

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

UTICA, N. Y., 25.—At 12.30 p.m. Senator Conkling entered the hall in which the Republican State Convention was held, and was received with long and continued applause. He took a seat near the front at the left of the main aisle. Immediately afterwards General Arthur called the Convention to order. E. M. Johnson, Secretary of the State committee, began calling the roll, and the moment Albany County was called, Senator Forster moved the credentials of W. H. Stingerland and his twelve associates, and the petition of Hamilton Harris and twelve associates be referred to the committee on contested seats, when appointed. General N. M. Curtis, of St. Lawrence, seconded the motion. Charles R. Spencer, of New York, raised a point of order, that no business could be done, the Convention not having been organized. The chair decided the point well taken. Mr. Forster appealed from the decision of the chair and called for yeas and noes. (Laughter.)

Lieutenant Governor Hoskins moved to lay the appeal on the table; carried with only a few votes in the negative.

Roll call was then continued. Forster appealing from the decision of the chair and asked for a sense of the convention.

Spencer again raised a point that all debate was out of order till the organization was perfected, and the chair again decided the point well taken.

Forster proceeded to speak, but the chair decided he could not speak in order except by unanimous consent. Forster asked for unanimous consent [objection all over the house]. Forster insisted the convention had the right to determine what should be the rule of the convention.

Woodford moved that everybody have the freest right to say whatever he choose in this convention, the minority to have the fullest right of discussion, and nothing to be done or attempted which would interfere with republican victory in New York next fall. [Great applause.]

Senator Woodin insisted the proper time to discuss these questions of regularity of delegates was when the committee on contested seats had made its report.

Roll call proceeded until the second district of Kings was called up, when James Reeves said he did not know how the delegates whose names were read got on the list, but he had the only credential in this city to-day for the second district of Kings County.

The Chair said the Secretary had the credentials of the delegates on the list and the names had been put on the roll after the credentials had been passed upon by the State committee and by its order.

Jacob Worth said it was at his request in the State committee that the delegates appearing on the regular list were placed there. The committee had evidence that the convention which nominated contestants was not regularly called and not regularly held. [Cries of "shame," hisses, applause.]

Reeves said the original call authorized him and no other to call the convention to order.

Gen. Woodford raised a point of order that the matter should be referred to the committee on credentials. He never heard the list of the secretary questioned as made by order of the State committee, except before the committee on contested seats. The Chair decided the point well taken.

James Johnson, of Brooklyn, rose and flourishing his cane, denounced Jake Worth as a traitor to his party, saying he killed the republican nominee last fall and worked with the democrats. At this point he was interrupted with hisses and cries of "Shame." He continued to speak, however, amid great confusion.

Alderman Ray, of Brooklyn, requested that all delegates from Kings County should be called by the secretary.

The Chair—If the delegates do not preserve order, we shall be compelled to eject them.

After much confusion and cries of "Put him out," "Sit down," etc., order was restored and the roll call proceeded.

When Oneida was called, ex-Senator Lowrey presented the credentials of the contesting delegation, saying the credentials had been given by the only convention the First Oneida district regularly held to elect delegates to the State Convention. He had tried to present

them to the State committee, but was told he must present them at the organization of the convention.

Forster moved that the roll be corrected and the names upon Mr. Lowrey's credentials be substituted for those now on the roll. The Chair decided the motion not in order and ordered the contesting paper referred to the committee on credentials when appointed.

W. J. Clark presented the credentials of the contesting delegation from the Second District of Oneida, which were also referred to the committee. When the roll call was completed, Forster moved the right to vote of the persons placed on call in Albany, Kings and Oneida Counties be suspended till the report from the committee on contested seats.

Worth moved to lay the motion on the table; referred.

Stephen B. French, of New York, nominated for temporary chairman Charles E. Smith, of Albany. The nomination was made unanimous. As Smith was conducted to the chair, he was received with great applause. His allusion in his speech to Grant at Appomattox Court House was received with great applause, as a handsome banner with Grant's portrait was unfurled in front of the stage. Other points in the speech were also enthusiastically applauded.

