men in order to extort the secret deposites of the precious metals?

The best gold that can be found in S. Domingo must be turned up by the ploughshare. But though this island be the garden of the world, in its present condition it is worthless to us. The white man cannot, and the negro will not labor here. Indeed, no tropical country can flourish without compulsory labor, whether this be called african slavery, negro apprenticeship, or coolie immigration.

What is in the wind? The Queen Jane, of Boston, arrived here yesterday, in twenty days from New York, having on board Colonel Fabens, late American Consul at Greytown, and one of the prominent actors in the events which preceded the famous bombardment of that place.

General Cazneau and Colonel Fabens both at St. Domingo, and the representatives of other governments absent! What will turn up? However, as Father Ritchie used to say, *mout verrons.*

ST. DOMINGO, July 29, 1859.

American Claims Against the Dominican Republic—Gen. Cazneau—The Frigate Sabine and the French Brig St. Francois—Departure of the Foreign Consuls—Arrival of Vessels—Rosas—Illness of Santana, &c.

The American claims against the Dominican republic now at length in a fair way of satisfactory adjustment. General Cazneau, special envoy of the United States, having these matters in charge, arrived here on the 14th ult. This is an excellent appointment, as General Cazneau is well acquainted with the country and people, and has many warm personal friends among the leading citizens. The General came overland from Port au Platte, and reports the road, like that of Jordan, hard to travel.

The frigate Sabine, Captain Adams, arrived on the 16th inst., after twenty one days passage from New York. All well on board. She sails to-day for Aspinwall.

The foreign Consuls, excepting Mr. Elliott, American Commercial Agent, have all struck their colors and left, as you have probably been advised before this. There was a serious misunderstanding between them and this government, relative to an arbitrary change in the value of the Baez paper money or bonds, by which they and their citizens claim to have been losers. I am not familiar with the merits of the case.

The French brig St. Francois, of Marseilles, came near being wrecked on entering the port on the 26th inst., but was saved by the timely aid of boats from the Sabine, which assistance was handsomely acknowledged.

The brig Helen Jane, Stafford master, arrived on the 27th inst. with a full cargo of provisions, which has completely stocked the market for the present.

This vessel brings the first instalment of books for a public library, a press for the publication of a paper con

ST. DOMINGO CITY, August 25, 1859.

Santana's Convalescence—Change in the Ministry—Claims against the Government—A Sickles Case—Cazneau and Fabens—Projected Line of Packets—The Markets, &c.

The Helen Jane, Captain Stafford, sails for New York to-day, with a full cargo of mahogany, hides, fustic and gum.

President Santana still remains at his country seat at Seybo, but is reported convalescent, and his return to the capital may be shortly expected. Don Domingo de la Rocha, the father-in-law of Mr. Elliot, our efficient and popular Consul here, has been appointed Attorney General and Minister of Instruction. Senor la Rocha is one of the ablest and most liberal men in this administration, and a warm friend of the United States.

It is said that the course of the foreign Consuls here in demanding their passports, in consequence of the repudiation by this government of the paper money so profusely issued by Baez, has been approved by their respective governments. I learn that the claim of Mr. Read, an American citizen, the settlement of which has been urged by General Cazneau, is likely to be admitted. Mr. Read has been many years in the country, and is universally respected.

Mr. George, the Frenchman who was arrested for shooting his wife and her paramour on suspicion of *crim. con.*, has been acquitted, and is now at the Hotel de France, in this city. The sentiment of the community is unanimous in his favor.

A conspiracy of the Baez party against this government has been detected by the interception of letters from Curacoa addressed to well known sympathizers in this city. No apprehensions are experienced from this recent developement, as the people rest with confidence upon the friendship of the United States and the moral support of the treaty which it is understood Gen. Cazneau is authorized to make. The General is living quietly with his family at his *estancia*, a short distance from the city. Col. Fabens is also residing with him as a guest. They have recently returned from an expedition to the copper mines of St. Christopher; but their report has not transpired, although many speculations exist as to the real purpose of their trip. The movements of these gentlemen excite considerable interest among the quid nunes of this city.

No American vessel has arrived here since the Helen Jane from New York. The British gunboat Skipjack sailed on the 22d inst. for Jamaica. Negotiations are on foot between the government and Col. Fabens for the establishment of a line of packets with New York, which, it is to be hoped, may be satisfactorily arranged, as we are often many months without a direct arrival from the United States.

The market is at present well stocked with provisions, and produce continues scarce and high. But little rain has fallen during the present month. The health of the city is unusually good.

Mass Meeting at Jackson Hall.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THOSE IN FAVOR OF AN UP-TOWN MARKET.

