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CHICAGO.

The Republican Convention.

Second Day's Session—Eloquent Addresses—Unbounded Enthusiasm—Platform Reported and Adopted With Great Unanimity—Gen. Grant Unanimously Nominated for President, Receiving Six Hundred and Fifty Votes—Schuyler Colfax Nominated for Vice President on the Fifth Ballot.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHICAGO, May 21, 1868.

Probably no National Convention ever performed its business so promptly as that which to-day nominated Grant and Colfax. This was owing entirely to the great efficiency of General Hawley, the presiding officer, who won encomiums all around for his masterly handling of the Convention. Last night not one of the leading candidates for the Vice Presidency would have exchanged places with Colfax, who was to-day nominated on the fifth ballot, he having started off fourth upon the list. Had the Convention been held one week ago, or had the impeachment of the President succeeded, Mr. Wade would have made much stronger fight. He was surrounded by as gallant, true and devoted friends as ever surrounded a man, but from some reason or other, possibly the fear that the Fenton men would form a combination and secure the majority necessary for nomination, they wavered, and the tide of the Convention set in for Colfax. The signal for the general demoralization in the ranks of Wade's friends was given by some of the Ohio delegates, who announced their determination to bolt their instructions and vote for Colfax on second ballot. These were H. N. McFarland, Horace Coleman, L. T. Hunt and N. B. Nettleson. On the third ballot they were joined by S. Hemphill. The other States watched closely the course of the Ohio delegates, and when on the fourth ballot Wade was deserted by still another, John Campbell, the Wade ranks broke, and an uncontrollable stampede set in, which drove the Fenton, Wilson and Hamlin men to Colfax. This movement was headed by the Wade men of Pennsylvania, and was skillfully managed. On the fourth ballot, Tennessee and North Carolina voted for Colfax. The latter's stock was rising, and new delegations espoused his cause, openly deserting their first choice, and on the fifth ballot he was nominated, with 196 votes to spare.

The New York delegation stood firm and solidly for Fenton, but the latter's chances were materially injured by the Albany lobbyists who endeavored, with what effect is seen, to buy their favorite's nomination. To their interference the Fenton men charge their defeat. The memorable Covode letter to Fenton had wide circulation and did much to damage New York's candidate. The New York Grant Club headed by Hugh Hastings, Thomas Murphy, Gen. Arthurs, Wm. Orton, Rufus Andrews, and Senator Cromley, asserted here at all times and places, that Fenton would lose Grant New York if put on the same ticket. Their blows were well directed and damaged immensely.

Curtin, too, had defection in the Pennsylvania delegation. S. A. Purviance and Don Cameron headed it, and they visited other States and said, "Give us Wade or Hamlin who can carry Pennsylvania, but under Curtin it will be be lost," and these raids tell always. Had the vote been taken yesterday, Hamlin would probably have won, but a streak of unexpected good fortune met Colfax, always a lucky man, and his name worthily goes down with that of Grant.

The Fenton gathering up of Southern States from Wade and Wilson weakened those two. So they could not recover until too late. Alabama paid a very handsome compliment to Wade, and demonstrated that had Pennsylvania been for him, he would have been a very strong man and might have won. There has been a general stampede out of the city to-night in all directions. All the anti-impeachment papers here are illuminated and the conservatives are in ecstasies over the ticket and platform. Bonfires are everywhere kindled, and a ratification meeting is being held in the Court House yard.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The utmost harmony prevails, and while some of the delegates are disappointed that their favorites were defeated, still the general feeling is that the scholarly Colfax will unite the voters in solid rank and will strengthen the ticket everywhere. He has signified his acceptance of the nomination. Grant's letter of acceptance is said to be in the pocket of Mr. Washburne. It is terse, brief and vigorous. Nearly all of the prominent delegates have been invited to stop off on their way home at various places to address ratification meetings. Major A. M. Brown's plea for Colfax had much to do with the moulding of the sentiment which led to that gentleman's nomination. His short, vigorous speech had due weight in the Convention, and he is congratulated on all sides.

