and equality, its national heart, its humanitarian efforts, its ceaseless progress, its respect for the universal rights of man's and I have invoked peace and harmony amongst its disciples. Yes, fellow citizens, I repeat, I would sooner sever my arm from my body here before you, I would sooner that my tongue should cleave to the roof of my mouth, than consent to lend myself to wrong, overreaching, or anything tricky in a deliberative Convention. I never did, and I never will. I repeat, I express no opinion as to what is alleged to have been done, for I know nothing of the facts; but I have the iron nerve to stand by the right when I am satisfied where that right is. I have had some experience in reverses and dissensions in the democratic party. I have seen the time when for a stern discharge of duty, like "the spy of Washington," scarce one would recognise my position, or take me by the hand, and I did not falter. I have seen the time when bouquets of flowers were laid at my feet because I declined the use of my name for the Presidential nomination. I did not falter then, and I am able to stand now, as ever, by the democratic party through triumph. I am of no section geographically and no section politically. I am of that party which believes in and upholds the equal and just rights of man, and which opposes all assaults upon the constitution, either of the State or nation, come from whence they may. I am opposed to the party that treats the State worse than Herod and Pilate together treated the people at Judea and Galilee. Despotic tyrants as they were and robbers of a down-trodden people, they did not ask that the people, after being borne down with taxation and going up to Jerusalem to be taxed, should go up to the city to register their names. But the republican party, the party of professed benevolence and philanthropy, have not only laid their hands on the earnings of labor in taxes, but they ask the laborer to leave his plough and the furrow—every workingman to forsake his labor for a day to go up to Jerusalem to get registered. (Roars of laughter and loud cheers.) Now, against that party I desire to see the democracy array itself in a solid body. Away with all quibbles about or organization in localities and about personal prejudice; we have here a matter that concerns the people, who have no interest in the squabbles of politicians. The people have a right to demand that justice shall be done to them in matters of so grave a character, and they will see that it is given. The democratic party is the great Catholic party. By its doctrines I abide. I do not ask what man holds office; and if he discharges his duty, I don't care. I have held office myself, and long enough for my advantage. I do not hold office now, and yet "I still live," as Webster said. (Laughter.) Whether I shall ever hold another office I do not know, and do not care. I am better off out of office than in, and have sense enough to know it. If the people want me, I believe they will stop the great democratic train and take me in. If they do not want me they will not step for my hallooing. They will always know where to find me—in my garden in the bosom of my family, in the pursuit of an honorable profession, by which I gain a livelihood. When they want me they will find there. I have no craving desire to be before the public, when my party does not want me there, for I am a better soldier in the ranks, as I myself believe, than a commissioned leader, but I never shrink from any duty devolved upon me. I believe the people have intelligence enough to know who they want, and to give them notice when they are wanted. Now, my friends, I hope the clouds will clear away.

A VOICE—They have gone already.

