

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 24, 1860.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.
FOR GOVERNOR,
AND W. G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republican Convention which assembled at Chicago has performed its work and adjourned. The fears of thousands of anxious hearts have been put at rest, by the eminently patriotic and prudent course of the delegates there assembled. The nomination of LINCOLN and HAMLIN has aroused the popular enthusiasm of the country, and excited in every breast the strongest hopes of success.

Mr. Lincoln is a man of great enthusiasm, vigor and warmth of temperament, of great popularity, a thorough representative of Western life, formerly a Whig, and now an ardent Republican; in short, he is a man who is especially suited to rouse the West, while his known views inspire confidence, where his personal qualities have less immediate influence.—He was opposed to Mr. Douglas as a candidate for the United States Senate in 1858, and although he then lost the State Legislature, he still secured a majority of the popular vote against the strongest possible Democratic candidate in Illinois. In Illinois and Indiana, two among the four leading States usually classed as doubtful, Mr. Lincoln is, beyond doubt, a strong candidate, and it was, no doubt, with a view to securing these important States that the Convention, after full deliberation, concluded to act.

The nomination of Senator Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, for the Vice-Presidency, will be hailed with delight by every friend of Republican principles. No truer representative of the fundamental ideas of our organization can be found anywhere. Elected to the Senate originally as a Democrat, he in 1855 abandoned the party which devotes its strength solely to the perpetuation of Slavery, and since that date has acted firmly with the Republicans in policy and principle. As their candidate for Governor, he swept the State by an unprecedented majority, and he still retains the confidence of his State and party. His name will prove a tower of strength in the contest now inaugurated.

—We have only space to say that the nominations are everywhere hailed with the greatest enthusiasm as the best and strongest that could have been made.

—We have given up our paper to the proceedings of the Convention, as we desired to give a full abstract.

WIDE AWAKES.—The Republican Young Men of this borough, met in Mercers Hall, on Tuesday evening last, and organized the "Republican Wide Awakes of Towanda Borough." Bye-laws were adopted, and the following officers chosen:—

Captain—HENRY L. ADAMS.
Assistant—THEODORE HAYWARD.
Treasurer—J. DE LA MONTAGNE.
Secretary—J. V. GIBBER.
Executive Committee—HENRY BASSETT, W. T. DAVIS, JERRE CULY, S. W. ALYDOR, W. H. H. GORE.

Addresses were made by U. MERCUR and Col. E. SMITH, and the Association adjourned with hearty cheers for the ticket.

The Republicans of Washington held an enthusiastic ratification meeting on Saturday evening, which was addressed by Mr. Hamlin, who gracefully accepted the nomination tendered him by the Chicago Convention, and by other gentlemen, who pledged their several States for large majorities for the Republican ticket. The harmony of the occasion was interrupted for a few moments by the disgraceful behavior of a mob, instigated and headed, it is said, by the son of an officeholder. This demonstration of the rowdy element in the Federal Capital was met, however, with proper spirit by the Republicans, and speedily quelled. It amounted to nothing more than a proof of the rage with which the tools of Democratic corruption anticipate the incoming of a new order of things.

The prospects for good crops of grass and winter grain in the county, is flattering, as we learn from an occasional correspondent who has visited several of the townships during the last week. There is also, to all appearance, reason to hope that the fruit crop will be abundant, except peaches. The trees are literally loaded with blossoms. The green grass and grain, the white and purple blossoms of the fruit trees seen in contrast with the brown earth of the newly ploughed fields, gives the valleys and hill sides of our county a most beautiful appearance.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,

HELD AT
Chicago, May 16, 17, and 18, 1860.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

The Republican National Convention assembled to-day at the "Wigwam."
The doors were opened at 11 o'clock.

Long before that hour the concourse of people assembled around the doors numbered many thousands more than could gain admittance to the building.

As soon as the doors were opened the entire body of the Wigwam was solidly packed with men. The seats in the galleries were equally closely packed with ladies.

The interior of the hall was handsomely decorated with evergreen, statuary and flowers, and presented a striking appearance.

There were not less than ten thousand persons in the building, while the open doors displayed to view crowds in the streets unable to obtain more than a glimpse inside of the hall.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Gov. Morgan of New-York, Chairman of the National Committee, who named the Hon. DAVID WILMOT of Penn. for temporary President. [Immense applause.] Carried unanimously.

