

Second: Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens, by reason of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude.

Third: The recent amendments to the national constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth: The national government should seek to maintain a honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth: Any system of civil service under which a subordinate position of government is considered a reward for mere party zeal, is demoralizing and we therefore favor reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth: We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh: The annual revenue, after paying the current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be decided from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties on importation, the dealers of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to laborers, and promote industries and the growth and prosperity of the whole country.

The resolutions of the platform were eighteen in number. Here is the gist of the remaining eleven. Further bounty by the government should be extended to the soldiers and sailors of the late war; that the American doctrine of naturalization should be maintained, the franking privilege abolished and postage reduced; that the relations of labor and capital should be recognized and protected; that the public credit should be preserved and specie payment resumed; that the claim for woman suffrage should be treated with respectful consideration; approving the amnesty action of Congress, and the anti-Ku-Klux legislation; that the rights reserved to States must be protected; and finally confidence is expressed in the modesty, patriotism, earnest purpose, sound judgment and practical wisdom of U. S. Grant. Resolutions were added declaring it the duty of the general government to adopt such measures as may tend to encourage the restoration of American commerce and ship building.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause, and on motion of General Burnside the platform was adopted with only a few dissenting votes. Noyes, of Ohio, came forward and seconded the nomination of Henry Wilson for Vice President. The roll was then called and the vote stood 364½ for Wilson, 321½ for Colfax. Before the result was announced Virginia changing its vote to Wilson, secured his nomination. Tremendous confusion arose, States changing their votes rapidly.

PHILADELPHIA.—In the convention, after the adoption of the motion to proceed to the nomination of vice president, the chair announced that the nomination of candidates for vice president was in order, McMichael, of Penn., took the platform, and proceeded to nominate Henry Wilson, of Mass., and Ray, of New Hampshire, arose and seconded the nomination in a few eulogistic remarks. Edward Thompson, then, in behalf of the free Republican party of Indiana, and by the unanimous instruction of their convention, nominated Schuyler Colfax, and briefly spoke of his prominent fitness for the office. Senator Howard, of Michigan, and Lloyd, colored, each seconded the nomination of Colfax, the former giving an extended sketch of his life and services. Gerrit Smith next rose, and after complimenting Colfax and Hawley, expressed his preference on this occasion for Wilson. Quarles, colored, from Georgia, also spoke, strongly urging the claims of Wilson, as an old, firm friend of the colored people. Deener, of Va., nominated Juno F. Lewis. The colored delegate

from Texas nominated Gov. E. Davis of that State. The committee on resolutions here appeared and, on a motion to postpone the nomination of vice-president until the report was read and carried, Schofield, of Penn., chairman of the committee on resolutions, announced that Gen. Hawley, of the committee, would read the petition. The reading was frequently interrupted by subdued applause, and at the conclusion, on motion of Gen. Burnside, it was adopted unanimously.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, then assented to the platform, and in a few eloquent words seconded the nomination of Wilson, in behalf of a large majority of the Ohio delegation, and of a large Republican constituency they represent, and in behalf of the colored people; whose friend he (Wilson) had ever been.

Gen. Bingham, of Ohio, in behalf of a large and respectable minority of the Ohio delegation, urged the claims of Colfax.

Hill, of Miss., said that his delegation was in favor of Wilson, adding that when Colfax wrote his letter of withdrawal he, (Hill), transferred his allegiance, and while he regretted that the letter had been written, he was not a weathercock, to change with the writer, now that he was running for nomination.

The role was then called and the result was declared, as follows, amid the most intense excitement:

Alabama, Wilson 12; Arkansas, Wilson 12; California, Wilson 12; Connecticut, Colfax 6; Wilson 6, Delaware, Colfax 6; Florida, Colfax 3, Wilson 5; Georgia, Colfax 6, Wilson 16; Illinois, Colfax 17, Wilson 25; Indiana, Colfax 30; Iowa, Colfax 3, Wilson 19; Kansas, Wilson 10; Kentucky, Colfax 20, Wilson 4; Louisiana, Colfax 11, Wilson 5; Maine, Colfax 10, Wilson 4; Maryland, Colfax 16; Massachusetts, Wilson 26; Michigan, Colfax 22; Minnesota, Colfax 10; Mississippi, Colfax 4, Wilson 4; Missouri, Colfax 2, Wilson 27; Nebraska, Colfax 4, Wilson 2; Nevada, Wilson 6; New Hampshire, Wilson 10; New Jersey, Colfax 18; New York, Colfax 53; Wilson 16; North Carolina, Wilson 20; Ohio, Colfax 14, Wilson 30; Oregon, Colfax 6; Penn., Wilson 50; Rhode Island, Colfax 8; South Carolina, Colfax 5, Wilson 9; Vermont, Colfax 10; West Virginia, Colfax 10; Wisconsin, Colfax 5; Arizona, Colfax 2; Colorado, Colfax 1, Wilson 1; Dakota, Colfax 1½, Wilson ½; District of Columbia, Colfax 2; Idaho, Colfax 2; Montana, Colfax 2; New Mexico, Wilson 2; Utah, Colfax 2; Washington, Colfax 2; Wyoming, Colfax 1, Wilson 1. Total: Colfax 321½, Wilson 364½. Necessary to a choice, 377. Tennessee voted for Maynard, Texas for Davis, Virginia for Lewis and there were three scattering votes. Before the vote was officially announced Virginia changed, 20 votes to Wilson, 2 to Colfax, and this gave Wilson the majority. Various other States changed to Wilson, until Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was carried amid frantic applause.

