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AMERICAN.

The Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, 5.—Parks, of California, then made a report as to the

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES FOR FUTURE CONVENTIONS.

It directs that each State shall be entitled to four delegates, with two additional delegates for each member of Congress at large (if any); that each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates, and that each congressional district shall be entitled to two delegates.

Mr. Bishops, of Massachusetts—Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the minority of the committee on rules and order of business, consisting of delegates from New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, New Hampshire, West Virginia and other States, I have the honor, with the leave of the convention, to present a minority report, and to move the substitution of this report for the report of the committee; and I ask that the report of the minority be now read.

The secretary then read the

MINORITY REPORT

as follows: The undersigned minority of the committee on rules and order of business, who were directed to inquire into the subject of revising the apportionment of delegates to the National Convention, being unable to agree with the conclusions of the majority on this subject, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That in further Republican Conventions, representation by delegates shall be as follows: Each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large and one additional delegate at large for each Representative at large, if any, elected by the State at the last election preceding the Presidential; Second, each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates at large; Third, each Congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for every 10,000 votes or majority fraction thereof, cast for the Republican Presidential election ticket at the last Presidential election; Fourth, the Republican National Committee shall, within the year following each Presidential election, ascertain and certify the representatives to which each State and district will be hereby entitled in the next following National Convention.

A delegate from Texas—I move to lay it on the table.

By Bishop—Mr. President, I will occupy but a moment in speaking in support of this motion. The principle of the Republican party is equality, absolute equality. The present method of selecting delegates to the National Convention is unequal, and therefore unjust. Under the present methods 2,000 Republicans, in one State have as much power as 7,000 in another State. The object of the motion is to bring about an equality, if possible, an equality between the Republicans of this country, so that the Republican Convention shall be the true exponent of the Republicans of the country.

Mr. Gardner of Indiana—I arise to second the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, for the adoption of the minority report, and to express the hope it will be adopted by the Convention. It seems that a proposition so entirely in keeping with the views of the established institutions of the country should meet with the hearty concurrence of every fair Republican in this Convention.

Lynch of Mississippi opposed the minority report. "It would simply say to the ballot box stuffers at the South, and to the shot-gun holders, that they should have the benefit of their crimes."

Bishop, of Massachusetts, after a long and heated discussion, withdrew the report, (amid great applause) stating it was entirely evident that the sentiment of the convention was against it.

The majority report was then adopted.

McKinley, of Ohio, from the committee on resolutions, then presented their report.

THE PLATFORM.

The republican party of the United States in national convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration, by which the republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficial, the safeguard of liberty, and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and equality of all men, for a united Nation assuring the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, for an honest currency, for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government; and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform. We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of strong and

successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished success in war and peace have endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity. We believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity, and of the comfort and independence of the people, the taxpayers, without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country. We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity; and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of the duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection. We therefore demand that the customs duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenue for the government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The Republican party pledges itself to a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs. The policy which seeks peace can treat with all nations, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no seas unexplored, and a navy which takes no law from a superior force.

Resolved, That appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that efforts be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard, which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulations of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government, and the republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over inter-State commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railroad corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor, the enforcement of the eight hour law, a wise and judicious system of general education by appropriations from the national revenues wherein the same is needed.

We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The republican party having its birth in a hatred of slave labor, and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under a republican administration, should be completed by a further extension of the reformed system already established by law, to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation, should be repealed, to the end that the dangers of free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage, may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations and individuals, especially when such holdings are in the hands of non-residents and aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct the evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with the acts of their incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled, and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions begin with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of the application.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military if need be.

The people of the United States in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of States. The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved rights, which should be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with jealous care, so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the union kept inviolate.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon maintaining a free ballot and honest count and a correct return. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democratic party in the Southern States, by which the will of the people is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most ardent efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen of whatever race or color, the full and complete recognition and exercise of all civil and political rights.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF APPROVAL.

There were frequent interruptions of applause at points—approving the President's administration, declaring the duties on imports should be made, not for revenue only, claiming full and adequate protection for the sheep husbandry, recommending legislation to regulate railways, disapproving the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, favoring the civil service clause, condemning the acquisition of large tracts of land, especially by non-resident aliens, declaring the policy of non-interference with foreign nations, and that foreign nations shall refrain from intermeddling in American affairs, for the enforcement of the laws against polygamy, and condemning the fraud and violence of democracy in the Southern States.