Mr. DICKINSON—So much the better. I hope all breaches in the democratic ranks are now closed, and that the engine will go on at such speed that the people will have to clear the track ahead, and hold on behind, so as not to be left in the rear. Our opponents are separated, though the separation may not be eternal, but like that of the racoon and wild cat who were parting, "We shall never meet again," said one. "Oh, yes we shall," replied the other "at the hatter's shop. (Loud laughter.) I thank you, fellow democrats, for having given me the opportunity of addressing you. It is an interruption of the regular proceedings of the Convention, but I am, nevertheless, glad of the privilege of exhorting you to appeal to no sectional or personal feelings. Look only to the future, and do not live on the prejudice of the past or gratify the ill feelings of a past day. I am willing to ignore and forget all past dissensions in the democratic party. Every man who will buckle on his armor and go with me to redeem the State of New York, to protect the courts, constitution and the people, and to rescue our State from misrule, to him I extend the right hand of fellowship. What are now the conflictions of 1856 or any subsequent year to us? Nothing. The future is ours. I am glad, fellow democrats, that I am here. I doubted in my own mind whether it was proper for me to come to this Convention; but, as I said to a democrat—doubtless now within the hearing of my voice—"I had free papers, and a right to come if I pleased." As those little dissensions have arisen, I repeat, I am glad I am here. I have seen squabbles before to-day, and they never alarmed me in the least. I do not know, indeed, but that I feel more at home in a squabble than a calm. I do not intend to blame any person for anything that has arisen here; indeed, I do not know the circumstances. But I am opposed to any unfairness, to any duplicity, to any double dealing, to anything that does not become a synod of deacons in this organization. (Cheers and laughter.) The democratic party is just starting on a great campaign, and the guns fired here to-day will echo and re-echo until the close of the Presidential election. Let every man speak and act so that his words and deeds will appear well one hundred years hence. Do that and the democratic party will be united and will stand on a basis strong enough to support the beautiful superstructure. There will be room for all within its area. Away then with all personal feeling and jealousy. March onward—forward to victory. (Cheers.) Who will join hands with me to-day in this work? (Cries of "All!" "All!") That is well, fellow democrats. Let not brother turn against brother. Look not into the troubled past, but press forward, and the great Empire State will emerge into the golden sunshine of prosperity, and [illegible] be no longer hard pressed with burdens, will look up to the clear sky and know that he is no more to be borne down by taxation and registration. (Cheers.) Let us then stand to our guns. Let there be no clique here, no faction there, to build up or to knock down. But where the democratic party is be there. When the drum beats response to the call. And let me in closing assure you that wherever I can be of service there you will find me. You may have some among you who can do you better service, but not one who will rise up earlier in your cause or retire later. (Immense applause.)

Immediately after the close of the speech the names of Mr. Wheant, of Rockland, and Mr. McGuire, of Schuyler were called, and both answered, amidst loud applause.

The CHAIR named the following committee on the Oswego contested seat:—Messrs. Shea, McIntyre, Beach, Foster and Cushney.

ISAIAH RYNDERS—How many are there absent now, Mr Chairman?

The CHAIR—Four! (Loud cheers.)

RYNDERS—Then, sir, there are not enough, even, for four small loaves and two small fishes. (Laughter.)

The Convention then adjourned till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half-past four o'clock Mr. Stryker again called the Convention to order. Every foot of room, sitting and standing, was filled.

Mr. BERDSALL moved that the absentees be called.

Messrs. Berdsall and Mather, of Seneca; J. O. Hasbrouck, of Ulster, and Thomas Smith of Westchester, answered to their names, amidst loud cheers.

The CHAIR announced that there were now only two absent from the regular roll, namely, Hiram C. Smith, of Monroe, and Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga.

Mr. SHANKLAND, of Cattaraugus, appeared to claim the seat of George S. Hickox.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New York, said his friend Hickox, who came from Cattaraugus only to work for the union cause, now yielded willingly his seat to his competitor, Mr. Shankland.

Messrs. Armstrong of Queens, Edwards of Suffolk, Tabor of Queens, Wheant of Rockland, and Bascom of Washington, rose to questions of privilege, and stated that the use of their names in the Committee, and in the organization of the Convention presided over by Mr. Alvord, was unauthorized and repudiated by them. (Applause.)

THOMAS Y. HOW, of Cayuga, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:—

For President—Wm. H. Ludlow.

For Vice Presidents—First district—Bryan McCahill and David S. Kissner; Second district—P. B. Bergen and G. S. Lyon; Third district—J. H. Tuttle and J. L. Van Valkenburgh; Fourth district—H. R. Wing and John M. Williams; Fifth district—E. H. Lamb and R. Shaffer; Sixth district—D. C. Bates and G. Bartlett; Seventh district—Samuel Birdsall and Thos. Bradley; Eighth district—J. R. Babcock and W. A. Sutton.

Secretaries—J. Brown Graham, J. B. Riel, J. F. Pierce, J. Farll, J. Arnott, C. G. Pom roy and H. J. Maier.