Gen. N. M. Curtis offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the delegates of the several congressional districts be requested to report the names of two delegates to represent such district in the National Republican Convention, in accordance with the call for such convention and according to the usage heretofore practiced in republican conventions in this State.

Gen. Arthur offered the following as a substitute:

*Resolved*, That the delegates from each congressional district be requested to report for the action of the convention the names of two delegates and two alternates to the National Convention, and that a committee of one from each judicial district be appointed by the chair to report for the action of the convention the names of four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Convention.

Committees on credentials, resolutions, delegates, etc., were appointed.

Kings County objected to Mr. Worth being a member of the credentials committee, and a delegate suggested the substitution of Senator Conkling. [Applause and hisses.] The Chair then appointed a substitute for Worth and recess was taken.

When the Convention reassembled, Chas. E. Smith was made permanent Chairman, who expressed thanks for the honor conferred.

The committee on credentials reported that the sitting delegates from the First Assembly District, Oneida county, headed by Hon. Roscoe Conkling, are regular delegates and entitled to seats. The report of the committee on resolutions was called for and presented by E. W. Stoughton, and took the stage and read as follows:

The republicans of the State of New York assembled to appoint delegates to represent them in the National Convention, reaffirm the principles and patriotic purposes of the republican party heretofore declared and faithfully acted upon, and equally impressed with the responsibility now devolved upon them, declare the safety of the nation is again imperilled by the unlawful efforts of the democratic party to overawe and subvert State government as represented by the conduct of its leaders in Maine and in several Southern States, thereby intending to secure control of the General Government by deeds of violence and fraud, and in defiance of carefully constituted judicial authorities. In the presence of these frauds and threatening danger, it is the duty of the republican party to use its united strength to meet and prevent them, and to this end, mindful of their great responsibility in the coming Presidential contest and of the fact that it must be determined by the electoral vote of their State, hereby solemnly pledge to the republicans of other States their ability to cast it for U. S. Grant. We declare that we repose absolute trust in him for his honesty and fidelity to duty, his serene judgment and solid intelligence, his varied experiences and for the uniform success that has ever attended his efforts in securing the integrity, perpetuity, grandeur and prosperity of our common country. For these reasons and because we are satisfied in the nation, North and South, de-

cided by a great candidate deserving of its confidence, we present him as entitled to the suffrages of every patriotic citizen. We also declare that the objection to a third presidential term applied only to a third consecutive term, is utterly inapplicable to the re-election of General Grant who is and has been a private citizen, absent from his country, destitute of all presidential or official influence or patronage, and whose election must be by the free choice of the people, unaided by those influences which alone give force, if any there be to that objection; therefore

*Resolved*, That the republicans of New York believe the nomination of U. S. Grant as presidential candidate of urgent importance, and the delegates this day assembled are called upon and instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination.

Stoughton, on reading, stumbled at the words "unaided by these influences," and a delegate shouted "hurrah for Blaine," when long and continued cheering followed.

Stoughton said: "Now; I shall repeat this without making any fuss."

A delegate—"That's enough for Grant."

Stoughton—"I read for the instruction of the convention and not for my own pleasure."

At the close of the reading there were long continued applause and hisses.

Forster amended that portion of the resolution pledging the State to Grant by substituting the name of James G. Blaine. [Applause, long continued.] That portion of the resolution referring to the third term he moved to strike out.

A delegate moved to strike out the name of Blaine and leave the delegation unpledged.

Forster accepted the amendment. The question was put on Forster's amendment.

Conkling rose and was greeted with prolonged applause and cries of "platform," but he kept his place on the floor and addressed the Convention. At the conclusion of his speech the question was taken by yeas and nays on Forster's motion to amend the resolution by declaring in favor of the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be, and resulted in the negative, yeas 180, nays 217. The resolutions were then adopted.

A delegate moved that in case Grant is nominated at Chicago, the delegation to be instructed to vote as a unit for James G. Blaine.

Conkling moved to lay the motion on the table; carried.