Of one thing the Republicans can rest assured that the Convention delegates will return home to work bravely and manfully to accomplish the triumph of the strong ticket nominated. The Wade, Curtin, Fenton, Hamlin and Wilson men [illegible] their hats for Grant and Colfax, the people's choice.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 21, 1868.

The excitement is increasing. Fenton's friends claim one hundred and thirty-five votes on first ballot. His opponents say he can't increase this. Wade's friends are likely to break after the first ballot for Vice. Colfax has made popular strength in the Convention, but the still unorganized part of the Southern delegates indicate a purpose to support Wilson; but if any new combination shall be agreed upon, the tendency appears towards concentration.

The Committee on Resolutions have agreed on a report. It is understood the platform was foreshadowed by General Schurz's speech, at least in spirit. It is charged some of Fenton's friends are using money freely, and threats of exposure in open Convention are urged. Many of Wade's friends consider Fenton's supporters hostile, which the feeling appears to be acting in favor of Hamlin. At this hour no sagacious leader of either wing ventures a positive prediction on view.

The Convention was called to order at 10:15. Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Gulliver, of Chicago. The President announced that the Committee on Resolutions had just sent word they would not be ready until eleven o'clock.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, moved that the resolutions of the Union League be spread upon the record.

Mr. Conway, of Louisiana, moved that the resolutions be read.

A delegate from Michigan—How can those resolutions be acted upon by this Convention until reported back by the Committee, when the rules require the reference without debate?

Mr. Spencer, of New York—There may be a misapprehension. In entering those resolutions upon our record we shall by no means adopt them, but only extend an act of courtesy by reciting in our proceedings the fact that they sent us the resolutions. This is a matter of fact which has transpired and which ought not to be ignored.

Mr. Conway—I call for the reading of the resolutions.

The President—The Secretary will read the resolutions.

The Secretary proceeded to read the resolutions adopted by the National Council of the Union League of America, in session at Chicago, May 19th, 1868, as follows:

Resolved, That we deem the Union League of America of vital importance to the success of the Republican party and the maintenance of loyalty, liberty and equal rights in the Union, and urge its being vigorously sustained and reorganized in all the States as the right arm of the Union party.

Resolved, That we pledge the loyal people of the North to uphold, protect and defend the loyal people of the South from injurious oppression and assassination, and to this end will use all the means in our power, even the resort to arms, if requisite, in defense of their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That we would express our high appreciation of the sublime patience, forbearance and magnanimity of the negroes of the South, and their devotion as soldiers throughout the Union during the war of the rebellion, and of their hearty loyalty, and becoming deportment since, showing that under all circumstances in which they have been placed, they have justified the reposing in their hands the higher boon of an American citizen, the ballot, and illustrated the truth that it is eminently wise and always safe to act with equity and justice to all men, without regard to race or color.

Resolved, That impartial suffrage is a cardinal principal of the Republican party, and should not be abandoned, and that we urge upon the several States and upon Congress the adoption of such measures as will secure the right of suffrage to every American citizen impartial.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the action of Congress, and consider the hour as passed for hesitation, compromise and leniency towards those who support and defend traitors and endeavor to restore them to power, and that the loyal people of the country are unanimous in the sentiment that all who defy and trample under foot the acts of Congress for the maintenance of the principles our gallant soldiers and sailors fought and died to secure, ought to be hurled from power by the use of every loyal and constitutional means devised, and that any one, whoever he may be, that has been recreant to his duty in securing this, failed to meet the loyal expectations of the loyal people of the country, will be marked by men, and will deserve the indignation and censure he so richly merits, and will be denounced in thunder tones as an unworthy servant, whose place should be filled by a true patriot, and we especially feel called upon to condemn the traitorous conduct of the Senators who disappointed the hopes of every loyal heart in the land, in voting for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson, whom they knew to be guilty of the crimes charged, and deserted their country in the hour of its peril, and we class them with those traitors to their party and country, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle and Andrew Johnson, with the assurance that a traitor's doom awaits them.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the National Union Convention the nomination of that tried soldier, judicious man, and reliable loyalist, U. S. Grant, for President, and of an undoubted Republican and a proved experienced statesman for Vice President. With such men we feel confident of victory, as our cause is eminently that of truth, justice and equal rights, and must be approved of by God.