The Chair named Judge Marshall of Md., and Gov. Cleveland of Conn., to conduct Mr. Wilmot to his seat. Judge Marshall introduced Mr. Wilmot as the man who dared to do right regardless of consequences. With such a man there is no such word as fail.

Mr. Wilmot addressed the Convention briefly, returning thanks for the high and undeserved honor.

Mr. of Ohio moved the following as temporary Secretaries:

Fred. Hassaurek of Ohio, Theo. Pomeroy of New-York, and Henry P. Blow of Missouri.

The Rev. Mr. Humphrey of Illinois then delivered the opening prayer.

Mr. Judd of Illinois moved for a Committee of one Delegate from each State and Territory to report officers for a permanent organization. The following is the Committee:

- Leonard Andrews, Maine.
- Wm. Ross, Illinois.
- H. Henry, Vermont.
- Walter W. Murphy, Mich.
- Aaron H. Craig, N. H.
- J. P. McGregory, Wisconsin.
- Linus B. Conliss, Mass.
- Jas. F. Wilson, Iowa.
- Arthur B. Child, Conn.
- Simon Smith, Minnesota.
- Simon H. Green, R. I.
- Adam Hammer, Missouri.
- H. H. Van Dyck, N. Y.
- A. C. Wilder, Kansas.
- Ephraim Marsh, N. J.
- Sam. Bell, California.
- G. J. Coffey, Penn.
- Frank Johnson, Oregon.
- Joshua T. Heel, Delaware.
- A. A. Burton, Kentucky.
- Jas. Jefferys, Maryland.
- M. K. Chandler, Texas.
- E. M. Norton, Virginia.
- O. H. Irish, Nebraska.
- V. Barton, Ohio.
- G. B. Hall, Dist. Columbia.
- B. A. Huckleman, Indiana.

As each Southern State and Territory represented was called, loud cheers were given.—When the list was concluded, on a suggestion, the Delegates of the absent States were called, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina being received with hisses.

On motion of Mr. Benton, of New-Hampshire, a Committee on Credentials was appointed.

Mr. Blank of Pennsylvania moved for a Committee of one from each State and Territory, to report order of business for the Convention. The following were appointed:

- Maine.....J. L. Stevens
- Indiana.....Walter Marks
- Vermont.....E. D. Mason
- Michigan.....D. C. H. Rockman
- N. Hampshire.....B. F. Martin
- Illinois.....F. A. Marshall
- Massachusetts.....Sam. Hooper
- Wisconsin.....Elisha Morrow
- Connecticut.....Geo. H. Noble
- Minnesota.....S. B. Jones
- Rhode Island.....N. B. Durice
- Iowa.....Reuben Noble
- New-York.....A. D. James
- Missouri.....T. G. Fletcher
- New-Jersey.....H. N. Conner
- California.....J. G. Hinckley
- Pennsylvania.....W. D. Kelly
- Oregon.....Eli Thayer
- Delaware.....J. G. Clark
- Kansas.....A. G. Proctor
- Maryland.....W. H. Esting
- Nebraska.....S. H. Elbert
- Virginia.....J. G. Jenkins
- Dist. of Col.Jas. Dearheart
- Ohio.....R. M. Corwin
- Texas.....G. Meyer
- Kentucky.....L. M. Derbitz

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

Horace Greeley, delegate from Oregon, moved that the roll of States be called, and that the chairman of each delegation present the credentials thereof, and if there be any contest that the same be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Carter of Ohio moved to amend the proposition of the gentleman from Oregon or New-York, he did not know which, that the credentials be presented to the Committee.

HORACE GREELEY—I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland or Rhode Island, I am not particular which. [Loud laughter.]

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Carter of Ohio moved for a Committee of one from each State and Territory on the platform.

After discussion, the motion was laid on the table until the permanent organization was effected.

A long discussion took place on a motion that when the Convention adjourn it be to five o'clock p. m., which eventually prevailed.

The Convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The "Wigwam" was again crowded to overflowing—a flood of people pouring in through every door as soon as it was opened, filling the Hall almost instantly with a dense-packed mass from the platform to the doors.

The galleries were also well filled with ladies, though not as compactly as at the morning session.

Mr. Horton of Ohio, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of George Ashmun of Massachusetts for permanent President.

The report was received with loud applause.