A meeting was held on the 7th inst. at the corner o Eighth avenue and Thirteenth street, of citizens of the wards in that locality, to take the necessary steps towards securing a portion of the site known as Fort Gansevoor for the purpose of erecting a market house thereon; an organization was had, and the necessary committee appointed, who were to report at the adjourned meeting. The adjourned meeting was held at Jackson Hall, on Jackson square, last evening. About one hundred and thirty persons were present. The meeting was called to order a few minutes past eight o'clock, and David E. Wheeler was elected Chairman. The Vice Presidents of the last meeting were invited to take seats on the platform.

Mr. WHEELER then stated that there was a committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare resolutions and submit them to this meeting. He had the honor to be appointed on that committee, and if there was no objections he would now read the preamble and resolutions:—

The mind to project, the energy to perform, the combination to enforce, and the results to be attained are from the people, and when they will, in our government their power is omnipotent. Therefore we, citizens locally assembled at Jackson square, in the city of New York, make known our views and wishes by the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That one of the most important objects of government for high civilization is a provision for the reception, protection and sale of the perishable luxuries and necessaries of life.

Resolved, That the citizens of New York need, and ought to possess, a large and spacious market upon the shores of the Hudson, which shall be easy of access by water, and at the same time central for the large mass of the inhabitants who seek its provisions.

Resolved, That the city possesses, or has within its control, the plot of land known as "Fort Gansevoort," bounded westerly by the North river, with a water front of about nine hundred feet, and that its position, size, ease of access by water and land, point it out as the very best location for a large market.

Resolved, That the citizens of New York, and particularly the western portion of the city, have just and good cause for demanding the appropriation of the "Fort Gansevoort property" to their use as a public market.

Resolved, That the tax payers and owners of property are entitled to have a sufficient sum of money set apart from the amount of money collected from them, to erect a large and commodious market house at "Fort Gansevoort," which shall at once be an honor to the city and a receptacle of provisions for her increasing and industrious people.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by this vast assembly to call upon the Mayor and the Common Council to express to them the wants of the people in relation to this important subject, and to urge them without delay to cause the property known as "Fort Gansevoort" to be appropriated for a public market, and for all necessary action to erect upon it a large and substantial market house.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the daily papers over the names of its officers.

Reading of the resolutions having been gone through with; on motion, it was agreed that they should be considered separately. The first was adopted without any objections; the second aroused a spirited discussion.

Mr. T. MASON, of the Eighteenth ward, thought that the market houses of New York were nothing but a parcel of sheds, far behind those of other cities; he considered it time for all to move in the matter; there was, in his opinion, a great need of greater market facilities in that locality; they might rely upon the Eighteenth ward being all in favor of it.

Mr. TOUSEY, of the Ninth ward, wanted to know if remarks in opposition would be in order?

Mr. KANE opposed his speaking.

Mr. G. SICKLES hoped the gentleman would be allowed to speak; let us hear all sides.

A vote being taken, it was decided that both sides should be heard.

Mr. TOUSEY came forward with a written speech. He was opposed to the general principle of market houses, but was as much in favor of a market here as in any other part of the city, but looked upon market houses as the result of old fogy ideas, imported from Europe, on the principle that the government must take care of the people. By establishing a market it created a middle class to live between the producer and consumer; he wanted to see the farmer sell his produce through the streets.

A spirited discussion followed, in which a number of gentlemen participated.

Mr. LEE favored it, for the reason that the health of all depended upon pure meat and fresh vegetables, which could not be always obtained at the shops.

Messrs. Sickles, Clarke, Kane and Fairbanks followed in favor of the resolution, all urging the importance of a market further up town. The discussion took a lively turn, and all present became quite enthusiastic. The resolution was finally adopted unanimously.

Attorney-General CUSHING, as resident of the Twenty-second ward, favored the adoption of the third resolution, and favored the selection of the site known as Fort Gansevoort for the reason that it furnished greater river frontage than any other locality.

Mr. DUTCHER also favored the selection of that site as peculiarly adapted for a market house.

The resolution was then adopted, and and all the balance without discussion—

When, on motion, the officers of this meeting were authorised to appoint a committee.

The Chair announced the following:—Washington Smith, W. V. Brady, Anson Blunt, W. F. Havemeyer, Don Alonzo Cushman, S. Banta, Marcellus Bele, J. C. Hoe, G. A. Conover, R. Barkly, C. Delamater, C. Edwards, W. Tucker, G. C. Stone, L. Suydam, J. N. Genin, F. A. Palmer, F. Leland, T. Manson, O. F. Hawley, S. Duboyes, J. B. Cornell, J. Reid and S. V. Hoffmann.

On motion, the following names were added to the list:—David E. Wheeler, George G. Sickles, Dr. Fairbanks, Stephen Pell, A. M. C. Smith, Mathew Kane, George S. Dean, John McKenna, A. C. Hoe, W. J. Brisley and David E. Wheeler, Chairman.