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio—As the Committee on Resolutions are not yet ready, I move to suspend the rules and proceed to the nomination of Grant for the Presidency. [Loud cries of "no, no."]

Kentucky moved to table it.

Mr. Spaulding withdrew his motion.

Mr. Jones, of Ohio, urged that the rule of the Convention required the reference of all resolutions without debate. He opposed bringing these resolutions back to the Convention for discussion before the judgment of the Convention in regard to them had been heard. If that practice should be sanctioned, it would obstruct the business of the Convention. He hoped the rule would be observed. Perhaps the Committee would report the very thing proposed. He moved to table the whole matter.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, called for a division of the original motion. The vote was first on recalling the resolutions, and then sending them in the proceedings, but the question was taken on the motion to table, which prevailed.

Mr. Spence, of New York, moved that the resolutions just laid on the table be now taken from the table. [No, no.] I propose to give some reasons why they should be taken from the table.

A delegate—The motion is to table the motion to send for the resolutions.

Mr. Spencer—I move the whole subject be taken from the table. [Cheers.]

The President—A Delegate—the gentleman move to reconsider the vote just taken?

Mr. Spencer—I cannot, because I voted in the negative, (laughter) but when a subject is on the table I suppose it is within the power of the Convention to take it up. [illegible]

A Delegate—It is not in order now.

The President—I suppose not, for this reason, that no business has been intervened.

Mr. Spencer—We will wait then, until some does. [Applause.]

A Delegate—I move we hear from Mr. Hassaurek, of Ohio.

The President—Will the Convention hear Mr. Hassaurek, of Ohio. ["Yes, yes, and cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. HASSARECK, OF OHIO.

Mr. Hassareck, of Ohio, ex-Minister to Equador, was called upon and made an eloquent campaign speech. He proceeded with an eloquent speech, in which, after counseling a bold advance towards the apparent obstacles which would disappear on our approach, he said: I do not shut my eyes to the magnitude of the prolem this generation is called upon to solve. The task is not "reconstruction," as some say. It is "regeneration." How shall it be accomplished? Let us understand the situation. There was a South, with slaves as the corner stone of her social political institutions, with labor looked upon as disreputable and unbecoming gentlemen; her real estate in the hands of a few wealthy families wielding irresistible political influence; her agriculture retrograding; her cities and towns decaying; her industry paralyzed; her commerce languishing; the middle and lower classes demoralized by the baneful influences of slavery; men bred to the belief that they were born to command and that traffic in fellow creatures was a divine institution; men who had been taught from their earliest childhood that a state had a right to withdraw from the Federal compact, and that secession was not treason or crime, but the exercise of constitutional privilege.

Some confusion occurring in the lobby, the speaker said: "I do not believe the Convention is in the spirit to listen to a dissertation upon any political subject; and as I am not prepared I would rather be excused until the business is over." (Cries of "gon on, go on.")

The President called upon the policemen in the lobby to see to it that order was preserved.