The resolutions were adopted without discussion, and amid much applause. The next business was the call of States for the announcement of members of the national committee. Mr. Brandage, during the evening session, made a long speech nominating

GENERAL HAWLEY,

of Connecticut, for President of the United States, saying his nomination will be like passing an act of oblivion over the dreadful dissensions in other States, which has brought this party to the gateway of the grave. If he is nominated, all elements can support him, for he is a radical conservative and a conservative radical. (Laughter and applause.) A friend of Garfield and a friend of Grant. (Applause.) Sir, if he should be nominated to-night his campaign would begin to-night, to-morrow and continue until victory is assured. [Cheers.] There would be no powder burned to fire into the backs of leaders; it will be only exploded to illuminate the inauguration.

It would please all parties and all professions, for he is a lawyer, editor, soldier and orator. It would take the people for he is what the people all love, God Almighty's noblest work. (Applause.) Such a nomination would sweep from the storm beaten coast of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate of the peaceful sea.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, nominated

LOGAN,

saying, among a large number of brave men, of brave soldiers of the late war, whose names are proudly written upon the scroll of fame, none appear more grandly than the name of Logan. [Applause.] His history is the record of the battles of Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, and of the famous march to the sea. [Great applause.] He never lost a battle. [Applause.] I repeat again, Mr. Chairman, and fellow-citizens, he never lost a battle in the war. [Applause.] When there was fighting

to be done he did not wait for orders, nor did he fail to obey orders when they were received. His plume, like the white plume of Henry of Navarre, was also to be seen at the point where the battle raged the hottest. [Applause.] During the long struggle of four years he commanded by authority of the government first a regiment, then a brigade, then a division, and finally an army. He remained in the service until the war closed, when, at the head of his army, with the scars of battle upon him, he marched into the capital of the nation, and with the brave men whom he had led on a hundred hard-fought fields, was mustered out of the service under the very shadow of the Capitol building, etc.

BLAINE.

When the State of Maine was called, the vast assembly arose and an explosion of human voices occurred. For seven minutes the roar continued, and only ceased because of the inability of the audience to roar any longer. Some of the delegates were overjoyed to the extent of a perfect frenzy. Hats, handkerchiefs and canes were thrown in air, flags waved and a general pandemonium reigned. The Chairman rapped with his gavel for order. He might as well have tried to argue with a cyclone. The audience apparently desired no finer opportunity to express their feeling, and expressed the feeling in keeping with the opportunity. It is impossible to convey any adequate idea as to the tumult that reigned.

After the chairman had succeeded in producing comparative quiet, Judge West of Ohio was introduced, who said: As a delegate in the Chicago Convention of 1860, the proudest service of my life was performed by voting for the nomination of that inspired emancipator, that first Republican President of the United States.

With bated breath a nation awaits the result of this convention. On it are fixed the eyes of twenty millions of republican freemen in the north, to it are stretched forth the imploring hands of ten millions of political bondsmen of the south (applause); while above from the portals of light is looking down the immortal spirit of the immortal martyr who first bore it to victory, bidding us hail and God speed. (Applause.) Six times in six campaigns has that banner triumphed; sometimes by that silent man of destiny, the Wellington of American arms (wild applause); last by him whose untimely taking off a nation wailed the funeral cries and wept above the great Garfield's grave. (Cheers and applause.) Shall that banner triumph again? Commit it to the bearing of that chief. (A voice: "James G. Blaine, of Maine.") (Cheers.) Commit it to the bearing of that chief, the inspiration of whose illustrious character and great name will fire the hearts of our young men, stir the blood of our manhood and rekindle the fervor of the veteran, and the closing of the seventh campaign will see that bold ensign spanning the sky like a bow of promise.

The Chair then introduced Governor Davis, of Minnesota, who was followed by C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, W. C. Goodloe of Kentucky, T. C. Platt of New York, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania. After the speeches seconding Blaine's nomination, upon mention of the name of Blaine there arose another shout of applause, which spreading rapidly soon developed into a greater, louder and more piercing hallos than followed the call of Maine. The handkerchiefs of the ladies were again waived in unison, the delegates elevated their hats, and it seemed likely for five minutes to be merely a repetition of the preceding uproar but he visitors, who made ninety-nine hundredths of the applause, wrested the flags from the sides of the gallery and waved them the entire length of the hall amid tremendous cheering. Subsequently upon the pole of a flag was placed a helmet exquisitely formed of carnations and roses, with a long white plume, which was hoisted from the press table. The helmet was a gift of some young ladies of Chicago. Tremendous acclamation greeted this happy suggestion of the plumed knight of four years ago. So went on the waving of hats, umbrellas, flags and divers other articles for several minutes until it degenerated into whistling, cat-calls and like noises. The chairman seized the moment to rap the convention to order, and after a short fight with the whistlers, cat-callers and others, business was once more resumed after an interval of 25 minutes.

ARTHUR.

