

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 4.—Among the spectators in the front platform is Queen Victoria's youngest son, Prince Leopold, accompanied by his friends, H. Collins, Esq., C. B. Hou, H. York and Col. McNeil, of England. The Princess is at the Grand Pacific with her suit, but too wearied to visit the convention this morning.

Conkling rose to offer a resolution, and hoped there would be no objection to it; if there should be any objection, he should ask the roll to be called:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and that no man should hold his seat here who is not ready so to agree. [Applause.]

Hale, of Maine, said they were unable to hear the resolution in his neighborhood, and called for its reading again, and it was so read. Hale said he supposed that a republican convention did not need to be instructed; that its first duty, after naming the candidate, was to proceed to elect him over the democratic candidate. [Applause.] They all had there preferences, and were ardent with expression and urgency of their preferences; but he had yet failed to hear, in the busy and exciting contests in which they had been engaged for the last week, any expression on the part of any delegates to the convention, whoever they might be, for a dissent as to the final determination of the convention. When deliverance was had from all the labor of the convention, he had no doubt that they should all be found hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, marching on to the election of their candidate. (Cheers.) If the candidate of the gentleman from New York were nominated, he (Hale) and his friends would work by night and by day to elect, and in turn they should expect if they nominated their candidate he (Conkling) would work night and day to elect him. (Cheers.)

The chair put the question first vice voce, and there were apparently half a dozen "noes."

The call of States was then ordered by an overwhelming vote. Maine voted unanimously aye, (applause), New York, 70 ayes; Pennsylvania, 58 ayes. Only one delegate being present from South Carolina, cast his single vote, aye; West Virginia cast five votes aye and three no, (hisses), (three absent). ayes, 166, noes 3. So the resolution was adopted.

Conkling said he wanted to offer another resolution, which he would reduce to writing in a moment, as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates who have voted that they will not abide the action of the convention do not deserve to have and have forfeited their votes in this convention. (Subdued applause and hisses.)

Campbell, of West Virginia, said there were three delegates from his State, good and true republicans, who had cast these negative votes. If it had come to this that a delegate could not come here to express his free opinion, he for one was ready to withdraw. He had been a republican editor in Virginia 25 years, who had imbibed his political faith from the lips of Wm. Henry Seward, in New York, and he would never consent in advance to agree to everything a convention might do. He intended, always intended, to carry his own sovereignty under his own hat.

Hale, of West Virginia, who voted aye, defended the right of his colleague to vote as he saw fit (applause), to utter his own sentiments as an individual delegate.

McCormick, of West Virginia, avowed himself one of the three dissenters, not because he did not expect to support the nominee of this convention, for he did intend to do that, no matter who he should be. He was as good a republican as the gentleman from New York, and where the latter made only one speech for the nominee of the last National Republican Convention, he (McCormick) made a hundred. (Great applause and cheers.) He opposed the resolution only because it declared that men are unfit to sit in the convention if they differ from other members of it.

Raymond, of the three dissenting votes, declared their expectation to support the nominee, but they voted no because they thought that this was not the time to adopt such a resolution. Are they to be disfranch-

ised for that reason? (Applause and cries of No, no.) That is the question. We are responsible for our actions to our constituents, and not to this convention. (Great applause.) There never was and never will be a convention which did or can bind my vote on any question. If the resolution was adopted, the convention must purge itself at the close of every vote, and determine how many shall go out. At the close he urged Conkling to withdraw his resolution.

Pixley, of California, moved to lay the resolution on the table. (Applause.)

Conkling demanded the call of the roll. (Hisses long and furious.)

Call of the roll was ordered.

Conkling inquired of the chair whether the three gentlemen from West Virginia did say they would vote for the nominee of this Convention.

The chair said it was not his province to answer the question.

Conkling said he would not press his resolution, and the question was answered in the affirmative, and finally he withdrew the resolution, as he said there seemed to be some doubts. (Applause and hisses.)

The chairman of the credentials committee not being in the house, on motion of Sewell, the committee on rules was ordered to report, with the understanding that no action should be taken until after the report of the committee on credentials had been received and acted upon.

The chair called Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, one of the vice-presidents, temporarily to the chair, who was received with applause. The rules were read by the secretary. The one which forbids any unit rule was read with applause.

Garfield said he did not understand that the rules were now up for discussion, but only for information. The only changes from the rules of 1876 were verbal merely, or effected their rearrangement in more convenient order, except that the committee had added to what was now numbered as Rule 8, a provision clearly and explicitly embodying the uniform precedent of all previous republican conventions as to the manner of taking the vote of States that are divided.

Hoar resumed the chair.

Sharp, of New York, presented the minority report of the committee on rules, signed by the delegates on that committee from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, Illinois and Colorado, recommending the adoption of Rule 8 (being Rule 6 of the convention of 1876), in the same language as in 1876, as follows:

In the record of votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory, or 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.

The minority express the belief that the addition made by the majority of the committee is unwise; that it tends to invite discussion, which might not be otherwise forced upon the convention; that for the protection of the rights of individual members it is unnecessary, and that it gratuitously and in advance casts an imputation on the chairman of the respective delegations.

