IMPORTANT POLITICAL NEWS.

Proceedings of the New York Republican State Convention.

Important Letter from President Lincoln Regarding the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Proclamation Endorsed as a War Measure by the Convention.

The Nominees and Platform of the Party.

Defeat of the Radical Section of the Republicans,

&c., &c., &c.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 2, 1863.

Great excitement prevailed among the delegates this morning. All the caucuses closed last night without coming to any definite conclusion. The radicals, in their multitude of counsellors, were unable to agree. The tactics on the other side were simply to follow their leader, who was to be guided simply by the action of the radicals as their programme developed. Opposition to the radicals was their position—Raymond and Clark B. Cochrane to lead.

It was plainly to be seen at an early hour this morning that the radicals were somewhat alarmed and quite uneasy. Greeley asserted that everything was in a confused state, and informed some of the candidates that he was afraid that the other side would beat them. They, however, kept up their braggadocio that they had the Convention. The radicals gave out that they had abandoned Opdyke for temporary chairman, under the plea that they did not deem it policy to run him, and that Ward Hunt was to be their temporary chairman. This dodge was talked over for some time, when the word came from headquarters that Opdyke was to be the man. "Right it is, then," was the response from the other side. This added to the confusion, and when the Convention met, at eleven o'clock A. M., everything wore the appearance of uncertainty more than at any other hour. But one thing was very apparent, and that was that the radicals were frightened, and the other side quite jubilant. The states of the two sides assumed a more definite form this morning. The radicals were dropping the new ticket dodge, and running Robinson for renomination. The other side were pushing Thomas W. Olcott for the same place. Three candidates were urged for Secretary of State—Depew, Porter of Niagara, and Senator Bell. Others about as last night.

Senator Low, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order at eleven o'clock A. M. The hall was full. Both sides were there promptly at the hour. He announced the interpretation that he placed upon the resolution of the last Convention in regard to his duties the same as agreed upon in caucus.

Mayor Opdyke immediately rose and moved that the organization of the Convention be postponed until two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving further time to consult, so as to harmonize matters.

This was an admission that the radicals had lost their hold, and were unable to carry out their programme.

Raymond, the leader on the other side, seconded the motion. Both sides supported it; but there was a large class in the body of the Convention who cared nothing about the fight of the factions, who voted against it; but they were in a minority, and a recess was taken.

It is hard to tell what will result from this postponement. Caucussing is now the order of the day. The radicals will have to back down from their programme, or a row follows.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 2—2 P. M.

The following committee from the radical side:—Messrs. Opdyke, Truman and Sessions—waited upon the Seward men soon after the recess, and proposed to compromise the question of organization by taking Ward Hunt for temporary chairman and Postmaster Wakeman for permanent chairman. The latter refused point blank to serve.

The New York delegation immediately called a meeting and took a vote for permanent chairman, resulting in Governor Morgan receiving some forty votes out of fifty-one, Wakeman six and Opdyke three.

Messrs. Raymond, Kelly and Wakeman were appointed a committee to inform the radicals of their choice.

Opdyke is out of the field, and the radicals are insisting that the Convention shall not endorse Governor Morgan by making him chairman.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 2—4.30 P. M.

The Committee is in session, endeavoring to harmonize matters so that both wings of the party could manage to sleep in one bed, and finally concluded their labors about two P. M., and settled upon Hunt for temporary chairman and Wakeman for permanent. They also marked out an entire ticket, a new deal throughout—Seldon, for Court of Appeals; Brady, for Attorney General; Porter, of Niagara, for Secretary of State; Olcott, of Albany, for Comptroller; Everett, for State Prison Inspector; J. P. Goodsell, of Oneida, for State Engineer; S. T. Haight, for Canal Commissioner; and George W. Schuyler, of Tompkins, for State Treasurer.

It is somewhat doubtful if that slate remains whole long after the Convention gets hold of it. Several of the persons named will be nominated, but not all. There is a strong feeling and determination to knock several holes in it.