Mr. LUDLOW on taking the chair said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—To say that you are assembled under circumstances of great moment would be true of every State Convention. How emphatically true of this, which in addition to your usual business, the formation of a State ticket, has now in accordance with the proclamation of the State Committee to determine a question involving at this time the vital interests of the democratic party—I mean the selection of delegates to the National Convention. Gentlemen, notwithstanding the efforts prompted by base and selfish motives which have been made by ambitious and intriguing men outside of our State to divide us, which efforts, I am happy to say, have been responded to by but a few shoulder hitters, as you have seen here to-day, and we can congratulate ourselves that at no time within the last twelve years have the democracy of our State been so cordially united in principle and organization as now. None of you can be ignorant of the diverse views upon State issues, and none of you but are willing and ready to stand on the Cincinnati platform as the exponent of your national faith in the past and present and future. Whether in view of the excessive agitation which has prevailed upon the question of the time and mode of sending delegates to Charleston, and whether in view of the strong feeling growing out of it, the true interests of the party will be promoted and our State ticket acquire union, harmony and strength by a discussion and by a disposition of the question now are points which can readily be disposed of in your moderation and wisdom, and I doubt not such a disposition will meet a ready and almost a unanimous response and support from the democracy of our State. Gentlemen, we have indeed arrived at a critical period in our party history. It is now generally conceded that New York can be put in a position to determine the nominations at Charleston. If she be but true to herself and send there a united and homogenous delegation I am satisfied that no nomination can be forced upon her, or made without her assent. It is now clearly in your power to raise yourselves from the position which, by reason of former divisions, you have occupied to a place of controlling influence in the democratic councils of the nation—a place which cannot but gladden the heart and appeal to the high toned sympathies of every true democrat. If, gentlemen, I have any clearly defined distinctive political principle, it is that of State rights, and this necessarily involves State pride. I long to see the Empire State in a position which will enable her democrats to exercise that influence to which they are entitled. We have in our ranks men who can stand as proud equals among the Statesmen of the land—men whose opinions on points of democratic policy are entitled to superior consideration in the democratic national councils. And, gentlemen, in all frankness and candor, I would ask you when, of late years, has it been thought either necessary or desirable to consult or advise with New York democrats upon the adoption of leading party measures? Gentlemen, your State pride and real party interests, State and national, alike demand an end of this condition of things. Gentlemen, it should be a source of pride and pleasure to you that you represent a party of strict States rights, united on principles and organization—a party whose national platform is confined by no geographical limits, but covers the whole length and breadth of our land; a let alone party, opposed to all fanaticism, persecution and sectionalism, whether North or South; a party in favor of the preservation of the sacred constitutional rights of the representative States; of submission to the popular will, and in all cases of differences of opinion or alleged violations, or doubtful constructions of any constitutional rights, growing out of our expansive and expanding limits; in favor of avoiding all unnecessary agitation in the Congressional arena, and of prompt submission to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as the only and highest tribunal of appeal recognized by the constitution. You can, indeed, gentlemen, with pleasure and patriotic pride maintain these principles, for they stand out in bold and pleasing contrast to the false and sectional positions assumed by the republican party, which assembled here in convention a week ago to-day. Upon all State issues the democratic party have had and now have the confidence of the people. Upon all questions connected with our time-honored policy of internal improvements, with the honest administration of our State finances, with retrenchment and reform, the democracy have been and are now, impregnable. Gentlemen, the experience of each one of you will bear me out in the assertion that they are not State issues, but national questions, which in New York have trailed the democratic banners in the dust; and, inasmuch as in years past, as in years to come, State issues and national questions have been and will be inseperably connected with a State canvass, it is clearly in your power here and now to take a course which to your State will give entire success, and upon national questions will secure you unity and harmony of action—will secure you the respect of your sister States—will secure you influence—will secure you what above all things you should prize: the power of independence, the power and the right, through the whole term of any administration we may bring into being, to advise upon and control important party measures. Thus truly can you secure and retain the confidence and support of our party and the people, and restore democratic rule to the Empire State.

