discussing the chances of differcandidates, and determining how
the the next ballot, or how to change
to vote, if there should be any general
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the
candidates, and determining how
of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the
cratification of the nomination by the candidates and called for the
cratification of the nomination by the called for the cal nging of votes before the commence. Tof the twentieth ballot still pend-

de vote for Chate was again bissed, th was responded to with over-liming cheers. I the 224 ballot California voted solid

Hendricks. Hendricks.
inni-ota gave Hendricksher entire 4.
lasouri gave Hendricks 8,
ivada gave him two.
law York athered to him.

with Carolina gave him her?. (Great July.)
hen Chio was catled, Mr. M'Cook, manimous direction of his delegation and with the assent and approvalery public man in that State, including the provide of the control of t erth Carolina gave him her 9. (Great

is and conservative men of all sec-He asked, on behalf of the coun-that Seymour should yield to this of the Convention. (Great exciteand applause.) McCook cast 21 votes for Horatio

f. McCook cast 21 votes for nuration.

[Renewed cheering.]
Seymour rose and said—The molist made excited most mingled fons. He had no language in which ank the Convention, and to express tegret that his name had been pred but in a question affecting his

d, but is a question affecting his and honor, he must stand by his on against the world. on against the world, it could not be nominated without be himself and the Democratic 7 in peril. When he declined the nation he meant it. He paid an lent tribute to Mr. Pendleton, and

gnanimity, and in closing, said king the Convention, your candicannot be. Vallandigham said—In times of exigence and calamity, every per-consideration should be cast aside.

consideration should be cast aside, saisted that Horatio Saymour must to the demonstration in his behalf, is vote must and should stand for the Saymour. He called upon the hid delegations to follow that lead. Kierman, of New York, said: To ye everybody in regard to the New delegation, he would say they have in nor part in the movement of Ohio; had heard something of it, but delet to take any part in it, out of refor the proper schallyeness of the ident of the Convention, until other a should show by their action that nour was demanded by the party in the to the Markott of the convention, and expressed. but in the campuign, and expressed binion that Mr. Seymour could now it the judgment of the convention honor, and that he should yield as itter of duty to its wishes. With as the candidate, New York was for 100,000 majority. call of the roll was then proceeded

nessce gave Horatio Seymour 10. ien Wisconsin was called, Mr. Pal-econded the State of Ohio, and cast ses for Horatio Seymour. (Great

ntucky gave Seymour her 11 votes.

stacky gave Seymour aer if votes, it cheering.; asachusetts gave 12 for Seymour. th Carolina changed her 9 votes Hendricks to Seymour. (Cheers.) insylvania asked that her vote be phytrania asked that her vote be bearded for the present, sassippi changed from Hancock to our. Great cheering and confu-mented, delegates standing upon the there of "sit down in front." cries of 'sit down in front,'

Price took the chair and insisted he gentlemen must take their seats, le would recognize no one until or-

as restored. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, now motivard, of remayivania, now and transferred her 20 votes to Ho-Seymour. Great cheering and discretes of delegates all over the to their respective chairmen, page our vote! ""Change our vote!" a dozen States at once wanted to be their votes.

ge their votes. Souri changed to Seymour, 11. nois followed en masse for Sermonr. endous cheering; indescribable

sion.) nana changed solidly to Seymour. se came next, 8 for Seymour. as cast her six.

• the cannon on the street began to

salute for the nominee. le after State came in, but the conn and noise was so great that not a could be distinguised of

said. said. | mour is clearly nominated, | s confusion is subsiding. | bama, Maine, Kansas and Arkansllowed successively unanimously

vmour. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, moved the nomination be made by accia-in, but there was so much confusion pothing was done with it, elegate from Minnesots, frantically

ng one of the State standards, at-d the attention of the chairman; ast the vote of Minnesota for Sey-

rgia paid a tribute to Hancock, the sprightly soldier of the war, whom and supported earnestly, but she mited in voting unanimously for

jisiana gave ber seven for Seymour. art, of Michigan, said that State to the Convention with a single see, to nominate a candidate who certainly be elected. That position coupled to day. He proceeded to ze neymour as the greatest states-tow living and cast Michigan's

now living, and cast Michigan's votes for him.
band on Fourteenth street struck the Battle Cry of Freedom," the in still saluting.
elegate from South Carolina saidhe

elegate from South Carolina saidhe om a State which felt most heavily iains of oppression of Radical rule. Id South Carolina came here caring for men than measurest. They hatismed with the platform adopted hapimously, and South Carolina, he invocation of God's blessing on the carolina of the said of the carolina of the said of the carolina of the said of the said

sion he announced the unnnimous vote of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the ratification of the nomination by the spectators by three cheers for Horatio Seymour, which were given with a will. The Chair announced the result. All the States having voted, the result was for Horatio Seymour 317. [Enthusiastic chearing.] cheering.

