

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Chicago, May 17. The morning was a season of great excitement. A large procession was formed of Delegates and visitors and in sections of four they marched to the "wigwam" with a banner with Seward's likeness carried at the head.

The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Patten of Chicago. An invitation to take a pleasure trip to Davenport, Iowa, from the President of the Rock Island Railroad Company, was laid on the table. A communication from the outsiders, asking the President of the Convention to furnish them with some effective speaker to entertain some 20,000 Republican gentlemen and ladies who could not get inside the building, was received and read with loud cheers.

The committee on rules of order, reported a series for the consideration of the Convention, upon which there was some disagreement as to how many votes should be cast and how many it should take to make a majority, there being objections to some of the States having as many votes as claimed or in proportion to their representation in Congress. The matter was settled by giving Virginia 23, Kentucky 23, Oregon 5, Maryland 11, and by agreeing that the other States should have no more votes than there were delegates in attendance, which if all were present would be twice as many as those States had Senators and Representatives in Congress, or equal to a double electoral vote, and that the majority rule should apply to the nominations.

Judge Jessup, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First—That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever before demand its peaceful and Constitutional triumph.

Second—That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third—That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth—That the maintenance inviolate the rights of the States, and especially, the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgments exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth—That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subservency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in constraining the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth—That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruption at the Federal Metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh—That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States,

is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth—That the normal condition of all the territory in the United States is that of freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth—That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth—That in the recent vetoes by their federal governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh—That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth—That while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth—That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship, hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home or abroad; that appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Fourteenth—That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Fifteenth—Finally having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us, in their affirmation and support.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, of New York, the 2d Resolution was amended by adding thereto the prelude to the Declaration of Independence.

The Convention then adjourned.

May 18.—The Convention met at ten o'clock. The Wigwam was, as on the previous day, packed to its utmost capacity.

The platform, as reported was taken up, and after being slightly amended, was adopted unanimously.

The Convention now proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Seward 173, Lincoln 102, Bates 51, Cameron 50, McLean 12, Wade 3, Dayton 14.

On the second ballot Seward received 184 1-2, Lincoln 181 1-2, scattering 38.

Whole number of votes 404; necessary to a choice 203.

The third ballot resulted in Lincoln receiving 354, Seward 110 1-2 votes.

Mr. Lincoln was therefore declared the nominee. The result is said to have been brought about by the Pennsylvania friends of Mr. Cameron.

It is also reported that during the preliminary proceedings, Lincoln's friends having the strongest lungs, their noise predominated over that of the Sewardites, and it seems that the vocal organs of the Delegates and attendants, some thirty thousand in number, were gener-

ally of the stentorian order, and when they lifted up their voices to express their approbation of what transpired, they made the welkin ring with their stentorophonic pouring out of words.

As soon as a motion could be heard, after the first outbreak of applause subsided, the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was made unanimous, and at half past one the Convention adjourned till five o'clock, p.m., amidst the greatest excitement.

At five o'clock the Convention assembled and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for a candidate for Vice-President.

The result of the first ballot was as follows: Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, 194; Jno. Hickman, of Pa., 58; N. P. Banks, of Mass., 38 1-2; C. M. Clay, of Ky., 101; Governor Reeder, of Pa., 51; Henry Winter Davis, of Md., 8; Sam Houston, of Texas, 6; W. L. Dayton, of N. J., 3; Reed, of Pa., 13. No choice.

On the second ballot Hamlin received 367, Clay 86, Hickman 13.

The nomination of Mr. Hamlin was made unanimous. Speeches were made, a National Committee for the next four years appointed and a few resolutions and votes of thanks were passed, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

If reports are true the Convention was the most noisy assemblage of the kind, that ever met in the United States; but there was not much ill will manifested by the opposing factions, and the vanquished yielded to the victors with a very good grace.

The last of the series of Conventions.

On the 11th inst., Monday week, according to previous arrangement, the Seceder's Convention was to have met at Richmond, and, in all probability, did meet; and no doubt the fire-eaters had a glorious time of it and said and done things that made the Little Giant tremble.

The proceedings of that convention, by due course of mail, will not reach here till about the first of July.

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore, of course, according to adjournment, met on Monday last and the presumption is, that it is now in a state of glorious progression. The doings of this last national political assemblage for nominating a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, will unquestionably be somewhat effected by the action of previous conventions; particularly by the course that may have been taken by the Convention at Richmond in relation to a platform and the election of a standard bearer by that wing of the party.