Mr. HASSAURECK—These men now firmly believe that they have been outraged and oppressed by the Government. Vast armies have marched and counter-marched over the South; the torch of war has carried desolation into her very heart. The shackles of slavery have been stricken from her limbs and freedom has been proclaimed as the birthright of every individual breathing in our Republic. There you have two classes. The one educated in the prejudices of privileged aristocracy feel, smarting under the bitterness of defeat and disfranchisement, deprived of what they looked upon as their property, reduced to poverty and extremity, and ready to fly to arms again at the first favorable opportunity; unrepentant because not convinced and characterized by all the wild recklessness and ferocity which the demoralizing relation between master and slave must inevitably produce; the other class brought up in ignominy and humiliation, tyranized over and oppressed, and enjoying no rights which white men were bound to respect, just emerging from a degrading servitude, with crude and undigested notions of freedom, and perhaps an easy prey to the demagogue, but full of gratitude to the Government which broke their chains, overflowing with enthusiastic loyalty to the flag which has brought them freedom, and determined to defend their new treasure with the arms, the use of which they have learned in many bloody fields of battle. I admit this is a great problem. To create order out of chaos, reconcile the hostile elements in the South, while a party in the North is trying its utmost to fan the flames of discord, resentment and vindictiveness; to restore peace, allay prejudices, establish security amidst scenes of bloodshed and violence; to direct misspent energies into channels of industry and trade, restore business and labor amidst inveterate aristocratic prejudice; to rebuild an edifice with such a predominating quantity of questionable material, create prosperity where ruin and decay is now supreme, is perhaps the most difficult problem ever submitted to the wisdom of mortal men. I have heard it said that the Southern portions of our country are in want of a new Moses to lead a people unfitted for self-government to and fro in the wilderness until our generation with its prejudices and vices has died away and a new generation has sprung up under a different system of society. But, fortunately, it does not take forty years in this wonderful country of ours to bring up a new generation. A writer in "Blackwood's Monthly," a British tory magazine, once said that the Americans have a remarkable but successful way of blundering through their difficulties. There may be some truth in this assertion. Blunders may have been committed in our many attempts to solve a problem so new, unprecedented and difficult, but even our blunders have their lessons, and hence will contribute to help us through our difficulties. Let us trust to the spirit of our institutions, the principles which underlie them, the genius of our people, the glorious successes of our past, for they are guaranties of a bright, happy future. Our first task will be to understand the problem; the next to find the proper means of disposing of the question. The surest, safest, will be never to lose sight of first principles. There are certain fundamental truths upon which all science of government rests, certain elementary principles upon which our American system is based. Let these truths and principles show us the way. Let them be our cloud by day and pillar of light by night, and we shall soon be out of the wilderness, and behold the land of promise. First there must be peace and security. Governments are instituted for the protection of life, property, and liberty. Their cardinal purpose is security. It is self evident that the sudden transition from slavery to freedom, and such a great revolution as the substitution of an entirely different system of society, will be accompanied by great commotions; but the sooner our countrymen in the South understand that there must be peace and security, the better it will be for them and the country. There must be no riots, no mobs, no burning of school houses and churches. [Cheers.] No assassination, no Ku-Klux-Klans. A Union man in Georgia or Mississippi, white or black, must enjoy the same security of person and property that is vouchsafed to any rebel, who comes to live among us in the north. A northern merchant, a traveller, must be able to pass through the Southern States with the same degree of safety with which the Southern man may travel through Pennsylvania or Ohio. These exhibitions of violence and lawlessness which have disgraced the South must cease. The same liberty of speech that southerners may enjoy in the north must be enjoyed by northerners in the South. This is a fair and just demand. The establishment of peace and security is necessary for the South herself, and for business and the prosperity of the whole country. Without it the South would never recover from the effects of war. Without it the development of her resources and revival of commercial and industrial life would be an impossibility. Without it the purposes of the Government could not be accomplished, and the South would be unfit for and should not be entrusted with the exercise of self-government. There must be peace and security in the South as an addition to the fundamental obligation of all governments, the [illegible] the United States are under special obligations to protect those who have stood by the cause of the country in the hour of need. This obligation is sacred and cannot be repudiated without overwhelming us with everlasting disgrace and infamy. [Cheers.] The Union men who risked their all in devotion to [illegible] the heroes who rushed to our rescue, fought under our flag, saved our prisoners from starvation and harbored, fed and piloted our refugees with a self-sacrificing devotion which stands without parallel in the history of mankind, must not be coolly and heartlessly abandoned to the hatred and vindictiveness of those who seek to establish slavery in fact after its abolition in name. Hence, while there are no local Governments in the South, the former State Governments having ceased to exist by their rebellion against the United States, it is the duty of the Federal Government to provide that security of persons and property without which the Government itself would be a mere machine of vexation and oppression. We protect our citizens in foreign lands. Why not also protect them at home? If we say that there must be peace and security, it can only be established and maintained by keeping the party in power which will do it. The power of the Federal Government must not be entrusted to the hands of those who brought all these troubles on the country, those who would extend anarchy and move all checks and restraints from the Southern portion of our country at a time when they most need the protecting care of the Federal Government. The power of the nation must not be entrusted to the Democratic party, which is and always has been the party of lawlessness, turbulence and violence. It must not be entrusted to the party which, having been advocating and defending slavery, is identified with all its excesses, and by keeping alive the spirit of rebellion and insurrection, shares with Andrew Johnson the blame and responsibility for present affairs in the South. The sacred duty of protecting helpless and defenceless freedmen must not be entrusted to the hands of those who are daily preaching