The meeting then, at half past ten o'clock, adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

The Mozart Hall Delegation First in the Field.

TREMENDOUS ROW AT WIETING HALL

Organization by the Mozart Men—A Free Fight, Knock Down and Drag Out—Pistols Drawn—Dismay and Flight of the Softs.

Speech of Fernando Wood—The Pro-Speech of Fernando Wood—The Proceedings all Smooth and Perfectly Regular.

Nomination of a Mozart State Ticket, and Arrangements for Electing Delegates to Charleston.

Address of Daniel S. Dickinson—Union and Harmony Proposed—The Softs Agree to Sleep on it.

Programme of the Softs as Regards the State Ticket and the Platform.

Douglas Delegates to be Sent to Charleston,

&c. &c., &c.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE HERALD.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14, 1859.

The late vigils of nine out of ten of the thousands that crowd this place, have caused the public and private haunts of wirepullers, delegates and outsiders, to be less early frequented this morning than otherwise would have been the case. Within an hour, however, all has been anxiety, gossipping and excitement. The occupation, in fact, of all but a very few individuals is confined to the invention, circulation and propagation of the very idlest and most puerile rumors—most of them having reference to the Charleston Convention, but some to attempted compromises on the part of Mozart Hall, and the manner in which the the contesting New York delegation will be received at Wieting Hall. The great Moguls of the Regency have not yet, however, issued their fiats; and, beyond conjecture, and the certainty that the Tammany delegates will be admitted to the exclusion of all others, nothing is known with certainty.

Nothing could better illustrate the arrogant, insulting manner in which the Confidence Cassidy clique carry out their game, than the affectation of mystery and secrecy that they reserve towards colleagues whose services to the State date from the period when they were either slaughtering cattle or scrubbing the decks of a canal boat. Some of the hardy old-stagers of the democracy complain bitterly that the HERALD should permit these railroad upstarts to assume the name, as they have done the powers, of the grand old Regency. A statesman, covered with honor and with years, was recapitulating this morning the outlines of the career of the old Van Burenites, and comparing them with the petty, rascal-mongering windings and twistings into power of their pseudo successors.

De Witt Clinton, then Governor of New York, died in the year 1827. He had victoriously accomplished the great ends of his official life, in spite of the opposition of Martin Van Buren, the leader of the party called the "bucktails," who was then in the Senate of the United States. When the news of Clinton's decease reached Washington, a meeting was instantly called by Van Buren in the library of Congress, at which he himself presided, and which passed resolutions expressive of the profound regret which his loss occasioned, and of the deep and abiding admiration which must ever be felt for his statesmanlike character, and invaluable and unparalleled efforts for the prosperity of his native State. In a word, Martin Van Buren, his rival out of the way, resolved to be the heir to that very policy which he had previously denounced, and to benefit by the acts of which he had pretended to despise. That meeting in the library of Congress may be considered as the first initiatory step towards the old Albany Regency, which dated its power from that epoch, and which numbered among its ranks some of the ablest, most far-sighted and energetic politicians and statesmen whom the country has ever produced. Among them were Wright, Marcy, Bouck, Edwin Croswell (of the Albany *Argus*), Young, Tilden, Hoffman, and a host besides. They saw the unfailing source of political and financial aggrandizement in the canals, and determined to make them the means of acquiring power and fortune.

From 1827 forwards the Regency extended their feelers into every section and corner of the State of New York. They kept registers of the most reliable and influential district and even township leaders, and either bought or sought to terrify them into submission. They assumed the control over canal and all other kinds of patronage, and used it freely for their own benefit and that of their friends. In a very short time they became omnipotent, and after 1828, when Van Buren leagued with Calhoun to make Jackson President of the United States their power became unrivalled throughout the Union. They occupied the highest places everywhere, and by means of their ramified land speculations in Otsego and other localities where the canals were causing a rise in real estate, Van Buren, and many of his intimates, also made large private fortunes.

The Regency managed New York for ten years—until they were defeated by Seward. The reason of this defeat, in 1838, was that, notwithstanding their shrewdness in State matters, they failed to conciliate the public in the conduct of national affairs. The Sub-Treasury alone, in connection with the financial revulsion of 1837, would have prostrated even more powerful men. From that time, Van Burenism proper began to decline, and it had sunk so low, in 1844, that Polk defeated Van Buren because it was believed in the National Convention that the latter was not strong enough to carry his own State. The slavery question complicated issues, and the death wound of the "radical democracy" was received during the Wilmot Proviso quarrel, so that its last expiring effort was made in 1846, and it was killed, with the whole Van Buren clique, by the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency of the United States in 1848. That election made an end, forever and ever, of the grand old Regency which, with all its faults, was composed of gentlemen—of whom Wright, Van Buren himself, and the kind and polished Croswell were types—who acted as gentlemen, fought as gentlemen, died as gentlemen, and whom history will give the place to which posterity always assigns to talent united with success and worth.

