FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Permanent Organization—Horatio Seymour, Chairman, Delivers an Address—Discussion as to Territorial Delegates - The Two-Thirds Rule Address of peared to be lost.

The "Conservative" Soldiers tion again, when Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to amend the proposition so as to

IBy Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, July 6, 1868. The police force on Fourteenth street were inadequate this morning to keep back the surging crowd, which so blocked up the passage to Tammany Hall that delegates and reporters had much difficulty in entering. Owing to this cause it was halfpast ten o'cleck before the delegates were generally in their seats.

The Convention was called to order by the temporary Chairman at a quarter before eleven. Prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. Quinn, of New York. The reading of the Journal of Saturday was dispensed

General Morgan, of Ohio, moved that the delegations from the Workingmen's Convention be invited to seats on the floor. Agreed to.

Mr. Clymer, of Pa., from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows: For President, Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York—[Great cheering]—and one Vice-President and Secretary from each State. The Pennsylvania representatives were, John L. Dawson, Vice-President; Geo. M. Reilley, Secretary; F. M. Hutchinson, Recording Secretary. It was also recommended that the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1884 he adonated nocratic Convention of 1864 be, adopted for the government of this Convention.

Mr. Mackin, of Ohio, moved the adoption of the report and the discharge of the Committee

Mittee.

A delegate from Florida inquired whether, on the adoption of this report, the two-thirds rule on balloting for Presidential candidates would require for a nomination two-thirds of the entire Convention or two-thirds of the votes to be used in Electoral thirds of the votes to be cast in Electoral

College.

The Chair put the question on the acceptance of the report and discharge of the Committee, which was decided in the affirmative and the Committee was discharged. charged. Mr. Murphy, of New York, from the

Ar. Murphy, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, asked permission for said Committee to sit during the session of the Convention. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messra, Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Hammond, of South Carolina, a Committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair.

manent President to the chair.

Mr. Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great enthusiasm and loud continued cheers, and said, in brief, that he returned thanks, counselled waderates. thanks, counselled moderation, toleration and harmony; said the most important questions were forced upon the consideration of this Convention; some of these were forced upon it by the resolutions of the late Chicago Convention. He discussed briefly the Republican platform, accused that party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation, and then asserted solicitude for the sailors and soldiers widows and orphans. He acand soldiers widows and orphans. He accused the now dominant party of extravagant wasting of public monies, tainting the National credit, impeding immigration by over-burdening labor with taxation, and over-burdening labor with taxation, and breaking the guaranties of republican liberty. He denied the assertion of the Republican Convention that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are now sacred on every inch of American soil, for in tan States of the Union military power in ten States of the Union, military power

suppresses civil law.

The Committee on Rules recommended that the rules and regulations of the Demo-cratic Convention of 1864 be adopted by this Convention, for the government of its pro-

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, submitted a series of resolutions, which were referred without reading.

The resolutions of the State Conventions of Pennsylvania and Michigan were referred without reading.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, moved the ad-

mission of the delegates from the Demo-cratic Convention of that State, who were appointed to memoralize that body in refappointed to memoralize that body in reference to the grievances of the people there under Radical rule. Repled.

Additional resolutions were received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, from California, from New York, by Hon. Erastus Brooks, and from Pennsylvania. Resolutions from the National Labor Convention were sent up and read favoring

Resolutions from the National Labor Convention were sent up and read, favoring the payment of the public and private debt in greenbacks, and received, with great cheering, as also was one against further grants of public lands to private corporations, and favoring their restoration for distribution to actual settlers.

A letter was received with great laughter A letter was received with great laughter

from Susan B. Anthony, of the Women's Rights Association, urging the claims of women to participate in elections. Re-

ferred.
Mr. Tilden, of New York, effered a resolution admitting delegates from the Territories to honorary seats in the Convention. greed to. The Chairman of the Committee on Cre-

The Chairman of the Committee on Cre-dentials reported that full delegations were present from every State in the Union, and recommended that three delegates from each Territory and from the District of Columbia be admitted to the floor without

Columbia be admitted to the floor without the privilege of voting.

Mr. Cox, New York, moved to amend so as to admit the entire eleven delegates from the District. Lost.

A delegate from California moved the admission of delegates from the Territories to all the privileges of the Convention, except that each Territory shall have but one yote, which was rejected and Committee's report was then adopted.

Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that it is the duty of every friend of constitutional government to sustain the

of constitutional government to sustain the President in his efforts to stem the tide of Radical usurpation, and commending him for his course. [Cheers.] Resolutions

duty in presiding over the Court of Impeachment. [Prolonged shouts.] Referred. Mr. Randall, of Penn'a., offered a resolution in favor of increasing the pensions to soldiers and sailors by paying them the gold equivalent. [Great applause.] Referred. ferred.

Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution recognizing the fidelity of Andrew Johnson in upholding the Constitution and laws On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, it was ordered that each State report its member of the Executive Committee by to-morrow morning.

Mr. Harley, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing that the President's amnesty proclamation be read by the Sec-

Convention—No Candidate Vet moved to amend the proposition so as to simply declare that this Convention approves the Amnesty Proclamation, which

approves the Amnesty Proclamation, which was carried.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution approving the doctrine of Marcy in the Kozta case, by which a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United. States secures to the incohate citizen the same national protection as if naturalization were already completed.

Mr. Bigler moved to precede

already completed.

Mr. Bigler moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. [Cheers.]

Mr. Brewer, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution of thanks to the temporary Chairman, Mr. Palmer, of Wisconsin. Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, offered the following: Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention pledge themselves in advance to support its nominees. The question was tabled by the Chair on Mr. Bigler's resolution.

resolution.

Mr. Hutchings, of Mo., moved to amend by substituting a resolution that no steps be taken towards the nomination of a candidate for Provident towards. didate for President until after the platform A vote on this amendment was ordered

to be taken by a cell of the States. Mr. Bigler explained that his proposition was not to proceed now to balloting for a candidate, but simply looking to put candidates before the Convention. He was himself in favor of adopting the platform prior to any balloting.

The vote by States was then taken on the amendment. At the conclusion of the call, New York asked leave to retire for consultation, but the Chair declared that one hundred and fifty-nine and one-half votes had dred and fifty-nine and one-half votes had

been cast in the affirmative, and that the amendment had been adopted,

Mr. Belmont, of New York, offered a resolution of the Park to the Townson Society. Mr. Belmont, of New York, offered a resolution of thanks to the Tammany Society for the use of their new hall, and their courtesy and assistance to the Convention.

Mr. Garretson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring that it is the sense of the Conventions that in future Democratic Conventions a majority vote should effect a nomination. [Slight applause.] Referred.

Mr. Spaniding, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that parties put in pomination before this Convention shall be pledged by their friends to support its ticket and platform. Referred.

form. Referred.
A delegate from Kentucky moved a reso-Intion requesting the President of the United States to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, asked an immediate vote on this reselution, and it was adopted, with but a few dissenting

Mr. Schwartz, of Missouri, offered a res ances and taxation. Referred. Mr. Reed, of Indians, offered a resolution providing that a few minutes recess be taken in every case before the roll is called on any questien, the vote upon which, by States, is ordered.

Mr. Crawford, of Nebraska, offered a resolution condemning the reconstruction acts Mr. Emerson, of Missouri, offered a reso-

lution calling upon the Committee on Res-olutions to report the platform at the earliest moment possible.
Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, from the Committee on Platform, hoped this would not be adopted. The Committee were industriously at work, and would report as soon as

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, also from the same Committee, said they hoped to be able to report to the Convention to night.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, as a privileged motion, moved that when the Convention adjoint to head to report to head to be convention. leged motion, moved that when the con-three o'clock, which was modified by sub-stituting four o'clock, and, in that form,

was adopted.

Mr. Boyce, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution expressing national gratitude to Andrew Johnson for his patriotic course, and asked its immediate consideration.

Objection was made, and the resolution was

Mr. Richardson, of Hilnois, moved that all the resolutions now on the President's table, bereferred without reading. Adopted. Adjourned to four P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. On the President appearing upon the

platform, he was greeted with three cheers by the audience.

The President—The Secretary will read

to the Convention a letter just received by the Chair. The Secretary read the following:

New York, July 6th, 1868.

My Dear Sir:—A Committee of Conservative soldiers and sailors from the Convention now in seasion at this place, desire to present itself to the Convention of which you are President with an address, in answerto the invitation to the privileges of the floor, and it will be glad to know at what time you will receive it. We will be glad time you will receive it. We will be glad to be received as soon as it is convenient to the Convention.