Mr. HYATT, of Westchester, now moved the adoption of the rules of the Assembly for the guidance of this body. Carried.

JOHN CLANCY, of New York, moved the appointment of a committee of two from each Judiciary district on resolutions. Carried.

FRANCIS KERNAN, of Oneida, offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, this committee was convened with reference, among other objects, to decide on the time and mode of appointing delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, and the members of this Convention having been chosen mainly with reference to carrying out the wishes of their constituents on this subject, after a full and general discussion of all the points involved in it; and whereas sound policy and the best interests of the democratic party of New York alike demand the removal of this disturbing element from the present canvass, by an early settlement of the delegate question, therefore

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Charleston in 1860 be appointed at this convention.

Resolved, That a Committee of two from each Judicial district be appointed by the Chair to hear suggestions from the delegates, and report the names of two persons from each Congressional district, and the names of four persons from the state at large, as delegates from New York to the Democratic National Convention of 1860; also the names of four persons as alternates to the delegates at large.

Mr. BERDSALL, of Seneca, thought it more democratic, and that it would better represent the sentiments of the people of the State if this choice of delegates be left to the Congressional districts. He believed he had discovered enough to know that the desire was to unite the delegation. He moved the Chair appoint a committee of one from each Congressional district to make the choice of delegates.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Queens, moved that the whole subject be postponed until after the next State election.

Mr. WING seconded the motion, in order to discover the sense of the Convention. While he himself was willing to elect delegates now, he was under instructions to vote to postpone. If this motion to amend is voted down, he should offer a substitute for the original motion.

Mr. BERDSALL said the people of Seneca were divided in opinion on the question before the Convention. He himself agreed with the call of the State Committee, but believing that a majority of the people of Seneca desired postponement, he should vote for it.

Mr. KERNAN, of Oneida, said that his county was now united, and they felt that the democracy was not afraid to meet the question now, and then to go to the ballot box and meet the republicans there. The people of Oneida were in favor of now solidly uniting the party, and he hoped that before the sun went down this fact would be established. The question should be decided now, because if it was not settled it will leave the democracy still disunited, and make it appear to our opponents as though we were afraid to meet the question. The delegates should be chosen now, and so chosen that all can acquiesce. If this is done we can, indeed, go into the conflict, and show all the nation that we send down a delegation as a sound body, going to Charleston to represent the voice and influence of New York. He urged that the party would never be so united and so strong as after the election of delegates acceptable to all, and who would act at Charleston as a unit. He asked if the election by districts was a wise way?

A VOICE—It is not anything else but a "wise" way.

Mr. VERNON continued. He thought a committee by Congressional districts would be too large, and urged the adoption of the original resolution.

Mr. LIEUT. STRONG had a firm conviction that the interest of party demanded action now. There was an old saying that it was the best way to make up all differences with an enemy when you were in his way. He thought that now was the best time for the democrats to make friends thoroughly, if they had ever been really enemies. When a disturbing question was agitated between any parties there could be no real harmony. Better to settle it at once, for the discussion of it would only keep up agitation.

[Here we are compelled, owing to the lateness of the hour, to break off our report.]

THE SPLIT OF 1853.

Grand Battle Between the Hards and the Softs—Two Conventions and Two Tickets.

[From Special Syracuse Correspondence of the NEW YORK HERALD, Sept. 15, 1853.]

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS OF THE FACTIONS—A SPLIT DETERMINED ON—THE WAY IT WAS CONSUMMATED, ETC.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 13, 1853.

The following, among other curious scenes, incidents, &c., took place in the course of the proceedings of the inharmonious democracy assembled in this city to-day:—

The outside and inside delegates of both factions, upon repairing to the City Hall, the place designated for holding the Convention, found the door locked and the key missing. A general rush then took place for Brintnell's Hotel, which was soon filled to its utmost capacity. Nobody could tell who was a delegate and who was not, and for a while the most intense confusion and excitement and confusion prevailed.

Gen. WARD—I hope the people on the platform who are not delegates will leave the platform. This is disgraceful. I hope this Convention will be orderly.