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT AND LAST, SEYMOUR NOMINATED.

'All the States voted for H. Saymour,

giving him 317 votes.

The whole Convention and audience rose en masse waving hats, handker-chiefs, faus, &c., for several minutes. Loud calls for Seymour. Cries of sit down in front. The Chair rapped with his ward, and selled to criter in yeth for his gavel, and called to order in vain for

some time.
The chair, Mr. Price, announced that Seymour, having received the unanimous vote of the Convention, was the standard-bearer for the coming cam-

paign.
Mr. Preston, of Kentücky, offered a resolution to proceed to nominate for the Vice President. This was seconded by Mr. Woodward,

This was seconded by Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and adopted.

A new scene of confusion ensued on a call of the States for nominations of candidates for the Vice Presidency. One delegate from California eulogized H. H. Haight, of that State, but was understood to say the State presented no candidate. Mr. Steele, of California, said this was a mistake, and that a majority of the delegation nominated F. P. Blafr. Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, urged

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, urged that the nomination for Vice President is a matter of great importance, and moved a recess for consultation.

Mr. Preston made the point of order that no motion to adjourn or take a reas is in order while the roll of States is being called.

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules in order to

enable Pennsylvania to make a nomina-tion. The motion was lost.

The Chair put, the question, on a mo-tion by Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, for re-cess of one hour.

The motion seemed clearly lost, but

the Chair announced it to have been carried. So a recess of one hour was taken. NOMINATION OF VICE PRESIDENT.

On the reassembling of the Convention, at quarter past three o'clock, a motion was made and carried to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice Pres-

nomination of a candidate for vice President.

Kentucky named Major General Frank
P. Blair, of Missouri.

Kansas named General Thomas H.

Ewing, in, of that State.

Iowa named General A. C. Dedge, of
New York.

Bafora a ballot was taken Generals

Before a ballot was taken Generals Ewing and Dodge were withdrawn, and General Blair was nominated by scela-

mation.

Great applause succeeded the result, and for many minutes the Convention was wild with enthusiasm. The nominations were announced from the steps of Tammany Hall and was received with shouts of approval, firing of cannon, and the parading of Democratic clubs through the streets with flags flying and music playing.

playing.

The Convention adjourned in excellent spirits and with feelings of complete assurance of success before the people. JUBILANT DEMONSTRATIONS.

To-night the city resounds with the roar of salutes in henor of the ticket. Mr. Seymour was escorted to his hotel by thousands of jubilant Democrats, but is too much overcome to make a speech.

A grand satisfication meeting is now progressing in Union Square, at which speeches are being made by distinguished Democrats from various sections of the country. the country. The people are wild with excitement, and the city is fairly ablaze with thousands of brilliant torches and transparencies, borne by the rejoicing Democracy who are marching and coun-termarching in every direction. the rejoicing

Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

The Session at Cooper Institute.

DECORATION OF THE HALL.

First Day's Proceedings.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was densely packed this morning in anticipation of the meeting of the Soldiers' and Sallors' Convention for the homination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

A large number of ladles were present and manifested considerable interest in the proceedings. They were admitted, together with the members of the press and delegates, by the entrance on Seventh street.

The hall was handsomely and elaborately decorated. The platform was hung with American flags, and the busts of Washington, Franklin, and other great personages were appropriately decided in the same colors.

decided in the same colors.

A found the hall were representations of the badges selected as distinguishing marks by the different corps which participated in the late war, together with the arms of the several States of the Union. Around the walls were displayed the "red, white and blue" conders apangled with golden stars, and the pillars were covered with blue, bespangled with white stars, while four ministure flags floated from each in the form of a flags floated from each in the form of a Over the platform was the legend n large letters:

UNION AND CONSTITUTION. The Speaker's desk was ornamented with a handsome white and red curtain, representing the thirteen original States of the Union, in the centre of which were thirty-seven golden states on a blue ground surrounding a large red stat.