When the Convention was called to order Mr. Raymond nominated Ward Hunt as Chairman. A delegate wanted to know if that was according to the agreement of a self-constituted committee, who, it was reported, had fixed up matters for the Convention, and had been doing work usually done by the Convention, and that, too, without authority. This created a little excitement, but soon passed over.

When the list of delegates was read and the name of Governor Morgan was announced, it was greeted with general applause. The radicals may try to keep down the feeling, but it is impossible.

The action of the Committee of Conference, although in a manner self-appointed, and two men among them not delegates to the Convention, had the effect to harmonize the conflicting elements, and the Convention run with as much harmony as though there had been no bitter feeling, and the machinery oiled with the best lubricating oil applied by old and experienced hands.

There was a bitter feeling against the "slate," but the organization of the Convention was successful, and the happy hits of Mr. Wakeman on taking the chair had the effect of working up a good feeling, so that the "slate" for the first two or three candidates run through smoothly. Mr. Depew made a remarkable run under the circumstances for Secretary of State, but was unable to beat Porter, the "slate" candidate. Brady was dropped by virtue of a despatch received by Governor Morgan, asserting that he positively declined any nomination. After considerable debate General John Cochrane was unanimously nominated. The "state" candidate was nominated for Comptroller, when a recess was taken.

After recess the "slate" candidate for State Treasurer was nominated without opposition, but a contest took place on the Canal Commissioner. On this the "slate" was broken, and Benjamin F. Bruce was nominated over Haight, the "slate" candidate, by a vote of 220 to 131. This opened the way for a further smash up in that direction, and Wm. B. Taylor, the present incumbent, beat Goodsell, the "slate" candidate for State Engineer, by a vote of 234 to 67. The tide by this time was so strong that the "slate" candidate for State Prison Inspector was not presented to the Convention.

The following letter from President Lincoln was circulated in the Convention:—

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois on the 3d day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home; but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as we shall have we would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union; and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say:—You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways:—First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so, plainly. If you are not for force, not yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise.

I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of any terms made by any man or men within that range in opposition to that army is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them.

To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the South and peace men of the North get together in convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union. In what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? General Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania; and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence. But no paper compromise to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed, can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless. And I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States constitution; and that, as such, I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain. You are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such way as to save you from greater taxation, to save the Union exclusively by other means.

You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the constitution invests its commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever taking it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it; and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female.

But the proclamation, as law, is valid or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. It it is valid it cannot be retracted, any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before.

I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers.

Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called abolitionism or with "republican party politics," but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you—but no matter. Fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued they proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive, even the promise of freedom. And the promise, being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great Northwest for it. Not yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The Sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand. On the spot their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it; and, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's webfeet be forgotten. At all the waters' margins they have been present—not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river but also up the narrow, muddy bayou; and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all. For the great republic—for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it.

Still let us not be over sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in His own good time, will give us the rightful result. Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 2—Midnight.

The ticket settled, Mr. Raymond, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a short series of resolutions which were well received and unanimously adopted; but they did not go far enough to suit the extreme radicals. The moment that the resolutions were adopted, a resolution was offered declaring that the emancipation proclamation demands the emphatic endorsement of all loyal men. This was a firebrand in the Convention, and a spicy scene followed, looking at one time like a general row. A motion to lay it on the table was voted down. An amendment was then offered endorsing it as a war measure only, and the resolution as thus amended was adopted—the worst thing done by the Convention, and an act that has caused great rejoicing among the democratic party. It appears that there was a series of resolutions presented to the committee drawn up by Greeley. One resolution only was taken, and that was the resolution about the soldiers, which was incorporated in those presented by Raymond.

The members of the State Central Committee were designated by the delegates from each Judicial district. Opdyke's name was presented, but finally withdrawn, his friends seeing that there was no chance for him. There has been quite a revolution in the organization of the material of the committee.

The anti-radicals have got a large majority of the committee. In fact, the Seward side of the house have got the ticket, State Central Committee and the platform originally adopted. The only point gained by the radicals is the emancipation resolution. They have been defeated on every other point. The ticket, except the names of Cochrane and Olcott, are all men formerly Whigs and Seward men.