the hatred of the race, and arousing the mob by appeals to its lowest prejudices and fiercest passions. The wolf must not be made the custodian of the lamb, nor must the fox be appointed to the protection of the hen-roost. In the first place, then, I say to establish peace and security in the South, it is necessary to keep the power of the Government out of the hands of the Democratic party. In the second place, it is necessary to promote the reconciliation of the hostile elements by removing as much as possible the causes of complaint. To do this we must again recur to first principles. To regenerate it is necessary to infuse into the administration the principle, heretofore unknown to its policy, the principle of equal justice to all. Southern institutions were thoroughly aristocratic. It is necessary to base them on principles of Democracy. [I mean Democracy in its higher, nobler sense, and not in its present party signification. Let reconstruction be based on the fundamental idea of American Republicanism as announced in the Declaration of Independence. I know there are objections urged to admitting a certain class of citizens to participation in the exercise of political rights. It is said that as they have just emerged from a degrading and demoralizing state of [illegible] is necessary for or conducive to their own welfare. Let me answer these and similar objections. In the language of Macauly, who says: "There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him to his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage, but let them gaze on. They will soon be able to bear it." Many of the politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. [Applause.] If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever. Hence, let true democracy be the ground work of reconstruction. Let there be no master and no slaves, no privileged and no disfranchised classes. Put them all on the same broad footing of equality before the law. Let all men have a fair start in the race of life. Let no man be without the means of self-protection and of vindicating his own views, feelings or principles. Let there be no rightless class, no government without the consent of the governed. Let there be no odious or imitating distinctions on the gronnd of opinion or color. The reconstruction laws of Congress have partially fulfilled these requirements, but to establish peace, security, and reconciliation, all considerations of enlightened statesmanship command us to go one step further and couple universal freedom with universal suffrage. [Cheers.] The existence of a disfranchised class is a source of imitation and disaffection, a standing threatened peril to the community. It is an impediment to reconciliation and should be done away with. I know rebellion has committed crimes which neither God nor man can forgive; but live statesmanship requires us to use above the resentments of the hour. However just, and justifiable it may be, if you must punish, punish individuals, but do not punish a class. All class of legislation is odious, and in this case may become as treasonable and dangerous to those by whom accomplished as those against whom directed. I want prejudices of color to abate and hostilities of race to wear away in the South, which will never cease as long as the just emancipated field hand votes while his former master remains disfranchised. Such a state of affairs is big with the seeds of plots, conspiracies, insurrections and violence. We want the Southern whites to accept the situation. But those that are disfranchised never will. This is human nature and is easily accounted for. Hence let them all vote, white and black, and become reconciled to each others' political rights. Let the strong arm of the Government maintain public peace, and repress anarchy and violence, thus facilitating the development of material prosperity is an important element of reconstruction. Let peace and security be reestablished and the tide of Northern capital and enterprise will flow into the South. Her agriculture will revive on a new basis. Her commerce will spread and prosper. New towns and villages will arise, while the old ones take a new start of improvement, and the ex-rebel, now impoverished and believing himself outraged, will suddenly discover that all this change has been for his benefit, that he has profited by the abolition of slavery, that his property has trebled and quadrupled in value, that opportunities of enriching himself are crowding around him, that free labor, after all, is a blessing and not an injury. Then his political views will undergo a change. A man's real or supposed interests always have a powerful influence over his opinions, in most cases powerful enough to outweigh abstract considerations of right and justice. You cannot make an ex-rebel loyal by disfranchising him, but wait till he commences to [illegible] under a new regime and he will soon become reconciled to it. Unfortunately, the South can see nothing without ocular demonstration. They are a people without political or economical foresight, easily irritated by appeals to their passions and prejudices. The history of the last seven years furnished a number of almost incredible instances of their blindness. Blind now, when they drive away Northern merchants or mechanics instead of welcoming them with open arms and thanking him for offering to promote their interests by attending to his own; but they will not be blind to the occular demonstrations which are sure to follow peace and order and security to person and property. Oh! that they could listen to the voice of reason. It says to them, Gentlemen of the South, the material resources of your section of the country are very great. All that it requires is the repression of your spirit of violence. Let order and security be maintained and prosperity is sure to follow. But if you let ferocity and destruction go unbridled you may perhaps escape the vengeance of judicial tribunals, but are sure to be punished with beggary, ruin and starvation. Your past experience, gentlemen of the South, ought to warn you against placing any dependence on the advice of the worst enemy you ever had, the Democratic party. In the legends of the middle ages the devil secured wealth and success to those with whom he had entered into compacts, but it was at the final expense of their lives and souls. The Democratic party has done the bidding of the South; it has been a wielding instrument in the hands of southern men, but the instrument has ruined its master. The devil has enforced the price of his services. [Applause.] By its misrepresentation of northern character and sentiment, the Democratic party deluded them into secession and rebellion. By its false assurances of a coming reaction in the North, it caused them to persist in a hopeless war. There was a time when submission to the authority of the Union would have saved slavery. Had the Confederates, after the preliminary proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, laid down arms, they would have been welcomed back with joy, and the fatted calf would have been slain for their reception; their peculiar institution would have been left untouched; reconstruction would have taken place, which, in all probability, would have led to the enactment of new guarantees for the maintenance and protection of slavery. But while the Democratic party told the North, you can't subjugate eight millions of men in it, kept alive in the Southern heart the steady hope of Northern reaction against the war.

