

The Democratic State Convention

TAMMANY FLOORED.

Mozart and Tammany admitted as equals.

Sprague, Sept. 4.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Meeting Hall at 12 o'clock.

The body of the hall was completely packed, the representation being quite full, and many outsiders having succeeded in obtaining tickets of admission to the floor.

The galleries were crowded with spectators and a lively interest was manifested in the proceedings, Mozart and Tammany both obtained tickets and took seats on the floor.

At four o'clock the convention was called to order by Peter Carger, who named Hon. Francis Kernan, of Oneida, temporary chairman.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Kernan was loudly applauded, and on taking the chair, he made the usual speech, in the committee vein.

H. H. Holstein, of Albany, and E. J. Clark, of Jefferson, were appointed temporary secretaries.

The roll of delegates was called, credentials presented, a committee appointed on contested seats, and another to report permanent officers.

A resolution to appoint a committee to report resolutions was offered.

The resolution was laid on the table, pending the settlement of contested seats.

The Chair announced the minutes, and the Convention took a recess until 4 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Roman J. Beckwith, of Genesee, with two Vice Presidents—W. R. Knapp, A. Blocker, Benks, C. S. Buchanan, E. J. Clark, R. L. Engle, J. M. G. H. Harding, J. J. Harding, the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Beckwith was received with loud applause, and made an eloquent address on taking the chair.

A. J. M. Nett, from the Majority Committee on Contested Seats, reported the following resolutions:

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Peace is desirable to all, and to none more so than the soldier who has left his friends and his home to do his duty to his country.

But however desirable, it is not to be purchased upon any terms, save the recognition of the authority of the federal government over every inch of territory which ever belonged to it. Upon no condition whatever, other than this, would I consent to peace.

I see with pain upon the part of some of those with whom I have acted in political organizations, a disposition to advocate peaceful settlements, wherein there can be no peace.

I cannot consent that my name shall be used in any party sense, while on some pretence, as you are aware, I do not agree with the principles upon which both the state and the national administrations were inaugurated, yet we are a long way past that.