The radicals are very much down in the mouth, and take the result like men compelled to swallow an unpleasant dose, but make all they can of the emancipation resolution. They endeavor to keep up their courage on that point. The other side are exceedingly jubilant, and show in every motion their joy over the result. They consider that the amendment approving of the emancipation resolution simply as a war measure has taken the sting from that resolution.

Proceedings of the Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 2, 1863.

At eleven o'clock this forenoon Judge Low, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, remarking that the last State Convention had adopted a resolution providing that the body of the Convention should appoint a temporary chairman.

Mr. OPDYKE moved that the Convention take a recess until two o'clock. He made the motion in the hope that a longer and fuller conference among the delegations would result in more pleasant and harmonious action. He made the motion at the suggestion of many prominent members of the Convention. There never was a period when harmonious action was more necessary than now, and he therefore sincerely hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr. RAYMOND seconded the motion, concurring fully in the wisdom and policy of preliminary conferences by the different delegations to which the gentleman who made the motion had alluded.

The question was then put and carried, there being but few votes in the negative.

It is understood that the radicals have proposed Ward Hunt for temporary chairman and Postmaster Wakeman for permanent President.

The candidate of the other side is Senator Morgan.

The object of the recess is to endeavor to reconcile these differences.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two P. M. Mr. Low again called the Convention to order.

Mr. RAYMOND moved that Ward Hunt, of Oneida county, be appointed temporary chairman. (Applause.)

Mr. S. H. HAMMOND, of Jefferson county, said he should vote for Ward Hunt, because he believed him to be an upright, capable and loyal man, and not because he had been selected for the place by a committee. He asked whether a permanent president had also been selected? It had been intimated that the committees for the Convention have also been selected by this committee, all the members of which are not delegates to this Convention. (Cries of "Question," "Question," "Question.")

Mr. RAYMOND said that in making the motion he had acted of his own free will. In his efforts to effect an organization of this Convention he had conferred with prominent members of the party in this city, whether delegates or not. He knew of no committee that had either this question or that of the committees in charge. (Applause.)

The motion of Mr. Raymond prevailed.

Judge Folger, of Ontario county, and George W. Schuyler, of Tompkins county, were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. Hunt to the chair.

Mr. Hunt's appearance on the platform was greeted with applause. He addressed the Convention briefly. The conspiracy against the government he regarded as about closed. The rebellion was near its end. The thousands who have died for their country will not have died in vain, if the result is the overthrow and punishment of the leaders of this rebellion, and the establishment on this continent of a united people under the constitution. No man at this day can fully comprehend the efforts that have been made to save the Union, but all can comprehend the glories of Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The rebel armies are demoralized and nearly destroyed, and what the State of New York now needs is the political success of the Union party as a demonstration to the administration and people that we appreciate the efforts made to save the country. He reminded the Convention that it was its duty to nominate a ticket composed of loyal, true hearted men—a ticket that will meet the approval of the people and convince the administration that New York appreciates the gigantic efforts it has put forth in our common cause.

On motion of RALPH LATHROP, of Albany, Mr. Stevens, of Orange, Mr. Archer, of Wayne, and Theodore Brown, of Chautauque, were appointed secretaries.

The roll of delegates was then called, when it appeared that the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth districts of New York and Putnam county were contested.

Mr. BEARD, of Kings county, moved that the Chair appoint a committee on contested seats.

The motion was carried, and the following committee appointed:—Waldo Hutchings, John Keyser, Chas. Jones, O. G. Beard, John Lyon, H. J. Hastings, Jas. Reddington, Chas. Rockwell, John C. Churchill, James McQuade, E. H. Prindle, B. R. Johnson, John Wiley, C. H. Thompson, A. G. Rice and Harry Wilber.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, of New York, moved that the delegates from the several Judicial districts report the names of three persons as members of the State committee, and report the same to the convention.

Mr. RAYMOND opposed the motion as belonging to the Convention after permanent organization.