On motion, the soldier statesman and patriot, General John M. Palmer, was called out and received with much enthusiasm.

General Cochrane, of New York—Mr. President, I am informed that a valiant soldier, just from the field of fight, is present with us to-day. The smoke of conflict has rolled past us and we would have the report of that gallant soldier of the deeds our army done in the Senate Chamber of the United States. May the Convention, sir, hear from Senator Thayer, of Nebraska. (Loud applause; cries for Thayer resounded throughout the house.) [illegible]

A delegate from Louisiana—In the storm of rebellion that has just passed over this country we had among us in the Southern States a gentleman whose voice in defence of the Union was ever heard high above that storm. His name is Gov. Hamilton, of Texas. [Loud applause and cries for Hamilton.] Hamilton, through a colleague, excused himself because he was not well enough to speak. [Cries were given for Logan, Sickles, Tremaine, Depew.]

Music was called for and the fine band gave the "Star Spangled Banner."

Gen. Logan declined to speak at this time, saying he felt unable to respond to the call.

Gen. Cochrane announced Gen. Sickles temporarily absent.

Lyman Tremaine was also called for but was absent.

The band played "Hail Columbia."

Rowland Johnson, of New Jersey—Mr. President, I move John W. Forney, Andy Johnson's "dead duck," be invited to address the Convention.

Col. A. K. McClure—Col. Forney is present in our delegation and requests me to say he would gladly respond to the call but from the fact that he is suffering from a severe hoarseness, which will disqualify him from speaking.

Mr. Johnson, of New Jersey—Let him show himself upon the stage. We want to see a "dead duck."