The front of the building was very handsomely decorated, the American colors being prominently displayed, and in front, in large letters, was the sentence:

As they entered the building the cheering was enthusiastic.

The proceedings were opened with the band playing "Hail Columbia," and the most enthusiastic cheers, and when the several delegations took their sears, the cheering, was vigorously renewed. Each delegation carried the bullet holed and blood stained diags which were borne by them on the battle field.

At this moment the appearance from the platform was grand. Each delegations

At this moment the appearance from the platform was grand. Each delega-tion being in its appropriate place, with the American flag and the colors of their regiments in their midst, the band play-ing stirring national and other airs, and an occasional uniform looming up and dotting the surface, looked very hand-some indeed; the heat of the weather, soon the middle of the hall appeared a mass of coatless men, stripped to the work which was on hand.

And now the work began in earnest. Cheers were given with a will for M'-Clellan, Andrew Johnson, and the Union and the Constitution. The name of Salmon P. Chase was also loudly cheered, and some groans were heard.

A voice from the platform—Have you

done cheering?
Voice—"No; three cheers for Horato
Seymour" These were given with a
will, and then three cheers were given each for the rank and the of the Union army, and for Geo. B. M'Ciellan.
Gen. James M'Quade, chairman of the

Gen. James M Quade, charman of the National Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. We come here (he said) to co-operate with the great Democratic party in their effort to put down the Radioalism that is now running, the country. He moved to nominate Major General John A. M Clernand, of Illinois, s temporary chairman. (Cheering.)

MAJ. OEN. JOHN A. M'CLERNAND

then presented himself, and was received with most vociferous cheering. When quiet was restored, he said the honor onferred on him was far above conferred on him was far above any humble merit of his, but he would en-deavor to do his duty faithfully. We have met the said under the panoply of the Constitution, and under such pro-rection he has had a confident present ment that success would attend their efforts. To all, no matter what their political antecedents, the hand of friendship was now presented by the Democratic soldiers and sailors. All are welcome to soldiars and sailors. All are welcome to the same privileges and immunities that we claim for ourselves—even though they might have been once oppo-nents in the political arena or in the bloody field. We stand now where we stood during the war. As we put down rebellion in the South, so will we put down despotism in the North. The seven vears rule of the South, so will we put down despotism in the North. The seven years rule of the Hadicals was marked by war, exorbitant taxation, unblushing corruption, internal depotism, suppression of civil justice, white citizens disfranchised in the interest of black men, the allies of Radicals, lexislative bodies dispersed or sitehead, high courts muzzled, and, in a word the country was on the yerge of ruin. Was this what we fought for on the bloody fields, in the long cruise, in the ruin. Was this what we fought for on the bloody fields, in the long cruise, in the weary march, that our dead bodies and mangled limbs fattened the field? Shall this continue? (no, no.) How can we prevent it? By uniting with the De-mocracy in carrying into effect the de-cision they arrive at in the interest of instice, coulty and wisdom. (Loud justice, equity and wisdom. (Loud

Temporary secretaries were'then

GPW LEWIS D CAMPDONNE

of Ohio, made some remarks, in which he spoke of the objects of the convention to bring about harmony between it and the Democratic Convention at Tammany Hell. (Cheers.) It had been said that they came there to dictate to Tammany Hall. (no! no!) and that this Convention was a sort of side show which had no was a sort of side show which had no business there. With a view to disabuse the minds of these who harbored such an opinion, he offered a preamble and resolutions which, if passed, he would move should be sent, with the compilments of the Convention, to that angust body. He then offered the following:

Whereas, During the late rebellion we took up arms on the call of our National Government, relying on the integrity of

Government, relying on the integrity of Congress in its solemn and unanimous declaration that the object of the war was "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and not in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or

(Cheers.)

Because it has destroyed the dignity, equality and rights of a portion of the Sented and continues to treat the people thereoftes conquered and subjugated enemies, exercising over them acts of tyranny unparalleled by those of Great Britain which led to and justified before

tyranny unparalleled by those of Great Britain which led to and justified before the civil'zed world the American revolution. (Cheers.)

Because it has placed a stigma upon the otherwise untarnished honor of the Union soldier and sailor, by imposing upon those who comprised the late Confederate armies, since their surrender, conditions of degradation, in violation of the letter and spirit of the capitulation when a brave though misguided foe laid down their arms. (Cheers.)

