

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 2.—Hoar on taking the platform addressed it at some length. He arraigned the democratic party for all the political sins committed by it, and said that that party confronted the republican party to-wit, unchanged in purpose, in temper, or in character, and united in nothing else. Proposing no other measure of policy than was upon the safeguards which the Nation had thrown around the purity of elections, it saw nothing of evil except that a free man should cast a free vote under the protection of the iron rule. In Louisiana and Mississippi it was the accomplice of the White League and the Klu Klux. In South Carolina it took the honest ballot from the box and stuffed tissue ballots in their places. In New York it issued fraudulent naturalization papers—60,000 in number. In Maine its ambitious larceny tried to pilfer a whole State government, and in Delaware it stood by the whipping-post. The republican party had no such miserable history. It told of Rebellion subdued, of slaves freed, of great public works constructed, of debt diminished, of sound currency restored, of a flag floating everywhere, honored and respected. The key note of every republican platform, the principle of every Republican union was found in respect for the dignity of the individual man until the prevailing principle of the Republic, from Canada to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The republican mission was not ended. The republican party lived by faith that every man within the borders of the Republic might dwell secure in a sunny home; might cast his equal vote and have it counted, and might send his children at the public charge to a free school. Until these things come to pass the mission of the republican party was not accomplished, nor its conflict with its ancient adversary ended. [Applause.]

After the roll call had been finished, Frye called attention to the fact that Utah had not been called, and moved that the omission be rectified.

The Chair said Utah would be called if there was no objection.

Conkling, of New York, rising, was received with applause, and said there was objection, holding, as he did, that the order of the convention had been executed when it had called the roll as prepared by the national committee. There was a contest in Utah as in Louisiana, and they were omitted.

The Chair ruled that as the committee's roll had been called a motion to add any other State or Territory was in order.

Frye said it was agreed by the committee that Utah should be put upon that roll, (great applause), and that the secretary of the national committee says the Utah omission was made by mistake. (Wild applause.)

Conkling said if there had been a mistake it should be corrected.

The only special significance of this colloquial incident was the enthusiastic applause which greeted Frye from both galleries and floor.

McCormick, of Arizona, moved the call of the roll of States and Territories for the presentation of credentials and for notice of contests, and that all such papers be referred without statement or debate to the committee on credentials; adopted.

On the call of the roll Alabama and Arkansas gave notice of contest. Henderson, of Iowa, gave notice of contest in ten districts of Illinois (applause from the galleries). Warmouth notified contest in Louisiana. Contests were also notified in Pennsylvania and Utah, the latter by Conkling, of New York, by request.

Logan, of Illinois, moved instructions to the committee on tickets of admission to the Convention to issue 400 tickets daily to the Veteran Association; that justice had been done to the veterans by every other National republican convention, and why should it not be done now and here? (Applause.) There were veteran soldiers supporting each of the presidential candidates, so that there was no particular motive in his motion. He himself had to enter the building this morning without a ticket, because he could not get a ticket from the national committee. He was here and he wanted to see the veterans also admitted, not to

make a noise or to cheer for any man but to look upon the convention which had to nominate the man for whom they would have to vote.

Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, seconded the motion with all his heart; adopted.

Conkling moved that as some of the committee already appointed could not report in time for an evening session to-night, the convention take recess until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Hale, of Maine, concurred in the uselessness of an evening session, and in Conkling's motion, which was adopted. So recess was taken at 3 p.m. until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Richard McCormick, of Arizona—I ask for the reading of the resolution that I sent to the committee a while ago.

The secretary read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a roll of States and Territories be called for the presentation of credentials and for the notice of contest. All such papers shall be referred without statement or debate to the committee on credentials.

Mr. McCormick—I move the adoption of the resolution. It was adopted.

When Utah was called, Senator Conkling rose and said: Being requested to do so by the republicans of Utah, I beg to present the protest and the papers constituting that protest from that Territory.

The Chairman—That completes the call of States and Territories. What is the further pleasure of the convention?

After the adjournment of the convention, the committee on credentials met and organized. Green B. Baum, of Illinois, was nominated for chairman of the committee, Tracy, of New York, and Wm. E. Chandler, nominated Omer B. Conger, of Michigan. Congressman Conger was chosen by a large majority. The anti-third term men point to this as a significant vote, but the other side deny it is indicative of the relative strength.