The motion was laid on the table by consent.

Mr. TRUMAN, of Tioga county, moved the appointment of a committee of sixteen on permanent organization.

Motion carried.

The CHAIRMAN named the following as the committee:—

District.
1—Isaac O. Hunt and O. W. Brennan.
2—W. H. Robertson and S. T. Packus.
3—James G. Graham and Wm. H. Tobey.
4—Nathan Lapham and Charles G. Myers.
5—Beman Brockway and James M. Munro.
6—Lyman Truman and A. B. Cornell.
7—Isaac Endress and Charles J. Folger.
8—D. H. Cole and J. G. Merscereau.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND, the Convention then took a recess until five P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At five o'clock the Convention was called to order, when Mr. TRUMAN, of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:—

President—Abram Wakeman, of New York.

Vice Presidents—First district—Wm. R. Stewart, Robt. R. Roosevelt and Joseph B. Taylor, of New York. Second district—Wm. Norton, of Queens; Alexander Davidson, of Rockland, and Silas D. Gifford, of Westchester. Third district—James Brady, of Albany; G. Reynolds, of Rensselaer and J. C. Curtis, of Sullivan. Fourth district—John Fine, of St. Lawrence; R. M. Little, of Warren, and James Gibson, of Washington. Fifth district—C. Littlefield, of Onondaga; Ezra Graves, of Herkimer, and J. C. Collins, of Lewis. Sixth district—Giles W. Hotchkiss, of Broome; Samuel B. Strong, of Chemung, and James Bennett, of Madison. Seventh district—Robert Campbell, of Steuben; Freeman Clark, of Monroe, and John E. Seeleye, of Seneca. Eighth district—C. F. Shelley, of Niagara; O. Benedict, of Chautauqua, and A. G. Rice, of Cattaraugus.

Secretaries—First District—Ira A. Allen and Henry B. Leaske, of New York. Second district—John A. Stearns, of Kings, and John B. Dutcher, of Dutchess. Third district—John H. Gardiner, of Schoharie, and Samuel Rainey, of Columbia. Fourth district—Waldo M. Potter, of Saratoga, and S. S. Dickinson, of Franklin. Fifth district—James McQuade, of Oneida, and P. M. Newton, of Oswego. Sixth district—F. Countryman, of Otsego, and M. M. Case, of Schuyler. Seventh district—A. T. Cummings, of Cayuga, and A. V. Hardenburg, of Yates. Eighth district—Jacob Odell, of Orleans, and A. N. Cole, of Allegheny.

The CHAIR put the question on the adoption of the report and it was carried without dissent.