The president then officially announced U. S. Grant and H. Wilson, as the nominees of the convention, when there was a great outburst of applause.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the officers, and a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia for their hospitality were adopted.

The president then read the following dispatch:

"To John W. Foster of Indiana: accept for yourself and the Indiana delegation, my sincere gratitude for your gallant contest. I support your ticket cheerfully. Men are nothing, principles everything, nothing must arrest the republican triumph until equality under the law, like the liberty from which it springs, is universally acknowledged, and the citizenship of the humblest becomes a sure protection against outrage and wrong, as was the Roman citizenship of old."

Signed, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The dispatch was received with vehement applause. The chairman then, at ten past four, decided that the convention adjourn *sine die*.

It is conceded on all hands that it has been the largest in numbers, the most respectable in character, and the most harmonious and enthusiastic in spirit of any political convention ever before held in this country.

NEW YORK, 7, afternoon.—A Washington dispatch says official information has just been received from London, giving the assurance that the English government accepts the supplemental article to the treaty of Wash-

ington as amended by the Senate, and the Geneva arbitration board will proceed to consider the cases presented by the two governments.

The Gentile delegates from Utah, who were admitted to votes in the convention instead of the "Mormon" delegates, sustained their application in the paper presented to the convention, which concluded as follows: "We cannot see how the national Republican convention could recognize polygamy, by the admission of Smith and Fuller, without self-stultification, without placing a premium on disloyalty and quasi rebellion, without doing great injustice to the loyal people of Utah, and outrage the sense of decency as well as the true political sentiment of the nation, without distinction, as to party."

The Republican executive committee organized by electing the following officers:

Chairman E. D. Morgan, secretary Wm. S. Chandler, executive committee E. D. Morgan, of N. Y., Wm. Claffin, of Mass., Marshall Jewell, of Conn., A. G. Cattell, of N. J., Oliver P. Morton, of Ind., Wm. H. Kemble, of Penn., J. T. Seammom, of Ill., B. B. Cowen, of Ohio, G. W. Dodge, of Iowa, Geo. F. Spencer, of Ala., C. C. Fulton, of Md., Jas. Cabott, of N. C., Geo. C. Dorham, of Cal., J. T. Asterill, of Minn., Wm. A. Howard, of Mich.

In the evening an immense ratification meeting was held under the auspices of the union league. M. Michael presided, and speeches were made by Gen. John A. Bingham, Gov. Samuel Bard of Tenn., and others. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the platform and nominees and giving them hearty support.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The bill to reimburse the U. S. Marshals' expenses in taking the 9th census, in excess of the compensation allowed by the original act, passed.

PHILADELPHIA, 7.—The race between "Goldsmith Maid" and "Lucy" this afternoon in Suffolk Park, was witnessed by thousands. The rain fell during the last two heats. Time, by the "Maid," 2 22½, 2 22½, 2 22½. "Jay Gould" was trotted out between the heats and made 2 23½.

WASHINGTON, 7.—A report was in circulation here to-day that England had accepted the supplemental article, but up to a late hour to-night no official information of that nature had been received.

In the evening session of the House the Senate bill to reimburse Nevada for Territorial expenses was left on the table; and the Senate bill to reimburse U. S. Marshals for taking the ninth census in excess for compensation was passed.

NEW YORK, 8.—A Washington special gives the text of Schenck's note to Granville, which concluded as follows—

"I am now authorized, in a telegraphic dispatch received to-day from Mr. Fish, to say that the government of the U. S. regards the new rule contained in the proposed article as a consideration for and to be accepted as the final settlement of the three classes of indirect claims put forth in the case of the U. S., and which the government of Great Britain objects to.