Conger, of Michigan, presented the committee's report, apologizing for the length of time they had been compelled to detain the convention, and explaining the necessity. In Louisiana the committee recommended the admission of the Warmouth delegation and excluding the Beattie delegation. The committee reports that the Beattie bolt was without adequate cause.

In Alabama they recommended the admission of Rapier, believing the State Convention had no right to override or ignore his selection by his district, because of his failure to accept the condition that he should obey the instructions that the State delegation should vote as a unit for Grant.

In the case of Smith and Warner in Alabama, the facts were substantially the same as in the case of Rapier. They were duly chosen by their respective districts, and the State Convention undertook to revoke their appointment because they failed to accept the unit rule. The committee recommended their admission.

In Illinois the committee recommended the admission of contestants to the seats of sitting members from the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth,

Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Congressional Districts. The committee also report against the contestants in the Second Illinois District, and do not sustain the objections to the four delegates at large in the same State.

They further report in favor of the sitting men from the Ninth and Nineteenth Districts of Pennsylvania and the Third District of West Virginia.

The committee suggests that the final decision of many of these contests depends upon the adoption by the convention of the principle of the Congressional District representation. This the committee hold to be sound. [Applause.] The report cites J. D. Cameron's support of the right of individual district representation at the convention of 1876 under precisely similar circumstances, and a similar call for the National Convention. They cite the form of call of Convention in 1858, as evidence that it was the purpose of the republican party to establish the principle of district representation. This was sustained also by all precedents in the party down to date. In no case has fair action of a district, in selecting its representatives, been overruled or changed by any State or National Convention. [Applause.] The committee does not believe that this right of Congressional District representation should now be invaded for the first time by the action of a National Convention. If a state convention can by a bare majority override the will of the people fairly expressed in the selection of district delegates, it might as well appoint at once all delegates. The nominations made through such representation were not likely to be ratified by the people. It was the duty of the committee to disapprove most emphatically all attempts to overrule the high moral customs of the party. [Applause.]

The committee sustain the sitting delegation from Utah as regularly and fairly chosen.

Conger handed in the corrected list of members of the convention as reported by his committee. He then moved that the convention proceed to consider the Louisiana case.

Cessna moved to adopt all the report on which the committee had agreed, and then proceed to separate consideration of the disputed issues involving the contests in Alabama, Illinois, West Virginia and Utah.

Logan inquired how it happened that there was any report as to the four delegations at large from the State of Illinois. It was the first time that he had heard of the right to their seats being questioned.

Conger replied that the petitions against the right of the four delegates at large had been presented to the convention and referred to the committee, and it was necessary for the committee to notice the subject in the report.

Logan indignantly protested against his right to a seat being called in question and complained of the treatment which he and many who had led the arms of the nation to victory had received. (Cheers for Grant.)

A Kansas delegate objected to the inclusion of Kansas in the list of undisputed questions.

Cessna modified his motion so as to give separate action on the Kansas case.

Sharpe, of New York, moved to amend the pending motion so as to strike from the majority report so much of it as relates to the Illinois delegates at large. (Applause.)

Logan asked why distinction had been made as to the four delegates at large between the State of Illinois and other States.

Cessna, of Pennsylvania, member of the committee, said the reason was that objections had been made to the four delegates at large from Illinois, and none to those from any other State.

Conger having accepted Cessna's amendment, the convention adopted it without objection.

The question was then on Sharpe's motion, but the Chair ruled that it was out of order.

Conkling argued as a point in order that the committee's report being before the House, Sharpe's motion to amend was in order.

The Chair modified his ruling and admitted Sharpe's motion.

Haywood, of California, pointed out that if Sharpe's motion should prevail, it will leave the seats of the Illinois delegates contested, while the committee proposed to put their title beyond question or dispute in history. He never in his long experience knew of any man to object to unanimous judgment in his own favor. [Applause.] The gentleman

(Logan) had seemed to think that the report of this committee had insulted the State of Illinois. His reply to that was that the citizen of Illinois was too apt to confound himself with the State of Illinois. [Loud laughter and cheers, half the audience rising and shouting.] It had been stated in the papers presented, that at the Springfield Convention it was hard to tell whether it was the State of Illinois or John A. Logan that had held that convention. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Logan declared that he could not be affected in the slightest degree by the cuts of the gentleman from the golden shores of California picked up in the slums and sloughs of Chicago. (Applause.) The insinuation he (Logan) confounded himself with the State of Illinois. (Applause.)

Logan proceeded at length to explain and defend his action in the Springfield convention, being frequently interrupted by applause. He declared that the charges and insinuations aimed at him had come from those who sought to but could not make them good. The crime against him was that certain newspapers could not write him down, could not count him out, could not destroy his republicanism. He defied the men who undertook to assail him, and was ready to meet them anywhere.

Haywood denied that he had made any attack on Logan. If he had referred to anything known in the slums of Chicago, he (Haywood) knew nothing about it. Neither Logan nor any other man, no matter how much covered with military or civil honors, should stand here and put words in his mouth that he never uttered. The remark about the gentleman confounding himself with the State of Illinois, was not original with him (Haywood) but was a quotation from the papers presented to the committee. However, the gentleman almost convinced him that the remark was a correct one. (Laughter and applause.)