Congressional districts were then called upon to name the delegates to Chicago, presidential electors and members of the State committee.

MONTPELIER, Vt., 25.—The Republican Convention was called to order by Geo. W. Granby, chairman of the State committee, at Trinity Hall, at 11 a. m. The roll call showed a very full attendance. Gen. W. W. Grout was elected president of the convention. Gen. Grout made a brief speech denouncing fraud, intimidation and corruption, and demanded as the motto of the party, "Purity of the ballot box;" also an unimpaired vote, honestly counted and true returns. He then mentioned various presidential candidates, Grant, Sherman and Blaine, at whose names there was hearty applause. The last was Edmunds, the mention of whose name caused prolonged applause.

A resolution was adopted that the republicans of Vermont present to the republicans of the country George F. Edmunds as a suitable person to be made a candidate of the republican party for the presidency.

John Gregory Smith, Frederick Billings and J. W. Stewart were chosen delegates to the republican national convention.

Resolutions were adopted unanimously in substance as follows: That to the republican party belongs the credit of successfully carrying the nation through the civil war, the payment of \$800,000,000 public debt; resumption and economic government administration; that the tendencies to anarchy as evinced by efforts to pervert the will of the people in Maine by terrorism and ballot-box frauds should be vigorously resisted and the republican party sustained as a barrier to the success of such schemes; that while no ill feeling was cherished toward the South, they should be expected to render obedience to law, maintenance of order, equality of rights and acceptance of a fair rule of the majority in election; commending the administration of President

Hayes for its general excellence, welcoming efforts in the direction of elevating the standard of official and personal character in public servants, and presenting George F. Edmunds as an eminently suitable person for the next presidential candidate.

Luke P. Pollard's resolution making all delegates electable by State convention was adopted. Adjourned.

The delegates were uninstructed. The convention was for Edmunds first, last and all the time.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—This forenoon, W. T. Coleman had a long conference with Mayor Kallach. What passed between them is yet unknown. Subsequently Kallach, and Ward, president of the Workingmen, held a meeting, which was also private. This afternoon, Ward, Kallach and a number of representative men of the Workingmen held a meeting at the headquarters of the party on Market Street, Kearney presiding. Resolutions prepared by party leaders were presented. The preamble recited the action of the Board of Health declaring Chinatown a nuisance, and the resolutions pledged every exertion to preserve quiet and good order and to render any assistance in their power to the Board in carrying out the work. They advised the cessation of street processions, in view of the encouragement afforded by action of the Board referred to. A report is said to have been received to the effect that the police and certain other parties were holding secret meetings to concert violent measures to resist the enforcement of the law against the Chinese. Fear was expressed that some rash counsels might prevail which before resulted in the attempted assassination of the Mayor. The following are some of the resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we deprecate and denounce any lawless attempt from any source whatever, and declare ourselves unhesitatingly and unreservedly in favor of peaceful process as the surest and speediest solution of all our difficulties.

*Resolved*, That while we discountenance all lawlessness and warn our friends among the Workingmen against it, yet we wish it understood and give deliberate notice, that on the perpetration of any outrage upon any of our friends or leaders, or the employment of any police or other force to interfere with peaceful operations of law in the abatement of the Chinese nuisance, or any accession to the infamous demands of the craven Chinese consul, Mr. Bee, for foreign military interference, we are ready to assert and maintain our rights, avenge our friends, and visit upon the low designing minions of power, backed up though they may be by cowardly capitalists and corporations, punishment so swift and terrible that the reader of history will shudder at the record. We have kept peace, we intend to keep peace; but we are not to be trifled with. The law must be obeyed; the Chinese must go. We know our rights, and knowing dare maintain them.