Mr. COCHRANE—They will be quiet at twelve o'clock, sir. It is not twelve yet. (Applause and hisses.)

Captain RYNDERS—It is now ten minutes of twelve. I wish somebody would ask a benediction on the Convention.

A VOICE—Do it yourself.

Captain RYNDERS—I would, with pleasure, but I'm not a delegate. Burr, come up here. Van Buren will do. That's all I shall go for his doing in the Convention. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. STORY—Will persons not delegates retire from the platform, and allow delegates and contestants to come to the front of the hall.

[The platform was covered with a strange mixture of people, including shoulder hitters, oyster house politicians, and a number of other persons.]

Gen. WARD (Westchester) wanted to ask Mr. Cochrane or Mr. Van Buren if they would not agree that every person from the city should leave the platform, and every one not a delegate should leave the hall. He would pledge every country democrat to the same course.

Mr. COCHRANE—I will answer General Ward in a moment, and I do it by authority. (Ha! ha! ha!) We are all here as Union democrats. (Bah!) We are here as national democrats. We are here to sustain the State and national administrations. (Applause.) We are here to sustain the Baltimore platform and the Fugitive Slave law. There ought to be no difference of opinion between us; and if there is, the persons holding it are enemies to the party—foes to the country, the party and the administration.

There was considerable noise, and some dissent from Mr. Cochrane's speech.

Gen. WARD—Gentlemen, allow me a moment. Mr. Cochrane has made several statements which are gratifying to me, but he has not answered my question. I asked the people to leave the platform.

Mr. COCHRANE—It's twelve o'clock, and the Convention ought to be organized. (Cries of "Yes, yes; let's go to work.")

MINOR C. STORY, chairman of the State Central Committee, then proceeded to read the call of the Convention, and nominated Ira P. Barnes (hard), of Chenango, for temporary chairman. At the same moment,

Mr. MADDEN, of Orange (soft), moved that John B. Skinner, of Wyoming (soft), be temporary chairman.

Cries of "No, no!!" "Go it Barnes!!" "Let's have a vote!" and "confusion worse confounded" now ensued.

Mr. SKINNER—Gentlemen, will you hear me. I never will consent to occupy this chair, unless by the consent of the majority of this Convention.

Mr. GROVER, of Allegany (soft), moved that Messrs. Barnes and Skinner should both act as tellers to call the roll of the Convention.

Captain RYNDERS—You'll never get a roll; every seat in the Convention is contested.

SEVERAL VOICES—What right have you to talk. You're not a delegate. (The Captain was quiet.)

Mr. GRANT (hard), of Oswego—I move that both gentlemen act as temporary chairmen, and each appoint tellers.

After considerable noise, this was agreed to. Messrs. Skinner and Barnes acting conjointly as chairmen, Mr. Barnes named Mr. Grant, of Oswego, and Mr. Skinner named Mr. Madden, of Orange, as tellers.

General WARD moved that the Convention proceed to appoint secretaries. Somebody nominated Cochrane, but his seat was contested, and he gave way. William F. Russell (hard), of Ulster, and Hiram Beebe (soft), were appointed.

On motion of Mr. COCHRANE, of New York, the call of the Convention was then proceeded with, and the following named delegates answered to their names. The hards thought they had a majority of the uncontested seats, but it was very doubtful. The majority would not have been over half a dozen, and those were doubtful.

Gen. WARD, of Westchester—Now that quiet is restored, and the call completed, I move that this Convention do take a recess until four o'clock.

Now there ensued a scene of unparalleled confusion. The shoulder hitters on the platform called out, "No adjournment," "No adjournment," "Sit down," "Put him out," "Throw him over," "Question," and all at once a rush was made, and several delegates jostled off the platform. It is said that weapons were drawn, and we saw a knife or two, but whether for attack or defence we can't say.

Gen. WARD continued to speak, and pressed the main question, in the face of many motions made to adjourn to Market Hall, etc. He said that he had no doubt that the national democrats, generally called the "hards," were in the majority. (Confusion and cries of "No, no.")