And it is from this fine old school of politicians that the dirty traitors and menials of Albany at the present time presume to steal their name. What is their history? They came into power, virtually, under poor Pierce, after 1852, when the latter attempted, with their aid, to strangle out the life of the old national democrats, whom he had thrown overboard with Judge Bronson. Their principal leaders had previously been connected either with butchering character in a small way in the interior, or with shystering, or railroad jobbing, until they had become able to make their baneful influence felt through the patronage of the New York Central, and had formed that combination for the purchase of the canals, which is their secret aim now, and will be one of the operating causes in the Convention about to be held. They finally pitched on Cassidy, a scribbling ex-vender of bad veal, well acquainted with the language of the shambles, for whom they bought out the old *Argus* and established their present Albany organ. Cassidy has gratified their tastes and pride in every respect—especially by his Judas Iscariotism in the Wise-Donnelly matter—so that, since the beginning of last month, he and his brother-in-law, Cagger, have been entrusted with the greater part of the slate making and roguery, by which the democratic party are being bamboozled and cheated. They have got the district system out of the way, and to-day or to-morrow will name the gang who are to represent the New York plunder clique at Charleston. Richmond is becoming so unwieldly that he cannot do much, and the only persons who have been really consulted as to the movements to be made here are John Stryker, Fowler and a few others. And these little political policy dealers call themselves the successors of Martin Van Buren, Marcy and Silas Wright!

It is evident that the great problem which Cagger & Co. were endeavoring to solve last night was, how far it would be possible to cheat the hards without damaging themselves. Thus bogus accounts were circulated with respect to the relative strength of the two sections in the State Convention, and the city of New York and the country were played off, the one against the other, for the purpose of deceiving both. The name of Greene C. Bronson was used by them with profound veneration, as though it would be a quasi sacrilege for any minor light to intrude itself among the delegates at large, while they were well aware that Mr. Bronson was and is nobody's candidate, and probably would decline in favor of his soft alternate if appointed. Collector Schell is put forward by his friends in the most emphatic manner, and his being one of the four to be chosen is urged as due to Mr. Buchanan; but the gang will shirk him off if they can, and declare up to this moment that his appointment is impossible. Yesterday, too, they offered the hards half of the remainder of the delegation, but backed out and stepped forward, until to-day nobody knows where they are. As everything will change before night I send you these details before they are effaced by the positive facts which will begin to transpire in another hour.

"Harmony" and mutual congratulations upon the concert that prevails and will prevail, is the watchword of all parties. But this harmony is being cut and dried before hand after the most despotic fashion. Let it be understood, say the Cassidy Moguls, that "no man who is opposed to anything whatever that may be agreed upon by us, shall in any case go to Charleston, or get any bread fish or cheese from the national treasury, when we shall have made a President." This threat, with plenty of judiciously applied flattery and lying, enables them, while greasing the wheels to tighten the screws. Yet, there is much loud muttering, and a hard caucus was held last night, at which it is understood that there was something more pungent than oil in the castor on the table, and that if the dishes to be presented to-day are not properly cooked, a fry was to be kept in the back ground which may startly the Caggerites considerably, and make them more liberal. It is a bargain and sale business, however, altogether, and a very dirty business in all of its ramifications. More soon.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14—1 P. M.

Several minutes before twelve, no one being in Weiting Hall except the Mozart Hall delegation, one of them moved that Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, be chairman. In a second it was pronounced carried, and an unparalleled scene of disorder followed.

John Cochrane, who attempted to speak, was nearly cried down, and was interrupted by a fisticuff demonstration on the part of several Mozart Hall men while speaking on a resolution regretting the differences of New York and moving the admission of both delegations. The Benicia Boy and several other bullies sat in the front seats.

At twelve, Peter Cagger, as chairman of the State Committee, called the meeting to order, and moved that John Stryker be chairman. Carried amidst a noise and tumult perfectly diabolical. A man from the Thirteenth ward, shot in a Tammany Hall brawl six months ago, named Nealy Woods, came behind Stryker, while standing on the platform, and pushed him violently down to the floor, a distance of several feet, hurting him not dangerously, but severely. The shrieks and cries meanwhile rendered hearing almost impossible; but John Cochrane shouted out a resolution, that as violence had been offered, the meeting had better adjourn until one o'clock. Carried unanimously. All then left but the Mozart Hall men, Stryker limping away as best he could.