On taking the chair Mr. WAKEMAN said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I beg you will accept my hearty thanks for the honor you have thus conferred in calling upon me to act as your presiding officer. I little supposed when I came here that I was to have imposed on me the arduous duty of this position. I accept it with diffidence, relying on your kind consideration. I shall endeavor to exercise the duties of the office impartially and justly, and, I trust, to the satisfaction of the entire convention. We come here, gentlemen, under peculiar circumstances. You are the representatives of the great State of New York, which by the misfortunes of our last political canvass is placed in a position antagonistic to the loyal sentiment of the great American people. We come here to-day hoping to nominate a ticket, and we hope, by your co-operation and by your manifesting a spirit of conciliation and compromise, to present a ticket that shall secure for it a large majority of the suffrages of the people of our noble State. (Applause.) You must expect opposition. Under all circumstances people are liable to be divided. No truth was ever enunciated so clearly, so distinctly or so wisely but people were divided upon it. The Gospel even secures a division in public sentiment, and you may expect even to-day that our people will be divided upon the question of affording support to the government. Your ticket here will have bitter opposition from one end of the State to the other, and it is for you to present such a ticket as will secure as large and as united a support as can be secured. Fellow citizens and members of the Convention, all those who try to divide the loyal men not embarrass the government will not support your ticket; all newspapers that have been suppressed for treasonable sentiments, or by returned soldiers, they will oppose your nominations. Men who say our soldiers who go to fight for the government "ought to be shot," they will oppose your nominations. Men who oppose the confiscation of the property of armed rebels, will oppose your nominations. Men who oppose the employment of negroes to relieve our soldiers from hardships and save their lives in digging ditches and to serve our country, they will oppose your nominations. Men who oppose the war to crush the rebellion and who threaten resistance to the laws and revolution in the North, they will oppose your ticket. And they who offered to lead a mob to hurl the President from the government by force and applauded the sentiment, they will oppose your nominations. Men who favor or hint at disunion in the separation of the West from New England and the alliance of the Western States with the Southern confederacy, they will oppose your nomination. Men mean enough to denounce the government and refuse to fight to maintain it and discourage others from doing so, and then claim equal right and protection under its laws, they will refuse to support your nomination. (Applause.) Men who seek to demoralize our army and advise them to desert, they will oppose your nominations—(applause)—and men looked upon by armed and confessed traitors as their friends and allies, they will oppose your nominations. Men who raise the cry of "abolitionist" against loyal men for sustaining the government and opposing the rebels, they will oppose your nominations. (Great applause.) The men who threatened to dissolve the Union if they got beaten at the ballot box and thereby lose the spoils, they will oppose your nominations. The men engaged in the rebellion to overthrow the government, because they are not willing that the voice of the majority in the ballot box shall govern, they will oppose your nominations, and men whose disloyalty and sympathy with the open foes of the government will disgrace their memory and their prosperity, will refuse to support your nominations. Men who unite with your highest State officials in calling the lawless mob just returned from burning orphan asylums, sacking private residences and murdering innocent citizens, they will all refuse to support your nominations. (Great applause). Men who seek to embarrass the government in the enforcement of solemn acts of Congress, upon the execution of which may hang the very existence of our country, all those will oppose your nomination. Now, who will you have to support them? You cannot elect your ticket unless you have a large and strong vote from the great mass of the people of this State. I trust every man of the State of New York who has risen up to a conception of the importance of the crisis through which we are passing, who really loves his country as the highest and best, will unite in support of your nominations and cause them to be triumphant. With these remarks, fellow citizens, thanking you again for your kind consideration, we will proceed to the business of the Convention. (Applause.)

Mr. RAYMOND moved to appoint a committee to report resolutions. Carried.

The PRESIDENT announced the Committee as follows:—

District.
1—H. J. Raymond, George Opdyke.
2—James Humphrey, H. H. Farnham.
3—H. H. Van Dyck, Jas. G. Graham.
4—Orlando Kellogg, A. D. Wait.
5—Dennis McCarthy, Daniel Campbell.
6—C. P. Cole, W. S. Lindair.
7—Lysander Frair, James Wiley.
8—Joseph Stringham, Augustus Frank.

Mr. BEARD, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported the following:—

Resolved, That the delegation from the Fifth district of New York, headed by Andrew Blakely; that from the Sixth district, by John Finch; the Ninth, by Charles Spencer; the Tenth, by Thomas Little; the Sixteenth, by Amor J. Williamson, are hereby declared entitled to seats; and that Wm. J. Miller, of Putnam county, is regular delegate from said county.

Agreed to without dissent.

A motion was made and carried to proceed to viva voce nomination for Secretary of State.

Mr WARD HUNT nominated Chauncey M. Depew, of Westchester.

Mr. BURT VAN HORN nominated Colonel Peter A. Porter, of Niagara.

Mr. BEARD named Theophilus C. Callicot, of Kings.

The President announced the result as follows:—

Peter A. Porter	212	T. C. Callicot	15
Chauncey M. Depew	140		

On motion, the nomination of Colonel Porter was made unanimous.

Mr. OPDYKE nominated Thos. W. Olcott, of Albany, as candidate for Comptroller.

Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK seconded the motion.

On the motion of CLARK B. COCHRAN, the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. MADDEN, of Orange, nominated James T. Brady, of New York, for Attorney General. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. D. MORGAN, of New York, regretted to inform the Convention that Mr. Brady positively refuses to accept any nomination. The New York papers of this morning announce the fact, and he regretted to say he had received a despatch from the gentleman conveying similar information. Mr. Morgan read the despatch to the Convention.