Mayor Kallach spoke to the resolutions, saying in substance that they embodied his views. He stated that Col. Bee, Lloyd Tevis and others met at the Palace Hotel last night; when Bee made a more foolish speech than ever Kearney did. He continued, "I said to one of those men to-day that if I had a thousand lives I would guarantee them and the lives of my children also, that the workingmen would not be the first to break the peace. What they want is work and their rights. They are willing to wait for a peaceable solution. I know there is a good deal of excited feeling in this city, we are not excited, however. The alarm is among capitalists and people who do not understand us. It however behooves every workingman to be careful in his speech, his conduct and example. It is a bad thing to have trouble in a large city. Like this. There is none of us who would not rue the day when the catastrophe was brought on in San Francisco. I hope there will be no inflammatory speeches." In conclusion, the Mayor said: "In these resolutions everything is conservative and peace-keeping. I think we are doing well. I gave the men who marched in the procession god-speed, and told them to cry aloud until their cries were heeded, but I do advise, under existing circumstances, and in view of the excited public feeling, that there be a cessation of marching for a few days. The continuance of processions may interfere with the plans for providing work for the unemployed."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce having made some enquiries, have decided to raise funds sufficient to employ several hundred men on the sea wall, park, or some other public work, at \$1 a day. It is believed that 500 to 1,000 men will accept work at that rate of wages.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The official reports called for by Horace Davis' resolution, which the House of Representatives adopted yesterday will make a striking exhibit of the fact so frequently denied that slavery of the lowest kind is universally prevalent in China. They will also show, upon the authority of a written decision announced by the supreme court of Hong Kong, that there are from ten to twenty thousand domestic slaves on the British soil of that city, and that upon an intimation by the Judge that this slavery must be abolished, about one thousand Chinese merchants of the highest class united in a memorial arguing that domestic slavery is so interwoven with the structure of Chinese society that they cannot do without it.

Davis and Pacheco to-day presented resolutions of the California legislatures favoring the free admission of steam plows for five years.

The recommendation of the public land commission for the adjudication of Mexican private land claims except in California are literal transcripts of Senator Edmund's bill, the provisions of which have heretofore been described. The commission's bill also provides for conferring upon bona fide assignees, and whose titles are rejected or whose tracts are excluded by survey, a preference right to the purchase of such lands at \$1.25 per acre to the extent of their possession, and according to the lines of their original purchases. The commissioners make no recommendation as to the price per acre, to be paid to the government for patents to mineral lands, but leaves the price as well as maximum acre of mining claims to be determined by Congress. It is required that proof shall be made of the expenditure of \$500 in labor or improvements on the claim by the claimant or his granters before a patent can be obtained, and the application must be made within one year of the approval by the United States Surveyor General of the survey. All the surveys are to be made by the United States authorities under minutely specified, but comparatively simple provisions.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: Some of Secretary Sherman's friends held an informal meeting here last night to talk over the situation. Most of the republican members of Congress from Ohio were present. The meeting was without specific result, being held merely for an interchange of opinion. The Grant men in Washington are cheered by the news from New York, although the Grant sentiment is not quite so unanimous as they could wish. They claim, however, it means Grant's nomination at Chicago, and that nothing can prevent it. They affirm that Illinois will follow the example of New York and Pennsylvania, which will give him 160 votes, with some 35 States to hear from. They argue that the Grant boom will be above par henceforward and that all the kicking up on the trace by the anti-third term republicans will be useless.

On the other hand at the Blaine headquarters there are signs of discouragement and his friends ask a suspension of judgment until New England and the great northwest is heard from.

At the Sherman headquarters his friends are busy and cheerful as usual, making little noise but doing a good deal of quiet work. The Sherman men here are not making a war on Grant vigorously as the Blaine men who seem to be in a very comfortable mood. The Grant men profess to have definite information from Illinois to the effect that this great State will certainly wheel into line and send a solid Grant delegation. They argue that the moral effect will be immense and bring numbers of smaller and weaker States into line. This is their view of it.

NEW YORK, 26.—The *Herald* says: The Conkling star is still in the ascendant, though it shines with faded lustre. The machine had a narrow escape from defeat and had the contesting delegates been admitted, the resolution committing the convention to Grant would have been lost. Had a fair expression of real preferences been had, Blaine's supporters would have had a majority, but five-sixths of the delegates remain to be chosen, and New York and Pennsylvania are the only States where there's a powerful and skillfully handled machine, and