Neither Cassidy, Richmond, Fowler, nor any of their people, were in the hall from the beginning to the end. The friends of Mr. Dickinson are even more indignant than the softs at this proceeding.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Before the Mozart Hall meeting adjourned a split took place among them, a portion justifying and others condemning the outrage which had been perpetrated. Wood's speech was coldly received. The State ticket, which is nominated, was based upon the supposed future action of the regular Convention. It was as follows:—

Secretary of State—David R. Floyd Jones, of Queens.
Comptroller—Sandford E. Church, of Orleans.
Attorney-General—Lyman Tremain, of Albany.
State Engineer—Van R. Richmond, of Wayne.
Treasurer—Isaac Vanderpool.
Canal Commissioner—Wm. J. Skinner, of Herkimer.
State Prison Inspector—Noble S. Elderkin, of Lawrence.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—Alexander L. Johnson.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Edward Simpson, of New York.

It was also resolved that the State Committee be authorized to fill vacancies caused by non-acceptance. Two, if not three, of these nominations may be rejected by the regular Convention, but the rest were previously decided on.

The Mozart Hall delegates when individually inquired of whether they approved of the violence and unparliamentary conduct which had taken place, replied, generally, "Yes," that they did; that "mob law" was Tammany law and that they only emulated it. The State, they said would disapprove, but the State might "go to hell." Their object was to build up Wood in New York, and if they succeeded in this the rest of the State might be ever lastingly damned. A few more moderate delegates were however, disgusted, and with difficulty were prevented from bolting altogether.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

The Regular State Convention met as agreed upon at a little after one o'clock. Wm. Ludlow was appointed Chairman, and soon after the Hon. Dane S. Dickinson came into the hall and delivered an address, which his friends pronounce to be the most feeling and eloquent that ever proceeded from his lips. His denunciations of the irregularities of the morning were scathing and sarcastic in the extreme. His popularity is at the boiling point, and it is shared by Messrs. Edwin Croswell, Augustus Schell, John C. Mather and other hards in consequence of a protest which they drew up in the course of the afternoon, and signed to the effect that as members of the democratic party they had ever sought with a liberal respect for differences of political opinion among friends to advance its interests; that violence had always been discountenanced by them and met with their unqualified condemnation. No fancied good or redress of supposed injury, they insist, can justify a resort to such expedients. The occurrences of this day and the premature organization of a Convention at Wieting Hall can be viewed by them in no other light; and they deem it a bouden duty to protest, as democrats, against the outrages with which that organization was accompanied. They congratulate the democracy upon the unanimity and harmony which prevailed.

At the subsequent meeting of the Convention, and at the appearance at it of nearly every delegate from all parts of the State, augur good instead of ill as an ultimate result. In fact, every delegate except three was present when the roll was called at the meeting of the regular Convention. It is to be deplored that in the face of the shameful events of the forenoon, the Convention determined to appoint the delegates to the Charleston Convention. Had they been politic, not to say generous, they would have abandoned this iniquitous project, but lust of federal plunder is clear down in the very hearts of the Cassiny, Cagger & Co. programme, and they will not abandon it. They feel the less difficulty in insisting upon carrying out their views that not one of their gang happened to be present when the acts of violence in the morning took place.

The letter of the hards, signed by Messrs. Dickinson, Croswell, Schell, and others, protesting against the conduct of the Mozart Hall men and their Benicia Boy friends, will appear exclusively in the HERALD of Friday morning.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.

The list of candidates to the Charleston Convention, which appeared in the HERALD of this morning is correct as far as it goes. It gives the First ten districts. The following are the prominent candidates for the remainder:—

Eleventh District.—Hon. W. T. Russell and George Beach. Both of whom will undoubtedly go.

Twelfth District.—W. C. Kelly, G. R. Pelton, of Poughkeepsie, Theodore Miller, of Hudson.

Thirteenth District.—Marshall Mott, David Seymour, McArthur Warren.

Fourteenth District.—Peter Cagger, Erastus Corning, Jno. V. L. Pruyn.

Fifteenth District.—George S. Scott, of Saratoga, Isaiah Blood, P. H. Cowen, Doty Odell.

Sixteenth District.—Lemuel Stetson, Sidney Lawrence.

Seventeenth District.—J. C. Spencer, D. L. Judson, Frederick Lansing, Judge Earl.

Eighteenth District.—Judge Page, of Schenectady; David Spraker, Charles Goodyear, of Schoharie.

Nineteenth District.—Robert Parker, of Delaware; S. M Shaw.

Twentieth District.—John Stryker, A. D. Danby.

Twenty-first District—Henry S. Randall, Horatio Ballard, John M. Hubbard.

Twenty-second District.—Delos De Wolf, Sidney T. Fairchild, Luke Smith, General Bentley.

Twenty-Third District—Pierson Mundy, Dewitt Clinton West.

Twenty-fourth District—J. M. Jaycox, Thos. G. Alvord, J. J. Peck, H. G. Beach, Dennis McCarthy, J. F. Haskin.