"The dispatch says the authority of Schenck to communicate to Lord Granville the views of his government as to the meaning of the supplemental article was not intended to cover any written communication to help the Gladstone ministry in their contest with their opponents in parliament. The President considers it compromising to the honor of the country to give a written pledge in advance of what the new treaty is to mean. Our government insists that the article explains itself, and to-day Fish, who is sick and irritable over the anxieties of the situation, telegraphed to Schenck that the copious criticisms of the British cabinet on the Senate's article were exhausting the patience of our government and country, and were involving the chances of the settlement of the question. The new article can be ratified, if submitted before the Senate adjourns on Monday, but any amendments or explanations insisted upon by Britain would make ratification impossible.

Red Cloud in a speech, last night, at the Cooper Institute, said he wanted his great father at Washington to protect him in his country, so that he could build school houses and churches, and bring up his children as the whites do theirs. He had come here to get encouragement and would return to his own country and imitate the best qualities of the whites. There were men enough in the west to take care of themselves and he wished his great

father to remove the soldiers and let the Indians alone.

Including the new societies, hitherto unorganized, the number of working men combined under the protection of the trades associations amounts to nearly 100,000. The eight hour league now numbers 21,400 members, all of whom have struck. The strikers now extend to thirty and two-thirds. Twelve of them have been fully successful and the men have returned to work. Of thirteen trades represented in the eight-hour league one-third of the men have resumed work upon their own terms.

At a meeting of the police board yesterday, permission to parade was given and a police escort was promised the eight-hour league, provided the members don't march below Canal street, and keep within ten feet of the curb.

TOLEDO, 8.—Furious storms of wind and rain passed over this city yesterday eve, lasting only about twenty minutes, but causing much damage to property and the loss of several lives. The walls of Reno and Espp's drug store, which were partially destroyed by fire a few weeks since, were blown down, burying three men—C. H. Eddy, Wm. Steele, and Joseph Merrill—in the ruins. Merrill was severely injured and may not recover. Others were seriously hurt. A frame building adjoining, occupied as the canal collector's office, was crushed by the falling walls. Lewis Copper, who was in the office, was instantly killed. A sail boat containing two young men, capsized in the river and both were drowned. The Wabash elevators were partially unroofed, the engine house connected with them was demolished, and the engineer, D. B. Stebbins, probably fatally injured.

NEW YORK, 8.—The London Telegraph, of the 29th, states that commissioners Cohen and Young, appointed by the board of trade, to examine the claims in the American case, consider the total claims of nearly \$18,000,000 will be amply met by \$8,000,000. The report of the admiralty commissioners, on the claims for the expenses of the United States navy in pursuit of the Confederate cruisers, concludes that great claims are inadmissible; and if Great Britain is held liable for the four cruisers, *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia*, and *Shenandoah*, the claims could not exceed one and a half millions.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The balance in the treasury of the United States to-day was: Currency, \$5,557,722; coin, \$87,330,750, including \$25,083,000 in coin certificates.

Both houses have agreed to the conference report on the bill to pay the awards of the Southern claims commissioners. The only bill not signed is the sundry civil expenses appropriation bill.

CINCINNATI, 8.—A special from Belle Fontaine says, a tornado passed over that vicinity last night, tearing up trees and unroofing houses. The town of Quincy is nearly destroyed, and fifty persons are injured. At Deisraft, ten or twelve buildings were blown down, the church destroyed, many buildings were unroofed, and Mrs. Rohe and two children were killed.

BOSTON, 8.—One of the crew of a schooner captured by the Canadian authorities, gives particulars of the capture. The affidavit shows that the vessel committed no violation of the fishery law until misled by the officers of a Canadian vessel to believe that the Washington treaty was ratified and they had the right to fish in-shore. After the seizure, the Americans learned they had been purposely misled, both as to the character of the Canadian vessel and statute. The commander of the revenue cutter, when charged, replied he had no right to give information to Americans and that they must look out for themselves.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BRIGHAM CITY.—"A. C." writes from Brigham City, June 5th:

"Last evening a little girl, aged two and a half years, daughter of Bro. Carl B. Olsen, of this place, followed her mother from the house to the corral, at milking time, and was playing near. As soon as the mother had milked one cow, she discovered the child hanging by the neck dead, on a gate leading to the enclosure. The little one had stuck her head between two pickets of the gate, which was in a horizontal position, and to do so had stepped on a milk pail, when the pail turned over. She made no noise, and therefore she was dead before her mother's attention was attracted towards her. Dr. Ormsby, jun., was summoned to attend, but life was extinct."