The call of the roll was continued by the secretary until the State of New York was reached, when came the opportunity of the friends of Arthur, and well was it improved. Such a burst of enthusiastic applause upon the part of the general audience, such an uprising and cheering of a great body of the delegates and waving of flags as showed their numbers and earnestness. The colored delegates especially raised their voices and their hats, and added to the general applause. Flags were again swung upon the platform and along the sides of the hall.

After 15 minutes of this enthusiastic cheering, the chairman rapped twice to stop the cheers, but was only cheered for his trouble. He rapped thrice, and the crowd sang "Marching Through Georgia." Again he rapped and they gave three cheers and a tiger for Arthur, after which business proceeded.

MARTIN I. TOWNSEND NOMINATES

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Mr. Martin I. Townsend of New York took the platform. The house

cheered and applauded for 15 minutes, and endeavored, if possible to counteract the enthusiasm gotten up by the friends of Mr. Blaine a few minutes previous. As soon as it was possible to be heard, the chairman rapped vigorously on the table with his gavel, and said, "Gentlemen of the convention, Mr. Townsend of New York."

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Convention: America is proud of her great men. The republican party is proud of her great men, and the great men of America are in the republican party. [Applause.] It has warmed my heart to hear the eulogies of tonight. I abate not an whit from the speakers who have uttered the eulogium, in my admiration of those men. I came here to say amen and thrice amen, to the achievements of the republican party. We have got to shape our action so that it shall commend itself to the men that go to church, to the clergymen, to the elders, to the deacons, and members and citizens who attend churches, all that fear God and love the republic, have got to commend our action and pass in judgment upon what we have done. Now, how shall we meet the views of the people? I came to speak to you in carrying out what I believe is most likely to favor the electors of this country, the republican electors. I have spoken of the individual; I speak of Gen. Chester A. Arthur, of the State of New York. [Cheers and applause.] I shall not dwell upon the early history of Arthur; I shall content myself with saying that his veins are filled with blood that draws its origin from the channels of Argyle and from the north of England—the sturdiest stock in the universe. He passed the typical life of an American boy without money. I had to make up in energy for what I lacked in filthy lucre. Four years ago he was taken up by the national assembly that met here and nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States. He was elected upon the same ticket with the sainted Garfield, a man whom I loved. I knew him away back in 1856, when a boy struggling in college, in my own college in Williamstown, in dear old Massachusetts, where my early boyhood days were passed.

Mr. Garfield was removed from a field of action, and Mr. Arthur was called to the difficult and most heartening position of chief officer, this great Union, and from that time his work has been competent and straight.

Resolutions of unqualified commendation upon the man and his conduct in the Presidential office have been adopted in every Republican Convention. "In the administration of President Arthur we recognize one whose conservative and patriotic policy the country has been blessed in its remarkable prosperity, and believe in eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen." That is to go down to the fireside of every constituent of this assembly. I mean of this representative assembly, and they will hold you to what you have said on this occasion. You said that Chester A. Arthur had justly won the commendation, "We done, thou good and faithful servant," Sir, you quoted from a book. What in that book was said should be done with the well doing and faithful servant? Turned out into brush pasture to starve? This is not the doctrine of that book. The good and faithful servant is everywhere promised his reward.

Mr. Townsend continued at great length.

It is claimed the vote on the adjournment shows Blaine's strength to be against the field.

Both sides, at 1:46 a. m., agreed to adjourn till 11 a. m.

Convention adjourned.

The Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, 6, 11:19 a. m.—One hour and a half before the time for the convention to assemble, a vast crowd of people were at the front entrance waiting for the doors to open. It seemed that had been no change from last night when thousands demanded admission and the hall was already crowded. Door keepers, policemen and sergeants-at-arms exercised great patience and there was little irritation. The rumormongers in the air is that the independents were alarmed at the strong Blaine demonstration last night, and have determined to cast the vote Massachusetts and Vermont on the second ballot for

GEN. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

The convention was called to order at 11:20 a. m. It is said the Arthur men decided to try and force an adjournment after a few ballots.

Earnest consultation is going on among the New York delegates. Past hour for meeting when the gavel fell and the chairman announced that the convention would be opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCadden of the second Presbyterian church.

The vote of Alabama on the first ballot was Arthur 17, Blaine 1, Logan 1.

California—Blaine 16.

Colorado—Blaine 6.

Connecticut—Hawley 12.

Arkansas—Blaine 8, Arthur 4, Edmunds 1.

Delaware—Blaine 5, Arthur 1.

Florida—Arthur 7, Blaine 1.

Roll of Florida demanded.

Indiana—Edmunds 1, Sherman 2, Arthur 9, Blaine 18.

Iowa—Blaine 26.

Delaware—Blaine 5, Arthur 1.

Florida—Arthur 7, Blaine 1.

New Jersey—Blaine 9, Edmunds 6.

Lincoln 2.

New York—Lincoln 1, Edmunds 12, Blaine 28, Arthur 31.