Several motions were here made to make the nomination by acclamation.

Mr. THOMAS B. CARROLL said if the "slate" of certain gentlemen had to be changed, it would look well if they would take it outside and alter it there. Notwithstanding the positive declination of the present incumbent, he felt that if the nomination was offered to him in the unanimous spirit to which his distinguished services entitled him, and as it was offered two years ago, it might result in his acceptance. The people of the State would be the gainers thereby; and he moved the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson by acclamation.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Jefferson county, named John K. Porter, of Albany, endorsing him warmly, but subsequently withdrew his name, one candidate already in nomination being a resident of Albany.

Mr. MADDEN withdrew his motion.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, of New York, nominated General John Cochrane.

Mr. BEARD, of Kings county, moved that his nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE, of Albany, read a letter from John K. Porter declining any position on the State ticket, although most heartily concurring in the objects of the Convention.

Mr. RAYMOND could not consent to a motion to nominate by acclamation so long as more than one candidate was before the Convention, although the nomination of General Cochrane would gratify him very much.

Mr. TRUMAN, of Tioga, knew that Mr. Dickinson would not accept—he can't afford it.

Mr. CHENOTT then withdrew his name, and endorsed the nomination of General Cochrane, who was then nominated by acclamation.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, of New York, called up the resolution for the appointment of a committee of three from each Judicial district to nominate a State Committee.

Mr. VAN DYCK asked the gentleman to modify his motion so as to reduce the number to two from each district.

Mr. HUTCHINGS declined, as a delegate, remarking, at the same time, that experience taught him that the smaller the committee the closer the corporation.

Mr. RAYMOND considered the question of some importance, and, agreeing with the gentleman from Albany, he moved to amend to reduce the committee to sixteen. Lost.

Recess till half-past eight.

On reassembling Mr. HUTCHINGS, of Broome, nominated for State Treasurer George W. Schuyler, of Tompkins county. (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by Mr. JOHNSON, of Delaware, and others, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. BOOTH, of Monroe, moved the nomination of Henry R. Selden for Judge of the Court of Appeals, to be made by acclamation. Agreed to.

Mr. SIMMONDS, of Steuben, nominated Stephen T. Haight for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. CHENOTT, of Oswego, named Benjamin F. Bruce.

The result of the ballot was as follows:—Bruce, 220; Haight, 131.

The announcement was received with great applause, and amid cries for Bruce. General Bruce responded, saying that to be nominated by men heartily and wholly loyal was an honor indeed. An earnest and vigorous support of the ticket would disenthral the State from the Seymour copperhead democracy.

Mr. WALKER, of Kings, nominated J. Platt Goodsell for State Engineer and Surveyor.

Mr. WARD HUNT named the present incumbent, W. B. Taylor.

Mr. MADDEN, of Orange, seconded the nomination, and remarked that the slate had already been broken, and it might be further beneficially broken.

Mr. H. H. VAN DYKE named Charles W. Wentz, of Schoharie.

Mr. DOBBIN, of Dutchess, named F. A. Utter, of the same county.

The vote was announced as follows:—Taylor, 234; Goodsell, 67; Utter, 26; Wentz, 10.

The nomination of Mr. Taylor was made unanimous.

Mr. BELL, of Jefferson, named James K. Bates for Inspector of State Prisons.

Judge JOHNSON, of Schenectady, nominated David P. Forrest.

The nomination of Dr. Bates was seconded by Messrs. Brandeth, Hubbard, Madden, Graves, Coles and Hammond.

Judge JOHNSON said Mr. Forrest did not wish to stand in the way of any respectable member of this Convention, and had, therefore, just desired him to withdraw his name.

Dr. Bates was then unanimously nominated.