JOHN COCHRANE—I move the yeas and nays be called.

Mr. BARNES—It can't be done.

Gen. WARD—Then I call for the question in the usual way. (Cries of "No! no!" "Let us have the yeas and nays—no adjournment!" Groans.)

Mr. BARNES then put the question:—All those in favor of adjourning till four o'clock will say "Aye." A good many said "Aye." All those opposed will say "No." And there were a great many who said "No."

Mr. BARNES decided that the ayes were in the majority, and the softs made a terrible row.

Mr. SKINNER said he was in doubt.

Mr. COCHRANE—Men, let us have the yeas and nays. It won't take a great while to call them. (Great confusion, and cries of "Go it Cochrane.")

Mr. SKINNER—Mr. Barnes and myself have agreed upon everything but this. I cannot say that I believe General Ward's motion was adopted.

Gen. WARD then attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned by the noise. (It is stated that at this time several of the imported bullies stood by the side of Grant, and would have struck him had he not been defended by a friend who was armed.) There were more cries for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BARNES—The yeas and nays cannot be called in an assembly like this.

A VOICE—Well, haven't you adjourned the meeting?

Mr. BARNES—Yes, the Convention is adjourned till four o'clock. Barnes and a number of the hards then left the hall. They never returned.

Mr. SKINNER afterwards said that as the list which had been called had been accepted as correct, the Convention had consented to accept the proposition to adjourn to Market Hall, at four o'clock, and at half-past one the hall was cleared—the fighters moving after the fashion of Mr. Toot's friend, who had no one to "double up."

During the recess the hards had various conferences, and it was generally understood that they would return to Brintnall Hall. At three o'clock they met in private caucus in one of the parlors of the Globe Hotel, General Ward in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Maurice, Mike Walsh, John Wheeler, Gen. Ward, Edward Suffrens, Auburn Birdsall and others, in favor of cutting loose from the barnburners altogether and going into convention. Mr. Grant, of Oswego, made a speech in favor of fighting down the rowdies and opposing shoulder-hitting to shoulder-hitting.

Mr. BIRDSALL, of Broome, moved that the delegates present do go into convention at that place, and that Mr. Barnes be requested to resume his place as temporary chairman, which motion was carried.

Several delegates said they thought they were risking their lives by going among the softs and their bullies. The hards then formally met in Convention in the ladies' parlor of the Globe Hotel—about fifty delegates present.

Ira P. Barnes, of Chenango, was called to the chair, and Messrs. Walt, of Washington, and Russell, of Ulster, appointed Secretaries *pro tem.*

It was now ten minutes past four o'clock, when Mr. James Mabbett, of Dutchess, appeared and conferred with the President, who said:—

Gentlemen—I have been waited upon by James Mabbett, of Dutchess, requesting my attendance at Brintnall Hall, to act as presiding officer, in conjunction with the other individual who claims to have been selected for that purpose. My reply is, that myself and friends do not consider ourselves in safety in an assemblage controlled and overawed by bullies imported for that purpose. I therefore respectfully present my compliments to the persons there assembled, and decline participating further therein. (Great applause.)

[The two Conventions proceeded to nominate separate tickets, upon distinct platforms, and both were beaten at the polls. Since that period many of the leaders of the hards have coquetted with the American party, and some of the softs have affiliated with the republicans. The Albany Regency's tactics, however, seem to have been the same on the 13th September, 1859, as on the same date in 1853.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 15—2 A. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship Persia, due off this point, with European intelligence to the 3d inst. Weather clear. Wind moderate from northwest.

The Vermont State Fair.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 14, 1859.

The Vermont State Fair attracts a large gathering. The show of horses, cattle and sheep is good. The mechanical and floral display is not large. A splendid exhibition of Howe's scales attracts great attention. Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, delivers an address to-morrow. The fair continues Thursday and Friday.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

General Scott Called Suddenly from West Point to Washington—His Advice Required by the President on the San Juan Island Affair.

&c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1859.