Twenty-Fifth District—E. P. Ross and Pomeroy Tucker.

Twenty-Sixth District—William W. Wright, Thomas Howell, Henry Cheesbro and D. A. Ogden.

Twenty-Seventh District—Henry D. Baris and John J. Taylor.

Twenty-Eighth District—A. B. Abbott, Chas. Walker and George B. Bradley Wisner.

Twenty-Ninth District—S. B. Jewett Paine and General Williams.

Thirtieth District—John B. Skinner and Heman J. Redfield.

Thirty-First District—Sandford E. Church and David E. Eddy.

Thirty-Second District—Israel T. Hatch and John T. Hudson.

Thirty-third District—Judge Osborne, Samuel Jenks.

There may be other candidates, but these are all that Cagger and Cassidy know of at present.

The events of to-day have also retrograded action considerably. More will transpire to-morrow. The whole Regency are at work writing out resolutions. The administration will be endorsed in the fullest manner.

The opposition will be charged with the plundering of the public through the canals, and the endeavor to sell them, and the modest proposition will be made that they shall be put into the breeches pockets of the Confidence clique and their masters; opposition to a slave code and slave traffic will be set forth unambiguously, and high Buchanan ground will be taken on the doctrines of Territorial sovereignty and kindred matters; the Dred Scott decision will be affectionately patronized.

The Registry law will be represented as a trap laid in collision with Know Nothings to cheat the people, which Cassidy and Richmond will seek, however, to improve to their own advantage. The irrepressible conflict" will be pronounced a humbug finance in the State, and will be declared all wrong in the past, present and future, until the *Atlas and Argus* Cagger and the Railroad, have a claw upon everything. Foreign born citizens will be pronounced to have just double the rights of those who are natives, and the Massachusetts system will be unlimitedly denounced.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK—P. M.

Mr. Stryker is more injured than at first appeared, though not dangerously. In the midst of excessive pain he limped about begging that no reports might be sent away by gentlemen connected with the press lest members of his family might be unnecessarily alarmed and afflicted. His amiable character causes him to be doubly sympathized with by people of all classes and opinion.

The courage and energy displayed by Jno. Cochrane have made him one of the lions of the State, and all mouth are full of his praise.

Schell's chances of being a delegate at large are brightening, and the dishonesty of the perfect harmony humbug is becoming more palatable, because every body laughs at its flimsiness.

SEPT. 15—Two o'clock A. M.

The German Democratic band are serenading Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson at the Syracuse House, and a large crowd are gathered around cheering enthusiastically.

Wood and his men completed their ticket and returned home this evening. The Benicia Boy and other short boys accompany him. Wood is very bitter in his denunciations of Dickinson, Schell and others and says he will slaughter them in the *News*. He made a strong Douglas speech to-night at the Voorhees House, and is now bound to develope the little giant's interests in the State. Dickinson says he has understood the measures of Wood to draw him into his snare and has therefore avoided him.

The Mozart Hall people have made a general stampede and will appear in New York city in the course of to-morrow.

The Convention will scarcely have finished their business before Friday.

THE VERY LATEST.

TWO O'CLOCK A. M.

Chairman Ludlow has just completed the list of his Committee to select Delegates to the Charleston Convention. There may be one or two names altered, but probably not more. It is as follows:—

First Judicial District—John Cochrane and Peter B. Sweeny.

Second District—Saxton Smith and John Barron.

Third District—Peter Cagger and Jacob Hardenberg.

Fourth District—Lemuel Stetson and Richard H. Cushney.

Fifth District—Francis Kerran and Henry Green, Jr.

Sixth District—Geo. Bartlett and Dewitt C. Bates.

Seventh District—Thos. T. Howe and John Verram.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14—11 P. M.

The terrific row which occurred in the Convention to-day, in which John Stryker, of Oneida county—Cagger's temporary chairman—got hurled from the platform and was badly bruised, came near ending in a general and bloody fray.

About one o'clock Sheriff Kelly and Thomas H. Ferris, of the Fourteenth ward, met. Kelly charged Ferris with knocking Stryker off the platform, whereupon Ferris called Kelly a liar. Kelly returned this compliment, similarly saying at the same time that he could whip Ferris. Ferris doubted Kelly's ability to whip him and pulled off his coat.

The incipient mill, however, was thwarted by the intervention of mutual friends. Heenan stood near by, getting his muscle into working order while the above took place.

The anticipated fun on the contested seats was precluded by Wood & Co. organizing a separate Convention, which Convention permanently organized at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Voorhies House, and after adopting resolutions, appointing a State Central Committee and agreeing upon electing delegates to the Charleston Convention in Congressional districts, nominated the following State ticket:—

Secretary of State.—David R. Floyd Jones.
Comptroller.—Sandford E. Church.
Attorney General.—Lyman Tremain.
Engineer.—Van R. Richmond.
Treasurer.—Isaac Vanderpoel.
Canal Commissioner.—William J. Skinner.
Prison Inspector.—Noble S. Elderkin.
Judge of Appeals.—Alex. S. Johnson.
Clerk of Appeals—Edward Simpson.