Because it has practically suspended, if it has not wholly destroyed, the vital principles of our federal republican system of government, in ignoring the rights expressly reserved by the constitution to the States respectively or to the people, by usurping the constitutional precipatives of the Executive, and by rendering nugatory, through legislation and princip wise, the section of the Justically "Because it has practiced a shameful duplicity by recognizing as in the Union and critical to the high privings of the Executive, and by

deavored to place in authority over them, through the power of the bayonet, the negroes, lately slaves, who are neither qualified for such high duties by the endowment of nature or education. (Im-

mense applause.)

Because it is guilty of gigantic defalcations and the grossest corruptions in the collection and management of the public treasure; and perversely refuses to permit the same to be investigated and ex-

Because it has practiced a wanton pro-fligacy in the public expenditures which stands without a parallel in history and threatens an irretrievable national bank-

Bécause it has been partial and oppressive in its measures of finance, taxation and currency, and has inaugurated a system of legalized robbery that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

(Cheers.)
And because it is guilty of manifold other sine of commission and of omission, not necessary to be recited herein;

Resolved. That the great principles in defence of which we took up arms having been practically abandoned by the Radical party, we respectfully and urgently appeal to the Democratic party, now in National Convention assembled in this city, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of such known antecedent. dents as will enable us, consistently with our action during the war, to co-operate with it cordially in restoring all these States to their legitimate rights in the Union, and in redeeming the integrity, prosperity and true glory of the American Republic. We dealre only an honorable participation in the achievement of that great victory of Peace, that is to heal the grievous wounds of war. (Great applause.)

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen

Resoluted. That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the chair to present the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Democratic National Convention.

A delegate suggested that the resolutions were premature, and that the Convention should first permanently organize, and moved to table the resolutions until a permanent organization was effected. The motion was after much argument, withdrawn on the suggestion of leoted. The motion was, after much argument, withdrawn, on the suggestion of other delegates, who urged that to delay adopting the preamble and resolutions until permanent organization was perfected would be to postpone them until after the adoption of the platform by the Democratic National Convention.

Gen. Slocum spoke of referring this and all other resolutions without de-bate to a committee on resolutions.

After some desultory remarks, a resolution prevailed that a committee of one from each State be appointed as a per-manent organization on rules, resolu-tions, credentials and finances, and one from each State to form a National executive committee. In the meantime the preamble and resolutions were temporarily withdrawn by the mover thereof.

A motion was then made and adopted

unanimously inviting General Thomas

unanimously inviting General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, to address the meeting.

The General in presenting himself was greeted with three cheers. He congratulated the meeting on being the largest assemblage of soldiers ever congregated since the great Washington review. The war was over three years ago, the confederate flag flew over neither fort or ship, the confederate uniform covered. ship, the confederate uniform covered none except maimed soldlers flying un-armed to their desolate homes-never was a rebellion more effectually crushed, or a cause so effectually destroyed. The rebel leaders had submitted in a spirit of lamping and comment, and sought for giveness and amnesty from a President who was a good type of the loyal South-erners. (A voice—three cheers for An-drew Johnson. Great cheering.) And what was the spirit in which the Radi-cal party met this? Not with a desire to restore peace, but in a spirit of percecution. That party had not the wisdom or the patriotism to restore the Union. or the patriotism to restore the Union. It took counsel from its fears. Knowing that it was always a minority which had crept into power only through a division in the Democratic party, it resolved to keep out, for party purposes, the intelligent white, and admitted the uneducated barbarous negro, not alone to suffrage but to supremacy.

The speaker then described the career of the Radical party, which he said had brought more ruin on the country than the Confederate armies, and had kept up anarchy and suppressed civil justice longer than even the rebels did, and did more in its own acts to destroy and dis-rupt the Union, and abrogate the Consti-tution, than all the other parties togeth-er to which the destinies of the Union pression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation;" and
Whereas, Since the rebellion was subdued, and the war terminated, the Radical party has, by a fraudulent use of its power, and by the force of arms, in violation of the Constitution, perverted the objects, for which the great battles were fought and the victories won by the army and navy of the Union; and Because it has fraudulently and forcibly kept States out of the Union, which the army and navy fought and hossis of our comrade bied and died to keep in. (Cheers.)

(Laughter.)
The speaker next treated of the usurpations of Congress. It was a most ridiculous argument to say that Congress had power to alter or amend the constitution; it was the creature of the constitution; and had power only under and not beyond or above the constitution.

The Congress of the constitution.

not beyond or above the constitution.