The Hon. Preston King of New-York and Carl Schurz of Wisconsin were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the chair.

Mr. Ashmun, on taking the chair, was greeted with immense applause, the delegates rising and giving him six hearty cheers. When order was restored, he made an eloquent and patriotic address, which was loudly applauded.

Mr. Marsh, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

- Vice-Presidents—S. F. Hersey, Maine; Wm. Hail, New-Hampshire; Wm. Heberd, Vermont; Ensign H. Kellogg, Massachusetts; R. G. Hazard, Rhode Island; E. F. Cleveland, Connecticut; Wm. C. Noyes, New-York; E. J. Rogers, New Jersey; Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania; John C. Clark, Delaware; Wm. M. Marshall, Maryland; Richard Crawford, Virginia; Geo. D. Burgess, Ohio; John Beard, Indiana; David Davis, Illinois; Thos. W. Ferry, Michigan; Hans Crocker, Wisconsin; Henry P. Schotte, Iowa; Aaron Goodrich, Minnesota; Henry T. Blow, Missouri; W. D. Gallagher, Kentucky; W. T. Chandler, Texas; A. A. Sargent, California; Joel

Burlingame, Oregon; Wm. Ross, Kansas; George Harrington, District of Columbia; A. S. Paddock, Nebraska.

Secretaries—Charles A. Wing, Maine; Nathaniel Hubbard, New-Hampshire; R. R. Hazard, Rhode Island; H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut; C. O. Rogers, Massachusetts; Theodore M. Pomeroy, New-York; Edward Bettle, New-Jersey; J. Hollman Bell, Pennsylvania; Benjamin C. Hopkins, Delaware; Wm. E. Coale, Maryland; A. W. Campbell, Virginia; Horace Y. Beebe, Ohio; D. D. Pellate, Indiana; S. Davis, Illinois; Wm. L. Stoughton, Michigan; L. T. Frisby, Wisconsin; W. R. Allison, Iowa; D. A. Sacomb, Minnesota; J. J. Kidd, Missouri; John J. Hawes, Kentucky; Dunbar Henderson, Texas; D. J. Staples, California; Eli Thayer, Oregon; John A. Martin, Kansas; H. P. Hitchcock, Nebraska.

The names of Messrs. Marshall, Noyes, Stevens, Crawford, and Burlingame were received with loud cheers.

Mr. Judd of Illinois, on the part of C. G. Thomas, a working Republican of Chicago, presented to the chair a handsome gavel. He said it was not the wood, ivory, and silver alone which made it valuable. It was precious in consequence of association, being a piece of oak from the flag ship of the gallant Lawrence. [Cheers.] It was an emblem of the Republican party, strong and not noisy.—The motto it bore was one which need not be urged upon Republicans, "Don't give up the ship." He hoped that at the end of the conflict the Republicans would be able to say with another great commander, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." [Immense applause.]

The President accepted the present on the part of the National Convention, in a few graceful remarks, declaring that the Republicans would observe the motto, and never would give up the ship. [Applause.]

Mr. Tracey of California moved for a Committee of one from each State and Territory on Resolutions, and that the Illinois resolutions be referred to said Committee. Adopted without debate. The following Committee was appointed:

- Maine.....George Talbot
- Iowa.....John A. Kason
- New-Hampshire.....A. Tuck
- Minnesota.....Stephen Miller
- Rhode Island.....E. M. Briggs
- Delaware.....N. D. Smithers
- Massachusetts.....G. S. Boutwell
- Maryland.....J. P. Blair
- Kentucky.....B. T. Earner
- Virginia.....Alfred Caldwell
- Connecticut.....S. W. Kellogg
- Kansas.....Geo. T. Blakely
- New-York.....Henry R. Selden
- Michigan.....Anstis Blair
- New-Jersey.....T. S. Dudley
- Missouri.....Charles M. Benin
- Pennsylvania.....Wm. Jessup
- California.....F. P. Tracy
- Ohio.....J. H. Barrett
- Texas.....J. Strauss
- Indiana.....William T. Otto
- Dist. Columbia.....G. A. Hall
- Illinois.....Gustavus Kneier
- Nebraska.....A. S. Bradlock
- Wisconsin.....Carl Schurz
- Kansas.....J. F. Hattersfield

When the name of Horace Greeley of Oregon was announced, it was received with loud cheers and laughter.