Mr. RAYMOND, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted with great enthusiasm:—

Resolved, That it is the first and highest duty of every American citizen to do all in his power to maintain the integrity of the American Union and the supremacy of the constitution of the United States over the whole national domain, and that in this crisis of the nation's fate we recognize the supreme obligation of laying aside all differences of political opinion and of giving to the government a generous and cordial support in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

Resolved, That we hail with paternal emotions the victories achieved by the Union arms, as the foreboding of the sure and speedy triumph of the Union cause; that we regard the prompt and energetic measures for the enforcement of the Union arms as of vital importance to a speedy termination of the war, and the preservation of the country from complicity with foreign Powers; and that we consider as unpatriotic and unfaithful to the loyal sentiment of the State of New York the action of its present Governor and of those who have acted with him in embarrassing the efforts of the government to increase its military force, in stimulating a spirit of violent resistance to the laws of the land, and in encouraging the horrible outrages upon the peace and order of society, and upon the persons and property of unoffending citizens, which recently have disgraced the city of New York.

Resolved, That, while in common with the whole country we deplore the ravages of war, and would hail with heartfelt rejoicing the return of peace, we deem it inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the nation to make any offer of terms of peace to the men in arms against it than such as are embodied in the constitution of the United States, under which they can at any time resume their place in the American Union, subject only to such pains and penalties as they may have incurred by a violation of its laws; and that while we would have the government deal in the most liberal spirit with those who may lay down their arms and resume their allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States, we will consent to no peace which shall involve a separation of the American Union, a recognition of the right or the power of any State to secede, or any change in the constitution of the United States, except such as may be made by the people in accordance with the forms which it prescribes.

Resolved, That in the unprecedented difficulties which it has had to encounter, the administration of Mr. Lincoln has deserve the gratitude of the people of the United States for the ability and steadfast courage with which it has prosecuted the war for the preservation of the Union, and that we find in the signal success of its financial policy, in its preservation of peace with foreign nations and the splendid victories which have crowned our arms, evidences of wisdom and of patriotism which entitled it to the confidence and support of the American people.

Resolved, That we deplore the efforts made by interested politicians and designing demagogues to arouse a spirit of partisan hostility against the government, believing that it tends to encourage rebels, protract the war and involve the country in fresh difficulties, both at home and abroad, and we call upon loyal men everywhere to do everything in their power to allay all animosities of political sentiment, to kindle anew the patriotism of the people, and to unite the patriots of all parties in a common effort to replenish our armies, to crush the rebellion and restore the Union.

Resolved, That to the brave soldiers of the republic, who, in the prosecution of the war, have evinced equal zeal, and fortitude, and valor, and devotion, we tender the grateful thanks of our constituents, of the loyal millions of our countrymen and of the lovers of impartial freedom throughout the world, and we brand the action of Governor Seymour and his partisans in our late Legislature, whereby the legal voters of the State who shall then be serving their country in the Union armies are denied the right of suffrage at our approaching election, as alike unpatriotic, invidious and unjust.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the government in repelling in firm and friendly terms every attempt at foreign intervention in our affairs, and that the State of New York will bear her full share of whatever duties and responsibilities the government may hereafter be compelled to assume in preserving any part of our country from foreign invasion, and in maintaining upon this continent the ascendency of American influence and the perpetuity of republican institutions.

Resolved, That we present to the people of the State of New York the names of the men this day nominated, as Union men, not as partisans, without regard to their political antecedents, and we ask for them the support of all loyal men without distinction of party.

Previous to the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. RAYMOND, in response to numerous calls, said that in the share he had in framing these resolutions he had endeavored to make them so explicit as to render any explanation unnecessary, and from the enthusiasm with which they have been received, he believed that in this the committee had been successful. The one great object of the committee was to prepare a platform that would unite the people, not for mere partisan purposes, but in this great cause of our common country. Alluding to the rebellion, Mr. Raymond said that the rebels, deprived of all hope from abroad, and from that party in the North which did not hesitate to evince its sympathy with them, would be compelled to abandon their wicked cause within a month. One year ago we nominated a gentleman of exalted patriotism and purity of personal character. He was not successful. The people elected his opponent. He (Mr. R.) then took occasion to say that should such be the result the effect would be deeply injurious to the interests of the country. He did not believe that Horatio Seymour was at heart hostile to the American Union. But his political associations, if not his principles, had led him to take such action as was best calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. On the other hand his actions were calculated to convince thousands in the democratic party—for the masses of that party were loyal—that they had been miserably deluded, and we may reasonably expect their support. Our ticket is strong personally and in principle, and the signs of success are most encouraging.