The General proceeded, and in the course of his remarks mentioned what he called the thrice, illustrious name of Hancock. This was the signal for a tremendous burst of cheering, which was again repeated, until the speaker sat down, completely overpowered with the heat. After a few moments he proceeded. He was at a loss to understand how any American proud of his rece and of his He was at a lors to understand how any American proud of his race and of his name could behold the process of reconstruction uumoved. It was said to be in the interests of humanity, while it left the superior to be governed by the inferior race; it was said to be in the interests of Union, when ten of our great. States were left out, and the ignorant negro put over the white man; in the interests of national prosperity, when our markets were destroyed (applause); to see the pampered negro kent till by to see the pampered negro kept idle by the proceeds of the industry of the white man (applause), ruling their former masters, and fiving in littury and 1016. be invocation of de's bearing and private the last hope of antry casts her vote for 89 mours.

Thiden, of New York, rose, Great to hear him was manifested, and were uttered to "take the platting the first of the minutes before eleven and said he did not last evening to that the event which has no protected the new row not distinctly suid the new ro

Such reconstruction was will sweep over this whole country with the soldier. meant only to keep a party in power which did not represent one-third of the white people of the States. If any thing could destroy the national credit it would could destroy the national credit if would beto see the creditors try to perpetuate the power of that party at the cost, of the liberty of the States and of the nation. But it was not abandoning ten States of the Union and destroying the liberties of one-third of the people that was complained of, but the usurpation of power by Congress. They took the command of the army from the President and placed is in the hands of General Grant and two military despots in the South (Hisses.) By this means they had drawn over half the officers of the regular

and dive military despots in the South. (Hisses.) By this means they had drawn over haif the officers of the regular army. (No. no.)

A great mapy of them, then; remember I speak of the regular army. They took the pardoning power from the President, and now said they would not pardon any one who would not eat the leek of Radicalism. (Applause.)

And now they were at the mercy of the Sumners, the Kellys and the Butlers of Congress. (A perfect storm of groans and hisses followed, mixed with cries of "Spoons.") He next spoke of the falsity of impeachment and the lynch-law trial given to the President, and the attempt to force Senators to commit moral perjury by an instneere verdict. (Applause.) Had the President sought only personal ease or personal ambition, his great powers would not have been usurped nor his been dragged as a criminal to the bar of the Senate. But, to his eternal honor (immense cheering and three cheers for Andrew Johnson); he stood by the Constitution when assailed by his friends, as he had done by the Union; nothing caused him to swerve from his duty, not even impeachment. crused him to swerve from his duty, not even impeachment.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. The committee on permanent organization reported the following nominations:

For permanent-President-Gau. Wm. B. Franklin, of Connecticut.
For Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

States. Vice Presidents. Secretaries. NY. ..Gen JW Blauchard. Col J C Bronson.
D C... Col P H Allabich. Col J R O'Blerne.
Maj D R Hastings. Col H G Staples.
Cal .. Den W Denver.

al , Deff W Denver.
C , CB Mcdary,
V V., D R A Vauce,
y V., D R A Vauce,
M., Gen H B Mitchel,
it.....Col A Schwartz,
t H, Gen M T Donohoe,
Gen J S Fullerton
ten Mai Laga, Wiyan Capt O G Chene. Lt R W Eddy. Capt G W Cook. Priv J Hildreth. Capt Cogg-well.
Col E M Jewell.
Maj F · ratt,
Col Stårr.
Col T F Brown,

Mo .Gen J + Fallerton Mich Maj laanc Wixan Ky . Maj W H White. R L....Gen J G Hazard. Fin .Col J C M Khoben. Wis .Gen M Monigomery Tenh...Gen T Francricut. Ark... Capt C + Cameron. Mass. Gen L Stephenson, Ata.....Col A Fdwards. Minn...Maj J C Rhodes. Lt G W Bird. S S Walker. Tenn... Gen T Francricott.
Ark... Capt C 9 Cameron.
Mass... Gen L Stephenson,
Ala..... Col A Edwards...
Minn... Maj J C Rhodes.
Ind ... Gen J B 9 Todd.
N J ..... Maj Gen T Runyon.
Neb.... Col John Patrick.
Kan... Col Gen H English.
Col Gen A Wiley.