Mr. Rollins of New-Hampshire moved that each delegate report the name of one person to constitute a member of the Republican National Committee for the ensuing four years. Carried.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 17.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Every part of the Wigwam is as densely crowded as yesterday.

The Convention was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Patten, of Chicago.

An invitation extended to the delegates to take a trip over the Rock Island Railroad to Davenport, Iowa, by the President of that Company, was laid on the table.

A letter was then read asking the President if he could not send some effective speaker to entertain 20,000 Republicans and their wives [laughter] outside the building. The letter was greeted with loud cheers.

R. M. Corwin, of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules of Order, reported a series for the Convention.

Among the rules was the following: That four votes be cast by delegates at large, and two for each Congressional District; that three hundred and four votes shall be considered a majority of the whole number of votes, when all the States in the Union are represented; and that the Convention, on this ratio, be required to nominate candidates.

Loud cries of "No! no!" with mingled cheers and hisses.

Mr. James, of New-York, desired to say that only seventeen out of twenty-seven States were represented when the rule requiring three hundred and four votes was adopted by one majority by the Committee. He presented as a minority report a substitute for said rule, requiring a majority of all the votes cast to nominate. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, said this was an important period in the proceedings. He called for the report from the Committee on Credentials, and moved that the report on the rules lay on the table for the present. Carried.

Mr. Fenton, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Credentials, reported no contested seats from twenty-four States. Pennsylvania had sent four from each Congressional District and Iowa eight.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to refer back the State of Texas to the Committee.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved to refer back also the States of Maryland and Kentucky and Virginia. This was a representative body, and men who represent no constituency should not come here with a full vote. Such practices would demoralize and break up the party. In Maryland thirty persons had gathered at Baltimore and sent delegates here. There was no party organization there, and there would be none until the Republicans had wrested the Government from the hands of its present possessors. These delegates represent no Republican constituency, and if the precedent is established there will soon be delegates in the Republican Convention from every State of the Union. They had been sent there to demoralize and break up the party, and in favor of some Northern intrigue. One mischievous rule had been adopted when these States were admitted, and the other objectionable rule, requiring a majority of all the States in the Union to nominate grew out of this. He denied the right of these men, respectable as they were, to pretend to represent Republican constituents. [Loud cheers.] Upon the motion of Mr. Wilmot considerable debate took place, and various amendments were made which were all voted down.

Mr. Lowrey, of Pennsylvania, moved to recommit the entire report, and called for a vote by States. He regarded the report as an evasion of duty, for nothing respecting the titles of delegates to seats was mentioned.

Mr. Benton, of New-Hampshire, said the Sub-Committee had fully investigated the titles of delegates to seats, and were satisfied that all were regular.

The President decided that under the rules the votes by States could not be called, but for convenience the States were called.

The motion to recommit was carried, Yeas, 275 1-2; Nays, 172 1-2.

The following is the vote:

Maine, Ayes, 3; Nays, 13. New-Hampshire Ayes, 1; Nays, 9. Vermont, Ayes, 9; Nays, 1. Massachusetts, Ayes, 13; Nays, 9. Rhode Island, Ayes, 8. Connecticut, Ayes, 10; Nays, 2. New-York, Ayes, 1; Nays, 69. New-Jersey Ayes, 14. Pennsylvania, Ayes, 53 1-2; Nays, 1 1-2. Delaware, Ayes, 1; Nays, 5. Maryland, Ayes, 4; Nays, 6. Virginia, Ayes, 30. Ohio, Ayes, 46. Kentucky, Ayes, 24. Indiana, Ayes, 25. Michigan, Nays, 12. Illinois, Ayes, 22. Wisconsin, Nays, 10. Minnesota, Nays, 8.—Iowa, Ayes, 8. Missouri, Ayes, 4; Nays, 14. California, Ayes, 4; Nays, 3. Oregon, Nays, 5.

This vote created great interest and excitement. It was not, however, regarded as a test vote, as the Southern States voted aye because of the delicacy of their position.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled, with the largest number of spectators yet present, every inch of room being filled in every part of the building.

The platform was further embellished with a large number of framed portraits of eminent patriots and statesmen, and the handsome banners of the Young Men's Republican Union of New-York and the Ward Republican Clubs of Chicago.

Under a portrait of BRODERICK, draped in mourning, appeared the inscription: "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and to a corrupt Administration."