The committee then took recess until 5 o'clock, and is now in session at the Sherman House.

The committee on resolutions elected as its chairman Hon. Edward Pierrepont, after which they heard an address from a delegate from the Woman's Suffrage Association now in session here.

The organization of standing committees to-day, indicate clearly that Blaine's friends have control of that on credentials, and that the Blaine and Sherman men will control the rules and order of business. This is another heavy blow to Grant's prospects. His managers, however, are struggling to hold their forces together, their plan being to endeavor to tire out Blaine's adherents, in the hope of causing them to break in such a manner as to give the Grant men power to control the nomination of a compromise candidate. But as Blaine's friends are by far the most earnest and enthusiastic of all the factions here, the Grant tail is not likely to succeed in wagging the Blaine dog.

Pixley, as chairman of the consolidated Pacific Coast delegation, is taking an active part in the proceedings, and the committee on credentials have accepted his invitation to meet in the spacious California headquarters.

12.30.—The committee on credentials has made a little progress, but is still with the Illinois case.

The committee on resolutions has from 35 to 40 resolutions on its hands which have been referred for report to-morrow morning to a sub-committee consisting of Edwards Pierrepont, Emory Storrs, Chicago, D. O. Payne, California, Wm. Walter Phelps, New Jersey, and C. W. Clark, of Mississippi. It is admitted that there will be a minority report of the committee on credentials, and that the question of the contesting delegates will come early before the convention to-morrow morning.

At General Sherman's headquarters to-night the following estimates are made of the first ballot after the unit rule was abrogated: Grant, 297; Blaine, 276; Sherman, 138. The name of Garfield has been quite frequently mentioned to-night as a possible compromise.

The following were appointed on the committee on credentials: California, Geo. T. Clark; Colorado, C. Haymond; Nevada, M. Foley; Arizona, R. C. McCormick; Dakota, Porter Warner; Idaho, J. L. Shoup; Montana, Henry M. Blake; New Mexico, Wm. Breeden; Washington Territory, T. L. Miner; Wyoming, W. A. Carter.

On permanent organization Call-

fornia, John Mansfield; Colorado, John Elliott; Nevada, E. Stoddard; Arizona, —; Idaho, J. L. Shoup; Montana, R. E. Fouke; New Mexico, Wm. Breeden; Washington Territory, T. L. Miner; Wyoming, W. A. Carter.

On rules and order of business: California, E. A. Davis; Colorado, M. M. Menier; Nevada, W. W. Shoup; Montana, Henry N. Blake; New Mexico, Wm. L. Ryerson; Washington Territory, Thos. H. Brent; Wyoming, M. C. Brown.

The following were appointed on the committee of resolutions from the coast: California, D. S. Payne; Nevada, F. S. Edwards; Oregon, H. W. Scott; Arizona, J. S. Vosberg; Dakota, C. L. McLevy; Idaho, J. W. Brown; Montana, R. E. Fisk; New Mexico, Wm. L. Ryerson; Washington Territory, Thos. H. Brent; Wyoming, M. C. Brown.

At 11 o'clock to-night the situation is as follows: The committee on credentials is still in session, and promises to hold an all night session. They have thus far decided only one case, which was that of Rapier (anti-Grant) from the Fourth Alabama district. It was decided by a vote of 31 to 12 to report in favor of admitting Rapier. This was the only test vote in the committee, except that upon which Conger was made chairman, being 29 to 11. The committee briefly considered the cases of Smith and Warner, of Alabama (contested), but they were passed for the time, and the Illinois case was taken up; Kirkhaws presenting it. This case will probably occupy the greater part of the session.

The committee on permanent organization agreed on the following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries: Vice-Presidents, California, Lieutenant Governor Mansfield; Colorado, Lafayette Head; Nevada, C. C. Stevenson; Oregon, O. P. Tompkins; Arizona, —; Dakota, —; Idaho, John L. Shule; Montana, R. E. Fisk; New Mexico, —; Utah, Presley Denny; Washington, T. H. Brutz; Wyoming, W. A. Carter.