Zent Salvere.
Col J Printon,
Capt C B Smith.
Col J Printon,
Capt Salvere.
Capt

Miley. Capt Sautnyer
Md....., Maj L Blumenborg. Maj A William
La,...., Maj Gen Steedman, Capt B S Degui

General Franklin was then escorted to the chair by a committee and addressed the Convention as follows:

Fellow Soldiers and Sailors: I thank you for this high and undeserved compointent. Never having presided in any body regulated by parlimentary law, I shall have to claim your indulgence for any mistakes which I may make. But I hope that no serious questions of order will arise. If they do I shall decide shous as impurtially as I can, and I look contidently to the lateness and institute of confidently to the fairness and justice of the Convention for an indorsement of the decision of the chair. (Applause.) It is I hope, not amiss for me to give in a few words what are my ideas of the user words what are my ideas of the uses and duties of this Convention. Since the commencement of this Government, se-cret societies of military men who have served, have been viewed by the people with intense jealousy. This view is a natural and proper one. It is the duty of military men in a free country, when no longer in service, to return to their peaceful avocations (applause), and if they desire to be heard in the civil councils of the nation, to take their places with other civilians, and by legal and usual means exert the influence which their positions as titizens give them. They have no right (and I mean it in the brondest sense of the term) to attempt to to exercise influence or gain power from their positions as military men. (Prolonged applause.) The exercommencement of this Government, sepower from their positions as unitary men. (Prolonged spplause.) The exercise of such influence will in the end be subversive of free institutions, and will surely prepare the grave of liberty, paving the way for a military despot, who will rule this whole country with the aword, just as one-third of it has been alled on the last three word. ing the way for a military despot, who will rule this whole country with the aword, just as one-third of it has been ruled for the last three years. Under the influence of secret military societies, elections will in a short time become the merest farce, and Prestorian bands will designate our Mayors, Governors and Presidents. (Voices—"That's so." If I am correct in these assertious, and I believe that history and good sense will bear me out in them, it may be properly asked what we are doing here in Convention, and are not we acting precisely in the manner which I have deprecated. The question is pertinent and must be answered. In the first place our Convention is no secret association, Next, there is now existing in the Northern and Western States, and for aught I know, in the Southern States, as secret military organization which his its ramifications in every corner of the land. It is numerous and powerful, assumes to itself sli of the patriotism which carried men into the field on our side during the rebellion, and its objects are unknown to any outside of its ranks, unless we can judge of them by its acts. I refer to the self-styted Grand-Army of the Republic, (Hisses.) Whatever may have been the object of the originators of this organization, and I will admit that it may have been a good one, I hold it to be daugerous to civil liberty at present, for wherever it is felt it has for its object to gain success for one side in politics. (Applause.) The natural effect of this military men as do not agree with it.

smither street may be with those of that class who feel this pressure most bitterly, to meet the obnoxious organization by another which, in my onlinon, would be no less obnoxious. (Applause.) We

such destructive effect that our late strug. gle will sink into insignificance before it, and we will be left an imbecile Mexico. I think, therefore, that one object of this Convention should be to show to the country, and to give assurance to the people that the Conservative

the country, and to give assumance to the people that the Conservative military men do not intend to be led' into any secret military societies and what any-political action of theirs shail be as citizens, in combination with other Conservative citizens. (Great cheering.) Those Conservative solidiers and sailors who now belong loany secret military societies should be advised to leave them at once. (Renewed cheering.) This Convention has another object which is, I think, quite as important as that just named. In May last a Military Convention sat in Chicago, at which were present delegates from many of the States. It called itself the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, but it bore the ear-marks of the obnoxious organization before mentioned. In its resolutions it spoke for itself, "and the soldiers and sailors who imperilled their lives to preserve the Union." These resolutions contain many things which we utterly repudiate. They condemn the President, approve the course of the Radicals, and give the views of the Convention on several political subjects. Fellow-soldiers, did that Convention speak for us? (Voices "no," "no," "no.") Are there not in this large assemblage soldiers, and sailors who imperiled their lives for the Union? (Voices, "Yes.") Did itspeak for them? Therefore, fellow-soldiers, another object of this Convention is, in my opinion, to show to the country, that that Chicago Convention did not in any respect speak the wishes of the large number of the military men of the United States represented here to-day. One would suppose from the resolutions of that Chicago Convention that the Radicals were the true friends of the soldiers and sailors. But the Radical record for the last three vention that the Radicals were the true friends of the soldiers and sailors. But the Rudical record for the last three years tells a different story. (Applause.) With very few exceptions, it has been the rule with the Rudical Senate to rethe rule with the Radical Senate to re-ject all soldiers, and sallors nominations to civil offices. Thus as Foreign Minis-ters, Generals M'Ciellan and Blair (cheers) have been rejected. As Colloc-tors of the Customs, Generals Slocum Couch, and Curtis (cheers) have been re-jected. General Pratt was rejected as collector of internal revenue. These are collector of internal revenue. These are a few instances the merits of which I know personally. The officers named commanded armies, corps and divisions. Not a word has ever been said against the ability, integrity, bravery, or loyally of these men. Notwithstanding their merits, they were ignominiously rejected, and in most cases politicians fill the places which they ought to have had.