Very respectfully yours,
W. B. FRANKLIN, President () **o**r or To Hon. Horatio Seymour, President National Democratic Convention. Mr. Woodward, of Pa-I move a Com

mittee of five be appointed to wait upon the Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention and invite them to come upon he floor. Adopted. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee, headed by the flag borne by Sergeant Bates, was received with loud cheers, the delagates rising. ... Mr. Brewer, of Pa., offered the following

resolution:

Resolved, That no gentleman shall be declared the nominee of this Convention for President of the United States unless he shall receive two-thirds of all the votes

Mr. Vallandigham I rise to a point of for his course. [Cheers.] Resolutions referred.

Mr. Fenton, of Kansas, offered a resolution reciting that the National flag should protect adopted citizens everywhere the same as it does the native born. [Cheers.] Mr. Wright, of Delaware, offered a resolution providing for a Committee of one from each State to constitute a Kational Hall, of New York, offered a resolution was unfalled by the Convention of the President the capture Committee. Adopted Hall, of New York, offered a resolution was withdrawn to allow the chair due to Chief Justice Chase for his ability, impartiality and fidelity to constitutional.

Mr. Woodward, off-shap presented the two-tairus and the work of the president the resolution was withdrawn to allow the chair from the constitution are due to Chief Justice Chase for his ability. Mr. Woodward, off-shap presented the motion be to lay it after the report of the Committee on a point of the chair.

Mr. Vallandigham—Will not be able to reconsider the vote on the port before to morrow moraling. Therefore I move to reconsider the vote on the resolution of the Chair.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania—Then I de.

At the suggestion of the President the resolution was withdrawn to allow the chair in the capture of the Chair.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania—Then I de.

At the suggestion of the President the resolution was withdrawn to allow the chair in the committee of nor point of the Chair.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania—Then I de.

At the suggestion of the president the resolution was withdrawn to allow the chair of the committee of nor President the vote on the other thanks of the attention of the Chair.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Clerk read a adopted the two-thirds rule, and that this motion is only superfluous. The resolution passed by the Convention adopts the rules of 1864.

Mr. Brewer-I do not desire to debate, but simply to say

in partice media, thought to 3300.

and Sailors. They were requested to take positions upon the platform.

The President—The Chair has the honor to present to the Convention Gent Franklin as one who represents here now the Conservative soldiers and sailors (f our Conservative soldiers and sallors (1 our country, who desire peace, union and fraternal regard.

Gen. Franklin—I have been deputed by

Gen. Franklin—I have been deputed by the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, sitting in this place, to present you the Committee. This Committee has for its Chairman Gen. H. W. Slocum, of this State, and it has prepared an address which it desires now to make known to the members of this Convention. nembers of this Convention. Colonel O'Bierne read the address as fol-

ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: We are instructed by a unanimous vote of this Convention of Union Soldiers and Sailors now in session at Cooper Institute, to return to you our thanks for extending to us the privilege of the floor of your Convention. The objects for which we are assembled are clearly set forth in the address of our presiding officer. Our Convention is composed of ly set forth in the address of our presiding officer. Our Convention is composed of two thousand delegates, elected to represent every State and Territory in the Union, who have served in the Union army or navy. Every one of whom believes that in cooperating at this time with the Conservative party of the country being still on

in cooperating at this time with the Conservative party of the country, he is still engaged in the same cause for which he risked his life during the war, viz: To preserve the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. We believe that the crimes now being perpendicularly the purpose from the constitution. Constitution... We believe that the crimes now being perpetrated in the name of republicanism and loyalty are not less alarming than those committed by armed foes of the Government during the war. The party now in power has destroyed the equality of States, has forced the Scuthern States to submit to have their Constitutions.

States to submit to have their Constitution States to submit to have their Constitutions and Lawsframed by ignorant negroes just relieved from servitude, while at the North it has denied the negro, although comparatively educated, the right of suffrage. It has attempted to influence the highest tribunal of the laws, by calling a meeting of excited partisans to condean all members of the court who might refuse to act in eccordance with their dictation, while all the leading journalists of the party since the close of the Impeachment trial have denounced and villified in unmeasured terms the once chosen leadors of their own party, going so far in some instances as to threaten personal violence, and for no other reason than that they were unwilling to perjure themselves at the

and for no other reason than that they were unwilling to perjure themselves at the behest of party. It has freely removed political disabilities from men of the South who before and during the war were the most violent and malignant rebels, but have since become the sycophants of the party in power, while it persontes those in the same localities who have always been true to the Union, but are unwilling to be ruled by their recently emancipated slaves. At the North it has denied official positions to hundreds of the veterans of the war, most of whom are disabled ans of the war, most of whom are disabled by wounds received in battle, while it has foisted into place partizans of its own having no claims on the Government, many of whom, fortunately for the country, many of whom, fortunately for the country, have during the past few months become inmates of our Penitentiaries. It has placed the General of the armies beyond control of the President of the United States, to whom the Federal Constitution makes him subordinate; has nominated him for the