Secretaries, California, John H. Roberts; Colorado, Geo. F. Clark; Illinois, George M. Brinkerhoff; Nevada, J. G. Meiggs; Oregon, D. C. Ireland; Arizona, —; Dakota, —; Idaho, J. W. Brown; Montana, H. N. Blake; New Mexico, —; Utah, V. M. C. Silva; Washington, J. T. Miner; Wyoming, M. C. Brown.

The first vote in the committee on credentials to-night, taken in the case of Rapier, contestant from the fourth district of Alabama, was a fair test of the relative strength of Grant and anti-Grant in said committee, and showed 31 anti-Grant to 12 Grant. All the Pacific States and Territories, including Dakota and Utah, voted with the majority, Colorado with the minority.

Rumor says the canvass of the credentials committee shows that it stands 29 for admitting most of the anti-Grant credentials from Illinois.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The interest felt among the republicans at the Capital in the proceedings at Chicago was very intense to-day. Senator Conkling's imperious remarks to the New York delegates at their meeting yesterday and his announcement that he will assist the vote of New York as a unit caused much comment. The agreement of yesterday between the friends and opponents of Grant, relative to the temporary organization of the convention, is not regarded as an ending of hostilities, but simply as a lull in the storm, which will probably break out afresh and with increased fury when the instructed delegations from New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois cast their votes. The Blaine men here regard with suspicion the selection by Grant men of Senator Hoar for temporary chairman of the convention, for Hoar is not friendly to Blaine, but on the whole they profess to be extremely well satisfied with the outlook for to-morrow, and predict Blaine's nomination on the third or fourth ballot.

The river and harbor appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day without any change in the Pacific Coast items heretofore reported.

In the House, Representative Davis, at the instance of the Bunker Hill Association of California, has to-day procured an order from the Secretary of War directing that a Federal salute be fired on the 17th inst., from all forts in San Francisco harbor.

The Senate confirmed Horace Maynard, Postmaster General.

DENVER, 2.—The Tribune's Santa Fe special says: A special from Los Vegas says that M. A. Otero, President of the New Mexico and Southern Railroad, has received what is considered reliable information that

the Navajoes and Utes had a grand pow-wow near Tierra Armillo, New Mexico, and it is understood the result of the counsel was to make war in common against the whites. If true, this is very important information and troops should be sent at once to near the Navajoe reservation and the Ute country although Colonel Buell with four companies of Fifteenth Cavalry and some other troops are now marching to Fort Wingate, which is almost in the centre of the Navajoe reservation. Still his force is entirely too small to prevent an outbreak. The Navajoes are rich in horses, cattle and sheep, and could place at least 600 men in the field.

LOS PINOS, 2.—Gen. McKenzie and command have just arrived. The Indians are quiet, as Chief Ouray has assured them the troops are here to protect all parties.

The rush to the Gunnison country continues and it is reported as on the increase. Congress should pass the Ute bill at once. Chief Ouray has worked hard to perform his part, and has succeeded in harmonizing the discordant elements which existed on his return from Washington. He assured the Utes that the bill would become a law at an early date.

LITTLE ROCK, 2.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon, President, Hon. Parker C. Ewan. Six ballots were had for governor. Two hundred and twenty delegates present: The last stood: Churchill 101, Miller 61, Wilson 45, Grace 1, Smithee 4, Duffie 2. Eishbacks was withdrawn by his request before the last ballot. The convention, by a majority of 35, adjourned until 9 a.m. to-morrow.

BOSTON, 2.—The jury in the case of Charles Demond, ex-treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, charged with embezzling \$50,000 of the funds of the society, disagreed this morning and were discharged. A second trial will take place.

NORFOLK, 2.—A colored seaman belonging to the schooner *Mignonette*, killed the captain and cook, and seriously wounded the mate. He then took the boat and escaped to shore; He is supposed to be hiding in the swamps.

CHICAGO, 3.—The committee on rules at its session last night adopted the rules of the Cincinnati convention of 1876 with three exceptions, one of them important.

First.—The order has been charged.

Second.—A section has been added to rule eight, which will do away with the unit rule, allowing individual delegates to vote as they please. It now reads as follows:

Rule 8.—In the record of the votes by states, the vote of each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the chairman, and in case the votes of any state, territory or the District of Columbia shall be divided, the chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate, or for or against any proposition, but it excepted is taken by any delegate to the correctness of such announcement by the chairman of his delegation, the president of the convention shall direct a roll of the members of such delegation to be called, and the result recorded in accordance with the votes individually given.