General Scott is anxiously expected in this city by the President and members of the Cabinet. He will arrive here this evening in consequence of a special telegraphic message forwarded to him at West Point by Mr. Buchanan himself, requesting him to leave on receipt and come on direct to this point. As the old hero is always prompt in his obedience to orders, there is no doubt but he will have passed through New York before this reaches you, on his march.

General Scott's advice is required relative to the San Juan Island difficulty, and will be asked for at a meeting of the Cabinet, which will be held to-morrow (Thursday) for the purpose of reading over the late despatches from General Harney and debating on the general bearings of the affair.

In this light General Scott's opinion is considered absolutely necessary by the President; so the West Point cadets and citizen visiters to the proposed review must bear a disappointment as best they may, and forego their anticipated enjoyment in consequence of the urgent demands of the public service.

The administration are a good deal exercised in regard to the present aspect of affairs growing out of the seizure of the Island of San Juan. They are fearful that a collision will take place before despatches which were recently transmitted can reach Gen. Harney.

Nothing has been received from Commissioner Campbell, who has been engaged for upwards of two years arranging the boundary.

Mr. Preston, our Minister to Spain, will doubtless return home as soon as he learns of the death of Governor Wickliffe. Our government, at the request of his family, have written him, giving him leave of absence provided he desires it.

The despatch from St. Louis in yesterday's papers in regard to the sale of mules at Camp Floyd is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

The Peruvian Minister had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day, in reference to affairs transpiring between the two governments. Peru has recently manifested a disposition to settle a number of long standing accounts held by our citizens.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1859.

However much our government may be impressed with the truth that the island of San Juan belongs to us, there appears to be no doubt but that both the governments of Great Britain and that of the United States will instruct their agents in that quarter to act with the utmost circumspection, in view of a satisfactory adjustment of the existing differences. It will be recollected that Secretary Marcy four years ago said that the title ought to be settled before either party should exclude the other by force, or the exercise of complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed points. This was the substance of his letter to Mr. Crampton, at that time representing her Majesty's government, and to which much importance is now attached. From all that can be ascertained in well informed circles, it is reasonable to infer that no serious difficulties are likely to result between the two countries. If any danger at all is apprehended it is in consequence of the well known intrepid character of General Harney.

Colonel Hawkins, of the British army, yesterday brought despatches concerning the San Juan dispute to the British Legation, and then left for New York to take passage for England, with despatches from Governor Douglass to her Majesty's government on the same subject.

The news of a successful revolution in Costa Rica being unexpected has created much interest and surprise in official and diplomatic quarters. Senor Molina, Minister from that republic, left to-day for New York to meet ex-President Mora.

Colonel Fauntleroy left Washington to-day to take command of the military department of New Mexico.

Mr. Hendricks' resignation as Commissioner of the Land office takes effect to-morrow. Nothing has been heard from Judge Hughes as to his acceptance of the office.

The President has appointed Mr. William E. Moore, of Nebraska, agent for the Indians in the Omaha agency, vice Mr. Wilson, resigned.

Commander McBlair has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard, and Commander Thatcher to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. Watson has been ordered to relieve Lieut. Bell, in the command of the storeship Fredonia, at Valparaiso.

Lieut. Morphey has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Norfolk, and Lieutenants Walker and Davidson to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1859.

City of Mexico advices to the 29th ult. states that Miramon was still in the capital and not at San Luis Potosi as reported.

Law and Order in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1859.

The Vice President of the late town meeting to-day, pursuant to a resolution, selected a Central Committee to make nominations. It is composed of men of sterling character, including merchants, tradesmen and mechanics. There is no doubt that a strong ticket will soon be presented. The enemies of the movement are getting dismayed, and the rowdies and club leaders nearly all disappeared from the accustomed gathering places. The city is perfectly quiet, and "order reigns supreme."

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

WORCESTER, Sept. 14, 1859.

A caucus of the delegates to the State Democratic Convention, which meets here to-morrow, was held to-night, at which speeches were made by several prominent democrats. The Convention is strongly for Douglas in its tone, and Douglas delegates to the Charleston Convention will probably be elected.