Presidency, and the events of the last four months indicate that by the use of the army under his supreme control, there is a determination to cover the control. determination to cause the electoral votes of the Southern States to be cast for himself through force and fraud. We solemnly declare our conviction that the free institutions of the conviction that the free institutions of the convergence in greater jeopardy than at this time, and we look to the deliberations of the Democratic party now assembled in Convention with deepest anxiety, feeling that on its action depends the future prosperity of our country. We earnestly trust and beour country. We earnestly trust and be-lieve that no devotion to men, or adherence to past issues, will be permitted to endan-ger the success of the great party which the country now looks with ananxious eye

the country now looks with an anxious eye for permanent peace and the perpetuity of our institutions. We believe that there are living nearly half a million of men who served in the Union army and navy who are in sympathy and in judgment opposed to the acts of the party in power, and at least another half million who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but who, viewing half million who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but who, viewing with afarm the recent acts of that party, are now anxious for a change of adminis-tration, with a platform of principles re-viving no dead issues and looking only to the arrest of existing evils, and with candi-dates whose fidelity to the Constitution and devotion to the country cannot be auestion-

devotion to the country cannot be questioned. We shall cooperate with you in this campaign with an enthusiasm and confidence that will bring victory and salvation to the country.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, three cheers were given for the soldiers and sailors, and calls were made for Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, who was introduced to the Convention and was greeted by a round of applause. Mr. Ewing delivered an address, which was

twing delivered an address, which was warmly applauded.

W. D. Turner, of Illinois, proposed three cheers for the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy represented by the Convention at Cooper Institute. The cheers W. D. Dowdle, of California, offered the W.D. Dowdle, of California, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: a Resolved, That the address of the Soldiers and Sailors Convention, just read by their Secretary, be received and entered upon the minutes of our proceedings, and become a part of the proceedings of this Convention.

Mr. Brewer, Pa. Will it be in order for me to ask for information of the Chair whether individual delegates of this Convention may not be at liberty from this time up until we adjourn to file resolutions with the Secretary of the Convention making them a part of the proceedings? making them a part of the proceedings?

Mr. Miller, of Pennsy vonla-If I had any purpose in making that motion it was to end of resolutions by the members of this Convention. Every delegate seems to feel that he will not have familied his mission unless he has spread upon the record a resolution, and to such an extent as will not in my judgment add very much to the strength of our proceedings when sublished to the world, and, therefore, I move the further introduction of resolutions be suspended from this time.

The President—The gentleman from Pennsylvania must reduce his resolution Mr. Miller—I withdraw it

Pennsylvania must reduce his resolution to writing.

Mr. Miller—I withdraw it. [Laughter.] Mr. Eaten, of Connecticut—There was a resolution passed this morning that the platform should first be determined on before any ballot should be taken for President. I understand, however, the Committee on Platform will not be able to report before to-morrow morning. Therefore I move to reconsider the vote on the resolution.

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The President The Chair understands sych will be the effect.

Afr. Vallandigham—Then I hope it will not prevail.

Mr. Scott, Pa — Do I understand if the motion to lay on the table is carried, it carries the original resolution with it?

The President—No; the gentleman from Connections moves to reconsider the vote

Connectiont moves to reconsider the vote on the resolution this morning. The gentleman from leman from Nevada (Mr. Buell) moves to law that motion on the table. The Chair tleman from Nevada (Mr. Buell) moves to lay that motion on the table. The Chair understands, the effect will simply be to carry with it the motion of the gentleman from Connection, leaving the rule stand that no nominations shall be made until after the adoption of a platform.

Mr. Stanton of Kentucky—I understand

Mr. Standon, of Kentucky—I understand the rule adopted this morning to be that when a vote by States was to betaken, del-egates should first have five minutes for egates should first have five minutes for consultation and deliberation.

The President—Yes; a vote by States is now called for and in five minutes from this time it will be taken.

this time it will be taken.