The Cagger Convention will also nominate most of the above ticket. Should the Cagger-Cassidy Convention nominate other parties for two or three of the above offices, Wood & Co. intend to suppor the Cagger ticket. The Cagger Convention will appoint twenty Douglas delegates, and the balance Dickinson men; but a resolution will be adopted by the Convention binding the delegates to vote as a unit at Charleston, which of course puts Dickinson *hors de combat* at Charleston, as far as the Empire State is concerned.

The action of the Wood Convention to-night has caused a panic among the Douglasites. Daniel S. Dickinson was implored by Cagger & Co. to address their Convention. Mr. Dickinson did so, and quoted Scripture, as usual, considerably; Cagger and Richmond waited personally upon Mr. Dickinson to make the above request.

Wood to-night denounced Dickinson, and said that that gentleman would not have a "ghost of a chance" at Charleston now that he had endorsed Cagger & Co. Schell endorses Dickinson's course, for which endorsement Schell will be delegate at large to Charleston from the Cagger-Cassidy Convention.

A fight occurred to-night at a news stand between two rural delegates, one a Cagger man, the other a Wood man, wherein the Caggerite got his nose broke!

Depend upon it the Cagger delegates to Charleston are for Douglas. Forty-six bottles of poor gin and twenty of brandy and whiskey have been guzzled in room No. 24 (Cagger's) since nine o'clock. The Central Railroad, it is said, pays for this "fire fluid."

Wood & Co. left to-night, escorted to the depot by a band of music and an immense concourse.

JAMES GUTHRIE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14—9 P. M.

I have a secret to tell you which you are not likely to learn from any of your other correspondents here. The Regency imagine they have it all to themselves; but they have traitors in their own camp who play the same game then that they play on others. The secret, then, that has oozed out is this:—James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury under Pierce, is the man for Albany. Douglas is dropped because his money is all spent, and Guthrie is taken up because the spoilsmen believe he can be bled to the tune of half a million of dollars. It is believed he is worth two millions; but this is doubtless an exaggeration. He has, however, enough to make a good thing for the butchers of the Regency. It is said he cares not so much for money as for honor; and if that be so, he is just the man to suit them. It is for him that Wise has been victimized, and Dickinson soon will be. The latter, notwithstanding the treachery of the Regency to Wise, now gives them his confidence. He will repent when it is too late, and so will Guthrie by the time the Albany harpies have done with him, unless he is sharper than they are. This is the grand object in hurrying up the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Regency want to bleed Guthrie in the jugular vein. They look upon him as a placer.

WOOD REPUDIATED.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14—7 P. M.

The leaders of the two factions last night agreed upon an organization, with John Stryker as temporary chairman. Before the time to-day for assembling, Mayor Wood, it is said, sprung an organization upon the Convention, which has been repudiated by all the delegates, with two or three exceptions. Mr. Dickinson made a speech in the regular Convention, of which John Stryker is chairman, and his friends act with the softs.

PETER CAGGER THE THURLOW WEED OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14—10 A. M.

The State Central Committee have just issued the following notice, which is posted in all the hotels:—

DEMOCRATIC
STATE CONVENTION
WILL MEET AT
WIETING HALL,
At 12 o'clock M.

Tickets for the admission of delegates and contestants can be had by applying at No. 24 Voorhees House.

By order of the
STATE COMMITTEE.

No. 24 is Peter Cagger's room. This conclusion of the State Committee to issue tickets meets with very general disapproval by the hards, and especially the Mozart Hall men of New York city, who say it virtually places the whole matter of who are delegates or not with Peter Cagger, and that the whole ticket system was got up for that purpose. Many of the delegates declare they will not procure tickets, but insist upon an admission by virtue of their credentials. A stormy time is pretty generally anticipated, it becoming more evident every minute that the Regency are aiming to pack the delegation to Charleston for Douglas.

THE PROGRAMME OF NOMINATIONS.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14—11 P. M.

Matters are assuming a definite shape. The Mozart Hall delegates held a caucus this evening at Mr. Wood's room. Mr. Dickinson was invited by a committee to attend, but he positively declined, which is considered a pointed rebuff. A full ticket was then made out but was withdrawn, and the State Committee authorized to act, which means acquiescence in the ticket to be nominated by the regular Convention to-morrow.

That ticket will be pretty nearly as follows.—The renomination of the present Comptroller, Attorney General, State Engineer, Treasurer, with Floyd Jones for Secretary, Skinner for Commissioner, Elderkin for Inspector, Johnson for Judge, and Lewis, of Yates, for Clerk of Appeals.