Cessna then moved the adoption of so much of the committee's report as had been designated undisputed; agreed to.

The Alabama case was then taken up. Clayton, of Arkansas, moved to substitute the minority for the majority report in this part of it.

Bruce, of Mississippi, moved a recess until 7 p.m.; agreed to at 4.20.

The convention at 2.15 a.m. adjourned until 11 a.m.

CHICAGO, 4.—Judge Hoar took his chair at precisely seven o'clock, but not more than 50 delegates were in their seats.

At 7.30 the convention was nearly full. The entry of Garfield and Conkling was the occasion for the usual greeting from the galleries. Five minutes later the Chair called the convention to order.

Conger moved that the delegates from Louisiana who have been admitted by order of the convention be notified of their right to take their seats.

The Chair stated the question before the convention was the contest in Alabama.

Conkling suggested that a proposition be made so as to divide whatever time should be allowed, equally between the two sides of the question.

Conkling further suggested 20 minutes to each side.

A motion having been reduced to writing in the form of a resolution, it was adopted unanimously. (Applause.)

The Chair stated the question was upon Clayton's motion to substitute the minority for the majority recommendation in the Alabama case.

Bateman, of Ohio, supported the majority report in some forcible remarks, in which he characterized the State Convention's attempt to usurp the free right of Delegate Rapier to act in his representative capacity as he should see fit, as a most offensive assertion of arbitrary dictation. Rapier treated it with the contempt it deserved. (Applause.)

Farr, of Michigan, said Michigan believed in the right of district representation. Her delegates would sustain that principle and sustain Rapier in his right to vote for his district, just as they insist that the speaker should vote for Michigan because he was elected by Michigan. (Applause.)

Parsons, of Alabama, declared himself a Grant republican, but would sustain the principle of district representation.

The time for debate having expired, the question was stated upon Clayton's motion to strike out and insert.

Boutwell moved the following: *Resolved*, That all the cases of

contested seats be decided by adopting the usage of each State, and that in every State where the uniform usage has been to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention by the State convention, that usage shall be deemed binding, and the same shall be true in respect of delegates sent by the district convention where that has been the usage.

Conger made a point of order, that Boutwell's resolution was not in order because not germane to the pending question.

The Chair sustained the point. (Vociferous cries of "Question, question.")

The question was put viva voce and decided overwhelmingly in the negative. A division being demanded, the roll of States was called, resulting yeas 306, nays 449. So the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report in the Alabama contests was rejected. The announcement elicited a tumult of applause. When Kentucky was called, the chairman announced its full vote in the affirmative, but the four protestants of yesterday rose and demanded to be counted in the negative, and it was so ordered. (Applause.)

The majority report so far, as relates to Alabama was then adopted. Quarles, of Wisconsin, ordered a resolution limiting the debate in the Illinois contests to one hour to be equally divided between the two sides.

Boutwell moved to amend by substituting the resolution which he offered a few minutes before.

Conger raised the point that Boutwell's amendment was not germane to the pending question which was one as to the proposed limitation of debate and was out of order, also because it related to all the unsettled contests included in the committee's report, while the pending question related solely to the report of the committee in the Illinois case. The chair sustained the point of order.

Boutwell at some length defended his proposition under cover of opposition to the proposition for the limitation of debate. He cited the case of Louisiana, in which the delegates admitted were the appointees of the State Convention and not of the congressional districts.

Conger replying, said that in the case of Louisiana, there was no question whatever raised before the committee as to district representation. Louisiana had traveled all the way to Massachusetts to find somebody to say something about it. (Laughter and applause.) He had no objection to just as much debate as the gentleman thought advisable. The more the report of the majority should be discussed the better it would stand before the convention and the country. (Applause.)

Logan urged the greatest allowance of time to the discussion of the Illinois case and made another reference to the old soldier Grant, which drew out a great burst of applause from the galleries, and considerable waving of handkerchiefs on the floor. If, said Logan, you can beat the old soldier, all right; you beat the man who has been recognized by every civilized nation of the world. But do not by tactics, drive Illinois down to prevent the old soldier from having his share of votes. (Cheers.) Logan said he was informed that the California delegates were not awarded their credentials until they had taken the pledge to support the candidate for whom the State convention instructed them to vote. He asked the California delegations to say what the fact was.

In a moment there was silence followed by derisive laughter, under the supposition that the Californians could not deny the accusation. Finally, Pixley, of California, got up on his chair and said the question could not be answered in a single word, but he would be most happy to respond if he could be allowed a little time in which to do so. California selected her delegates to this convention by the vote of each district represented here, that their appointment had been confirmed by the State convention, and that (in order that there should be no mistake about it) that the State Convention had then, with perfect unanimity instructed the delegates to vote first, last and all the time for the distinguished Senator from Maine.

This gave opportunity for the most remarkable scene of excitement witnessed in the hall since the convention opened. Three-fourths of the immense throng in the galleries and on the floor outside of the place allotted to delegates, and fully one-half of these delegates themselves, sprang to their feet