Third, In the National Convention the territories and the District of Columbia are not allowed representation.

At 4 o'clock this morning the committee on credentials, after hearing the arguments of Colonel R. G. Ingersoll and Emory Storrs on the Illinois case adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning without deciding it.

During the early morning hours a vote was taken on the contested Alabama cases of Smith and Warren (anti-Grant) and the committee by a vote of 31 to 13, three not voting, decided to report in favor of admitting both contestants.

The demoralization of the Grant men is generally conceded this morning, but they still think they can beat Blaine by going in a body to some dark horse. At present their tendency appears to be to Edmunds. But this would tend to send the Sherman and Washburne men to Blaine, and is fraught with peril to Conkling and his forces. Certainly the Blaine men have won all the points in issue thus far in the preliminary proceedings and they continue very confident.

The credentials committee of the convention, to-day, are still in session, having just met to hear a report on the Illinois contest from a sub-committee, to whom it was referred at 4 this morning, consisting of Chandler, of New Hampshire,

Strout, of Maine, Bateman, of Ohio, Tracy, of New York, Clayton, of Arkansas.

The Pacific Coast delegation yesterday afternoon adopted a resolution to be presented to the committee on resolutions, containing the following points. The right to regulate intercourse between the people of the United States and all foreign nations rests with the general government, and must of necessity be controlled by the laws of Congress and international treaties, and while it is the duty both of the government and its people to respect the rights acquired under existing laws, it is the duty of the government to respect the wishes of its citizens and legislate in their interests. In view of the large and increasing Chinese immigration now impending, the Pacific Coast, recognizing the danger of their ruinous constitution with our industrial classes, fearing its undue increase and serious results likely to arise therefrom, and because the Chinese will not become citizens and cannot perform any political and public duties incident to citizenship because they cannot assimilate themselves and become homeogenous with our people,

Resolved, In the judgment of this Convention the International treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the Government of China should be so amended or modified that further Chinese immigration, except for the purposes of commerce, travel and education, should be restricted; the existing commission to the Chinese Government should be urged to speedy and decisive action to regulate and restrict the inflow of Asiatic people to our country, and Congress ought without delay, and as a matter of national importance and urgent necessity, to cause to be passed laws to restrict Chinese immigration.

When this resolution was introduced in the full committee by Mr. Payne, there was considerable discussion. Mr. Payne insisted that the Pacific coast people must have this plank or there would be serious peril to the party success there.

The Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Illinois members opposed the resolution, but it was finally referred to a sub-committee, to be raised subsequently, with instructions to put in a plank that will be agreeable to the voters of the far western states.

At half-past 11, not more than half the delegates of the National Republican Convention were in their seats. The galleries were three-quarters filled. The New York delegation just then entered with Conkling at the head, who was received with considerable applause in the galleries.

At 11.30, the galleries and floor were filling up rapidly, and the scene in the hall is very impressive.

Hoar called the convention to order at 11.45, and requested all others than members of the convention to withdraw from that part of the hall assigned to the delegates, and directed the sergeant-at-arms to enforce the request. The aisles were cleared after some delay. Rev. F. A. Noble, of the Union Park, Colorado Congregational Church; Chicago, offered prayer.

Conkling inquired whether the committee on contested seats was ready to report.

The Chair replied that he was told the committee was not ready, nor likely to be for several hours, perhaps not before 4 p.m.

Conkling, rising again, was received with marked demonstrations of applause in the galleries. He said he also understood that no report could be had from the credentials committee until late this p.m.

Of course no business could properly be done until that report should be received and the membership of the convention should be established. Therefore he moved a recess until 6 to-night.

Hale asked Conkling to give way for a moment, but he declined. Hale made the point of order that the motion to take a recess was debatable.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Hale rose to oppose the motion and was received with marked applause, renewed when he urged that the understanding yesterday was that the convention should this morning proceed to work. He argued that there was business which the convention could do in advance of the credential report. He cited the convention of '76 to show that it did much business in advance of the report on contested seats, which then, as now, had much hard work to do, and was very late with its