There is considerable feeling and quite a contest about delegates to Charleston, to be selected to-morrow by the regular Convention. Schell has been run off the course. The Dickinson stock has gone up wonderfully, it being considered that the movements to-day have improved his chances and strengthened the party in the State.

THE DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14, 1859.

The excitement continues as the time of meeting of the Convention approaches. Tickets of admission to the hall have been issued to all the delegates and contestants. Fernando Wood, John A. Green, Gideon J. Tucker and other hards, have been in session this morning, and resolved to claim a hearing before the Committee on the New York contested seats, and to oppose to the extremity any attempt to settle that question by resolution. Mr. Dickinson advocates an equal representation for Mozart and Tammany on the floor, and counsels moderation. Messrs. Rogers, of Erie, Schell and Mather, do not act cordially with the Wood party. Edwin Croswell is here, and has been in consultation with Messrs. Wood and Dickinson. The Convention will organize temporarily at noon. The softs are confident, and talk conciliation. The Wood men positively insist on selecting all their share of the delegates to Charleston themselves.

Before twelve o'clock the gallery of the hall was crowded densely with spectators, and a large number of delegates were present, with a number of outsiders.

GRAND COUP OF THE MOZART HALL FACTION.

Immediately on the stroke of twelve, HIRAM C. SMITH, of Monroe, jumped on the floor, and moved that Thomas G. Alvord be temporary Chairman of the Convention.

The vote was instantly put and carried. Immense excitement followed, the majority of the Convention being taken by surprise so terribly as to prevent any attempt at amendment.

Instantly on the vote being declared Thomas G. Alvord was on the platform, took the chair, and called the Convention to order.

A motion was then instantly made to elect Messrs. Shankland, of Cattaraugus, and J. B. Hall, of Schoharie, secretaries. This resolution was also carried, amidst a perfect panic on the part of the softs.

C. D. MURRAY, of Cattaraugus, immediately took the floor, and moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That, regretting the difficulty in the democratic party in the city of New York, this Convention will not decide upon the regularity of the two existing organizations there, and hereby admits to seats both of the delegations from that city, with equal rights upon this floor.

Loud and overpowering shouts of "Question," "Question," "Question," from all parts of the hall.

The main portion of the Convention, who stated it now wanted fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock, here entered the hall.

SYMPTOMS OF A ROW,

Mr. COCHRANE took the floor. This was the signal for a row, although all previous motions had been rushed through amidst the most intense excitement.

The Wood men all occupied the front of the hall, prominent among them being Benjamin Rae, Andrew Sheehan, Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," and other powerful men.

Mr. Wood was cool, but very pale, and Mr. Alvord, in the chair, was the very impersonification of firmness and determination. It was evident instantly that the programme was to be carried out throughany circumstances and regardless of consequences.

Mr. COCHRANE, as soon as he spoke, was surrounded by a crowd of adversaries, but pressing forward to the front of the Convention, he stood on a seat, and persevered until silence was partially restored. He denounced in severe terms the whole proceedings. This, he said was not a convention. (Loud cries of "Down," "down.") It was not, he repeated, convention. It was pretended to be organized in a bogus manner before the time, and he denounced all who took part in the shameful proceedings.

The Chair requested him to confine himself to the question before the Convention.

JOHN COCHRANE WARMING UP.

Mr. COCHRANE denied the right of the Chair to call him to order. He continued to argue warmly for some time, and concluded by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. C. D. MURRAY rose to speak.

Mr. COCHRANE—I call the gentleman to order. My motion is not debatable.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair does not feel at liberty at this stage of the proceedings to refuse to allow a motion to lay on the table to be debated.

Mr. COCHRANE—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. ALVORD—The Chair recognizes no man's right to appeal until the regular organization is effected.

This decision created immense excitement.

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASES.

DUNCAN S. MAGEE jumped on a bench and addressed the Convention at the same time with Mr. Murray, the Chair rapping them to order, and not a word said by either being audible.

ATTACK OF THE SOFT SHELLS.

At this instant PETER CAGGER appeared on the platform, with his watch in hand, and said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—The time having arrived for the organization of this Convention, I move that John Stryker, of Oneida, be temporary chairman.

Yells, cheers and the most deafening shouts greeted this motion, rendering it almost inaudible. Mr. Cagger, meantime, stood coolly and firmly up to the edge of the platform, while a crowd began to gather round him of the most violent kind at its foot.

When the motion was put, a loud response in the affirmative was heard above the din, and Mr. Stryker coming forward, took a chair beside that of Mr. Alvord's, there being a small table for the Secretary beside the desk.

The proceedings were now carried on in dumb show.

Mr. CAGGER remained stand