With one wing only, the Little Giant, or whoever may be nominated at Baltimore, can hardly expect to make much headway against the Republican party, and none at all against the Southern faction, unless a system of wire-working and political corruption, by an expenditure of money to an extent not hitherto known and not even dreamed of by the Covode Committee, is instituted to accomplish the desired object. The result of the action of this last nominating assemblage has been looked for by the members of the great Democratic family with much interest; as upon its action, the existence of the party and the fate of Douglas measurably depend.

After the close of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, be the result what it may, planks for platforms, may be expected to be at a discount and not in demand for some time to come.

EMIGRANTS FOR CALIFORNIA. — On Saturday last there were two or more companies of emigrants arrived from the east—mostly from Michigan, as we were informed, having with them a large number of fine horses, which they were taking through to California. The names of Henry Gale and — Parker were reported as captains; but whether they were in company or not, we did not learn.

They passed to the west of Jordan that night to encamp, and we have since been informed that they consolidated, and subsequently proceeded on their way by the central route, considering their force sufficient to pass safely through the country of the hostile Indians. As reported, there were some seventy effective men, well armed, having about twenty wagons and one hundred and sixty fine horses—a great temptation to red skins.

Another company of emigrants, without organization, numbering twenty-one wagons, some with ox teams, arrived yesterday about noon. They left the States about the first of April, destined for Carson, but intend to remain here some ten days to recruit. The principal men, are Messrs. Carpenter and West.

The Census in the Northern Counties.

Marshal Dotson has appointed Mr. E. Thos. Browning, of Ogden, assistant marshal, to take the census in Davis, Weber, Box Elder, Cache, Malad, Greasewood and Desert counties—a better appointment than which could not well have been made.

Mr. Browning is a young man of unexceptionable character, energetic and well qualified to perform the duties of the office, and his appointment will, in our opinion, give general satisfaction to all, without distinction of party or religion; and the promptness and correctness with which he will do his duty will unquestionably evidence that the confidence reposed in him has not been misplaced. He commenced numbering the people of Davis county on Thursday last, the next day after receiving his appointment, and intends to complete the work in that county first, then to go to one of the other counties in his district, and to give the matter his undivided attention till he completes the work assigned him.

The settlements in those counties are widely scattered and some of them small as well as isolated, and if Mr. Browning finds and visits every habitation in his district, he will have to go a long way from the main settlements in some instances to do so, which is more than could be expected of some philanthropic persons who have been employed, and who have engaged to take the census in other portions of the Territory, because it was a business that would not "pay." There are very few men in these days, either public functionaries or private individuals, who are so disinterested and patriotic that they will engage in any business of a public nature, that is not reasonably remunerative, particularly when there are others equally well qualified who are ready and willing to perform the service for the established fees or the compensation usually allowed for like services when done and performed.

Improvements at Springville.

We are informed by a gentleman from Springville, Utah county, that Messrs. Houtz & Brighurst have got their woollen factory there in operation, although it is not yet quite completed, but will be shortly. They are carding wool and will soon have the machinery in readiness for manufacturing it into cloth in good style.

Messrs. Johnson & McDonald have this season erected a new saw, shingle and lath mill on Hobble creek, fourteen miles above Springville, high up in the mountains, where there is excellent timber, which is now in full operation. They are manufacturing shingles of the first quality, which they sell at the mill at six dollars per thousand—an article that will of course find a ready market in the towns and settlements in that vicinity where shingles have not been extensively used for roofing because they could not be easily obtained.

Whenever any person leads out and makes improvements, others follow, and no doubt the effects of the manufacturing establishments that have been built, or are in course of erection in many towns and cities through the Territory this season, will have a tendency to induce others who have the means to launch out and do something that will make them benefactors of mankind, instead of keeping their money hid in a napkin, where it will neither do themselves nor others any good.

Bad Roads in Utah County.

The mail carrier between this city and Payson reports that the Territorial road beyond Spanish Fork city and between the river and the bluff is badly out of repair and nearly impassable in several places. His report is confirmed by several gentlemen who have come to this city from beyond that point within the last few days.

The road in question is within the chartered limits of that town, but whether according to the rule that may have been adopted in that county it is incumbent on the corporation, the County or Territorial officers to repair said road, we do not know, but would be pleased, in common with many interested persons and the public generally, to have a mandate issued by those claiming "jurisdiction" to some one that would obey it, to the effect that the road be put in good repair and made passable without unnecessary delay.

Agents, do you use Butter? If so, do you ever think of the Printer, and remind subscribers that they would do well to fork over a little to be forwarded to this office?