At 6 1-2 o'clock the Convention was called to order.

The President announced that there were twice the number of honest hearts outside who had, through a committee, requested Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, to address them on the political questions of the day. [Loud Applause.]

Mr. BENTON, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Credentials, again reported, giving the State of Virginia 23 votes, Kentucky 23, Oregon 5, Maryland 11 and Texas 6. In regard to the organization in Texas, the Committee reported that the delegates were elected at a mass meeting called by notice in all the papers favorable to Republican principles, and were entitled to seats.

The report was adopted amidst applause.

The vote in these States is cut down below the full double electoral vote.

The report of the Committee on Business and Rules was then taken up.

The second rule, giving delegates at large four votes, and each Congressional representation two votes, except as modified by the Committee on Credentials, was amended by providing that no more votes shall be cast than there are delegates present, and adopted.

On the fourth rule being read, which provides that 304 votes, being a majority of the whole double electoral vote, shall be necessary to nominate candidates, the minority report, to nominate by a majority of votes cast, was moved as an amendment.

Judge JAMES, of New-York, on the part of the minority, said a rule had already been adopted by the Convention which gave 446 votes as a full vote of the Convention. The majority was, therefore, substantially a two-third vote—304 being only 7 votes short of two-thirds. This was the rule of Democratic Conventions, and had been suggested in order to carry out the Democratic policy of allowing the minority to rule the majority. [Great applause.] If the majority report, giving negative votes to absent Southern States, should be adopted, the same policy would be initiated here, and to this he was opposed. [Loud applause.]

The vote was then announced, and the minority rule was reported by Judge JAMES, requiring a majority of the votes cast only to nominate, was adopted, 331 Ayes, 130 Nays. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

THE PLATFORM.

The rules, as amended, were then adopted. Judge JESSUP, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

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 our republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved; and that we reassert "these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

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 of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment 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 construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unequal 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 intrusted 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 fraud 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, 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 of 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 attempt 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 reopening 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 votes 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 workmen 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.

Fourteenth: That the 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.

Fifteenth: 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.

Sixteenth: 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.

Seventeenth: 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.

When the resolutions were read several elicited warm applause.

The resolution in favor of the protective Tariff was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Pennsylvania and a large crowd of outsiders; the whole delegations and spectators rising and giving round after round of deafening cheers.

Mr. G. W. CURTIS, of New-York, moved to amend the second resolution by adding thereto the prelude to the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. ELI THAYER raised a point of order that the amendment had already been voted down.

The President ruled the point or order well taken.

Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR said that, if necessary, he would appeal from the decision of the Chair. The former amendment was made to the first resolution, while the proposition was to amend the second resolution.

THE PRESIDENT—If such is the case the amendment is in order.

The resolution, as amended, was passed unanimously.

A scene of the wildest excitement followed, the immense multitude rising and giving round after round of applause. Ten thousand voices swelled with so deafening a roar that for several minutes every attempt to restore order was hopelessly vain. The multitude outside took up and echoed the cheers, making the scene of enthusiasm and excitement unparalleled in any similar gathering.

Admidst the confusion it was motioned to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. GOODRICH, of Minnesota, to ballot for President.

Much confusion ensued, and cries of "Ballot" ensued, amidst which the President put the affirmative in motion to adjourn, and declared the Convention adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 18, 1860.

The Wigwam was closely packed for a full hour before the Convention assembled this

Morning. The interest in the proceedings appears on the increase as the time for balloting approaches. A crowd numbered by thousands has been outside the building since 9 o'clock, anxiously awaiting intelligence from the inside.

Arrangements have been made for passing the result of the ballots up from the platform to the room of the building, and through the sky-light, men being stationed above to convey speedily the intelligence to the multitude in the streets.

The President, on opening the proceedings, begged the audience to refrain as much as possible from applause, and to preserve, as far as consistent, the decorum and dignity of the meeting.

The President announced the motion pending to be to take a ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. Blair, of Maryland, announced that in consequence of the adoption by the Convention of the rule restricting the vote of Maryland to the number of delegates present, the delegation had last evening filled up its number, and asked leave to present the credentials of five new delegates to fill the number from that State.

The motion to admit the extra delegates was lost amid applause.

The Convention then voted to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

Wm. M. EVARTS of New-York did not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but only to ask if at this time it is in order to put candidates in nomination.

The President—The chair considers it in order to name