rejected, and in most cases politicians filthe places which they ought to have had. In one of the cases a general officer who to-day carries a rebel bullet in his head, was rejected to give place to a politician who is now in Sing Sing laughter and applause) nuder sentence for committing outrageous fratids in his office. It is exasperating that men like these I have mentioned (and the flat could be much extended) should be rejected by the honorable Senate, and immuculate Califotts (biases) confirmed in their stead. And yet, if I am correctly informed, no less a number than over 2,000 soldiers and sallors of all ranks have been soldiers and sailors of all ranks have been soldiers and sallors of all ranks have been nominated to the Senate for civil offices and have been rejected by it. When any soldier has been saved in this ordeal, it was "as it were by fire." The conservative men of this country to-day recognise the fact that the war to preserve the Union has bad results which would be acknowledged. The salts serve the Union has had results which must be acknowledged. They also-recognize the fact that there is now, or ought to be now, peace between the two hostite sections. (Prolonged applause.) The Conservatives of both parties have, since the war, acted in a kind and conciliatory manner towards their old enemies, to whom kindness and concililation are as accessive as the air than treated. manner towards their old enemies, to whom kindness and conciliation are as necessary as the air they breatne. On the other hand, the course of the Radicals has been revengeful and insulting. The dearest rights of man have been trampled upon in all their dealings with the conquered rebels, and judging of the future by the past, the reign of terror will last as long as the Radicals rule this country. (Applause.) It is therefore our duty, fellow soldiers, to hold up the hands of the Conservatives who go into Political Convention to-day, and to bid them God-speed in their good work. (Cheers.) They have before them the most responsible task which has ever fallen to the lot of a political convention in this country. They are to devise means to defeat the Radical party in thy coming election. I believe that it is in their power to attain this end. (Great applause.) Let it be our part to honesty assist them to achieve success, believing as we do that a continuance of Radical rule is death to the institutions of this country. Let us not be exacting or didatorial, but ready accneve success, believing as we do that a continuance of Radical rule is death to the institutions of this country. Let us not be exacting or diotatorial, but rendy to make Feasonable sacrifices for peace and union, and we will separate with the consciousness that we have done a good work, and that at any rate we have done what was in our power to svert or postpone the cricis which will sooner or later arrive if the Radical party succeed, which end may God avert. (A voice—"Amen." Applause.) I do not think that we ought to pay much attention to mere politics in our resolutions. Two hundred years ago Admiral Blake said: "It is not our business to meddie with State affairs, but to keep foreigners from fooling us." (Laughter.) So, to-day, it is not our business to meddie with State affairs, but to keep Radical politicians is not our business to meddle with State safairs, but to keep Redical politicians from fooling us. (Laighter and cheers.) The political Convention is fully competent to meet all such issues. We wish to see nominated a man whose name will assure all soldiers and sailors by issues mers mention that the Nominating Convention is alive to all the issues presented at this day to the country, and that its nominee is and has been a friend to those who have imperiiled their lives for the Union. Such a name this Convention will, as one man, indorse. Without such a name we will as surely go to defeat, as with that name we will certainly march on to an easy victory. (Prolonged cheer on to an easy victory. (Prolonged cheer-

The Vice Presidents and Secretaries The Vice Presidents and Secretaries' then took seats on the platform and the Committee on Organization reported the names of the Committee on Resolutions. General Green Clay Smith, of Montana, then offered the following resolution, to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Resolutions without debate.

Resolutions without debate.

Resolutions deceased soldiers and sailors are the especial wards of the nation, and if any class of creditors are to be paid in gold, they, above all others, should have

gold, they, above all others, should have the preference.

The rules were suspended and the reso-lution was adopted unanimously with immense enthusiasm.

At three o'clock the Convention ad-