Seizure of Counterfeit Haytien Currency at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 14, 1859.

A large lot of engraved bills in imitation of Haytien currency have been seized by the police in this city, on suspicion that they were intended for circulation in Hayti. The individual ordering them printed was not arrested, there being no treaty stipulations warranting it.

The Mississippi Cotton Crop.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14, 1859.

The *Courier's* special New Orleans correspondent reports serious injuries to the Mississippi cotton crop from rust and boll worms.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 14, 1859.

The United States mail steamship Florida, from New York, arrived at her wharf at seven o'clock this morning. All well.

The screw steamship Potomac, of Cromwell's line, arrived this morning.

Indictment of Youthful Incendiaries at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 14, 1859.

In the Superior Court to-day, before Judge Russell, four young boys named Michael Riley, Wm. Coffran, Thomas Gordon and Geo. C. Martin, were arraigned on indictments charging them with setting fire to the House of Industry at Deer Island, on the 4th of August last. Martin pleaded not guilty, and Riley, Coffran and Gordon guilty.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1859.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State fives, 93; Reading Railroad, 22⅝; Morris Canal, 51½; Long Island Railroad, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1859.

Cotton steady: sales to-day 2,800 bales middling at 11¼c. Corn quiet at 70c. a 75c. Lard steady at 11¼c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1859.

Flour steady. Wheat buoyant: sales 15,000 bushels white, $1 40; red, $1 10 a $1 15. Corn firm: white, 80c. a 82c.; yellow, 83c. Provisions firm: bacon, 10c.; mess pork, $15. Whiskey dull: Ohio 28½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1859.

Flour unchanged. Wheat—Sales 8000 bushels white at $1 28 a $1 30; red, $1 20 a $1 21. Corn advancing: sales 9,000 bushels; yellow, 80c. a 81c. New Southern oats 35c. a 36c. Whiskey steady.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1859.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull, and 2c. a 3c. lower; sales of 4,500 bushels spring at 74c. Corn quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels at 65c. on board. Oats firm. Receipts 5,000 bbls. flour, 105,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn. Shipments—4,600 bbls. flour, 10,000 bushels wheat, 14,500 bushes corn.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14—6 P. M.

Flour less active and market easier, but unchanged; sales 900 bbls. Wheat—New spring opened at an advance, the stock for present delivery being light, but closed easier: sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring, to arrive at 85c.; 10,500 bushels do. to arrive by steamer at 86c.; 10,000 bushel No. 1 do. to arrive at 87½c.; 16,000 bushels do. afloat at 88c; red and white winter scarce, the former in demand the latter dull. Corn, in a few hands, advanced 1c. a 2c.: sales, 14,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 71c. a 72c. Oats, barley and rye quiet. Imports—10,000 bbls. flour, 115,000 bushels wheat, 38,000 bushels corn, 18,000 bushels oats, 16,000 bushels rye. Canal exports—40,000 bbls. flour, 35,000 bushels wheat, 15,700 bushels corn.

City Politics.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this association took place last evening at 618 Broadway, ex Judge Peabody presiding. The Executive Committee appointed to secure uniformity of action in each of the ward organizations, reported that each of them must designate some place in their several wards to be known as the headquarters of the ward association, where the regular meetings of the organization will be held. Also, that the ward associations shall hold regular meetings at least once a month, which shall be free to all the members, and at which particular facilities will be afforded to persons desirous of joining the association to do so. All officers and members of the associations must be *bona fide* residents of the wards in which they shall exist. The report was adopted. John H. White offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Republican Central Committee of the city of New York heartily approve of the resolutions passed by the Republican State Convention held at Syracuse September 7, 1859, as well as the candidates for State officers nominated by said Convention; and the Committee hereby pledge themselves to use all honorable efforts to secure the triumphant success of the ticket at the coming election.

This resolution was also carried.

Mr. WHITE moved that the resolution be published in the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*