Col. Forney, (hoarsely),—I feel highly honored by the tribute which has been paid to me by the Convention; but you will perceive that I am wholly incapable of responding. I regret it deeply, because I am full of the occasion and would like heartily to meet your expectations. But it is impossible.

Cries for General Logan, who said: Inasmuch as I have declined to address the Convention, I suggest that Gen. Cochrane address you. [Great applause.] Carried.

Gen. Cochrane, proceeding to the platform, said: Gentlemen, we are all men of action, not words. Your Committee has made its appearance. You will permit me here to return my thanks for your complimentary invitation and to retire. (Applause.)

The President—The Committee on Resolutions is now ready to report.

THE PLATFORM.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, advanced to the platform and reported as follows:

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in national Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

First—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy. [Cheers.]

Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the south was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States. [Cheers.]

Third—We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime, [prolonged cheers,] and the National honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law, under which it was contracted. [Applause.]

Fourth—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth—The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

Sixth—That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions, which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth—We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support, has usurped high legislative and judicial functions, has refused to execute the laws, has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws, has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizen, has abused the pardoning power, has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional, has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that, because a man is once a subject, he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native-born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of the campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are in the words of the people a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh—Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth—This Convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

The President—The resolutions are before the Convention.

Mr. Spencer, of New York—I move the report be adopted. I believe it evinces great care and is a pre-eminently wise and truthful presentation of the articles of faith of the Union Republican party of the country, and as the great majority of this Convention is anxious and willing, promptly, in my judgment, to vote upon the platform, and as a discussion, in my judgment, would have no other effect than perhaps to place a dot over an I, or alter some word or sentence, leaving the platform substantially intact, I make this my motion and call for the previous question. [Good.]

Mr. Cochrane—I rise to a question order. The previous question is not moved for by a majority of our delegation.

The President—There is a rule of the Convention that a call for the previous question must come from one delegation and be sustained by another.

Mr. Cochrane—I move that in the resolution respecting impeachment after the words "properly convicted by thirty-five Senators" there be inserted the words "and improperly acquitted by nineteen." (Great applause and laughter.)

Gen. Schurz—I am in favor of the platform as it stands. [Cheers] I only want to move two additional paragraphs which I think I shall have the unanimous consent of the Convention to offer. I move to attach to the second resolution a clause in relation to the right of suffrage for the colored race.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Rhode Island called the previous question.

The President—Shall the main question be now put? (Cries "yes," "question," "question.")

The Chair stated the question on Mr. Cochrane's amendment.

Mr. Cochrane—Upon my individual responsibility I should suffer that amendment to remain. My delegation, however, unanimously have appealed to me in their name to withdraw it and I do so. (Cheers.)

Gen. Schurz took the floor.

Col. McClure, of Pennsylvania—I rise to a point of order. The previous question goes to the main question before the Convention, and the Convention can do nothing now but vote upon the platform as a whole. [Cries of "that's it," "that's right."] There can be no discussion. We must vote. The main question has been ordered.

The President so ruled, and said—Gentlemen, are you ready for the question? [Voices, "aye."]

The President—All who are in favor of accepting the resolutions, as offered by the Committee, and adopting them as the voice of this Convention, will please signify it by saying "aye."

The affirmative response was unanimous and enthusiastic.

Col. A. K. McClure moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following additional resolution:

That when this Convention adjourns it be not *sine die*, but subject to be called together at any time by call of the National Executive Committee. This was adopted by the Convention.

Adopted.

Gen. Schurz—I will now read what I intended to ask the Convention to adopt as an independent resolution:

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State Governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people, and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will direct and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people. (Cries of "good," "good.")

Gen. Schurz—That is my first amendment. It seems to me that the platform of the Republican party ought to contain at least a recognition of the great charter of our rights and liberties, the Declaration of Independence. I would therefore move that the following resolutions be added to those already reported by the Committee:

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of Democratic government, and

(Continued on Eighth Page.)