Mr. DENVERS, of Rensselaer county, moved the following as an additional resolution:—

Resolved, That the proclamation of President Lincoln, decreeing the emancipation of the slaves of rebels who refuse to lay down their arms, receiving as it does the support of every true soldier and general in the army of the Union, and every patriot at home, demands from all loyal men a cordial endorsement, and from this Convention an emphatic and unqualified approval.

A DELEGATE moved to table the resolution.

Mr. SPENCER, of New York, regretted that any man could be found in a convention of nearly four hundred republicans to move on the table resolutions endorsing the President's proclamation of freedom.

Mr. GROVER, of Steuben, hoped no additions would be made to the resolutions.

Mr. RAYMOND reminded his colleague (Mr. Spencer) that this was a Union, not a Republican Convention and there were many loyal men who doubt the propriety of endorsing the President's proclamation.

Mr DENVERS eloquently supported the resolution, claiming that Dickinson, Cochrane, Grant, Logan and every other Union democrat of prominence were among the warmest supporters of the proclamation, and he contended that the Convention would merit the contempt of the nation if it neglected to approve it.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Mr. BEARD, of Kings, opposed the resolution as unnecessary. He had the honor of commanding the first negro regiment that went into the battle in this war, and had restored more slaves to freedom under this proclamation than any man in the Convention, yet he was opposed to the resolution because it selected a particular act of the administration for special commendation after we have emphatically endorsed all its acts.

Judge FOLGER moved to amend by adding "and as a war measure thoroughly legal and justifiable."

Mr. DENVERS accepted the amendment.

Mr. RAYMOND said this removed all objections.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution approving the course of the late Senator Preston King in the Senate of the United States was adopted unanimously.

Committees from the several judicial districts reported the following for members of the State Committee:—

Districts.
1—James Kelly, A. N. Palmer, W. R. Stewart.
2—J. B. Dutcher, H. D. Robertson, Charles Jones.
3—Hamilton Harris, J. W. Freeman, John A. Cook.
4—Bloomfield Usher, N. Lapham, Darius V. Berry.
5—M. S. Cushman, F. Hiscock, John O'Donnell.
6—W. S. Lincoln, F. R. Fisher, William G. Gleason.
7—Isaac Fuller, James C. Jackson, C. D. Tracey.
8—J. M. Schermerhorn, J. V. Cobb, Benjamin Field.

The several reports, as above, were agreed to.

Mr. Low moved the thanks of the Convention to A. Wakeman, the presiding officer, which was adopted.

Whereupon the President declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 2, 1863.

In Convention this morning a committee of one from each county in the State was appointed to visit Washington and lay before the President the grievances of the loyal people of Missouri.

A resolution was passed inviting the Union men of Kansas to send a delegation to Washington in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Convention.

Henry A. Clover, of St. Louis, Arnold Krekle, of St. Charles, and David Wagner, of Lewis county, were nominated by acclamation for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A resolution was adopted instructing the State Executive Committee of the emancipation party, to prepare and publish an address, calling upon the people to form State organizations to give direction, efficiency and power to the radical reforms in our federal relations.

A resolution was also adopted providing for a committee of five to prepare a system of organization for the friends of freedom in this State, which shall take cognizance, not only of the dangers now impending, but for future emergency and trial.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform in substance as follows:—

The first sustains the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war to the complete and final suppression of the rebellion.

The second denounces the military policy pursued in this State and the delegation by the general government of military powers to a provisional State organization, the whole tendency of which is to throw back the people under the control of pro-slavery and reactionary influences, to paralize the Federal power in suppressing rebellion, to prolong a