After five minutes for consultation, the vote was taken by Sates on laying on the table the motion to reconsider, and the motion was rejected by the following vote: The Chair said the question was now upon

The Chair said the question was now upon the adoption of the resolution of the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Eaton) that the Convention now reconsider the resolution adopted this morning.

Cries of "question," "question."

The question was put pira voce and the Chair was unable to deside. Chair was unable to d Chair was unable to decide.

A vote of States was called for and the Chair announced a recess of five minutes to enable delegates to consult.

During recess Mr. Slack, of Maryland, moved to adjoin until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, but it was declared out of order.

Upon the expiration of recess, Mr. Slack renewed his motion.

The Chair—The motion to adjourn until

The Unar—The motion to adjourn until to morrow morning is a debatable question.

Mr. Slack—I just moved to adjourn.

The President—The hour is fixed by your motion and it is therefore debatable.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylyania.—Mr. Chairman, if there be no other motion produce.

Mr. Brewer, Pa. I move that when this Convention, on adjournment, will fix that

The President—The Clerk will now call the States in their order for the purpose of taking their votes upon the resolution beore the Convention.

Mr. Finch, Iowa-I move this Conven The motion to adjourn was put and de-

clared lost.

The Secretary again read the resolution to reconsider the vote on the resolution that there be no believing for candidates for President and Vice President until after the report of the Committee on Resolutions be received and adopted. The vote by States was then taken, with the following result: Aves. 1791: navs. 137. result: Ayes, 17914; nays. 137. The President put the question upon the

gentleman from Pennsylvania this morning.
Mr. Eaton—I move the resolution lie on

Afr. Eaton—1 move the resolution lie on the table—the original resolution, which has been reconsidered.

Afr. William Bigler, of Pa.—Mr. President, if the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Eaton) will permit me, I desire to modify the resolution. modify the resolution. Mr. Eaton—If the gentleman will give way I will withdraw my motion and move that this Convention now proceed to vote for a candidate for President of the United

The President—The question before the Convention is the resolution of the gentle-men from Pennsylvania. A delegate from California has inoved an amendment to that resolution, which is first in order. It will be read by the Clerk. It was in the hands of the Chair before the other reso-The Clerk read the resolution of Mr.

Hammond, of California, a substitute for that of Mr. Eaton, as follows:

Resolved, That candidates for President may now be put in nomination, but that no ballot be had until a platform of principles

Mr. Wm. Bigler, Pa.—I claim to have occupied the floor from the beginning. The gentleman from Connecticut said if I would give way he would offer another proposition. I heard it, but I did not give way. I am, as I take it, in possession of the floor.
The President—The gentleman does not

understand the course of events. Before he had taken the floor the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Hammond) offered the rescolorado (mr. Hammond) onered the res-olution just read. He was requested to send it to the Chair. Therefore his resolu-tion is first in order. It was strictly before the Convention when offered by the genthe Convention when offered by the gentleman. These resolutions are read from the Chair by the Clerk for the convenience of the Convention, so they may understand the question before them. It is the opinion of the Chair the question comes upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado to the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Bigler.)

Mr. Bigler—Then I make a point of order upon the amendment. It is precisely in substance what this body has voted down repeatedly, therefore is not in order. The President—The motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was this, not that the Convention should proceed to ballot, but that the Convention should proceed to nominate candidates. The gentleman from California proposes by his amendfrom California proposes by his amendment so to modify that resolution that no vote shall be taken to nominate until after the adoption of a platform. The Chair thinks that a resolution different from any offered and a modification of the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Mr. Bigler—It would be in order, provided it was divided.

The President—It is in the power of the gentleman to call a division of the question. So far as it regards excluding a ballot until s platform is adopted is one division, and all that which precedes it is another.

Mr. Vallandigham—What became of the

Mr. Vallandigham What became of the motion of the gentleman from Missouri? If I understand it is still undisposed of If I understand it is still undisposed of. This proposition can only come in as an amendment to ithe amendment, further amendment being in order.

The President—Thegentleman from Ohio is right. The question before the Convention is on the adoption of the resolution of the gentleman from Missouri, which has escaped the attention of the Chair.

The Clerk read as follows:

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The President—The gentleman from Pennsylvania now modifies the resolution so that it shall read as follows:

Resolved, That the call of the States be called in their regular order, and that each State have the right to present the name of any candidate for the Presidency, and that delegates have five minutes allowed them to present their views upon their candidate. to present their views upon their candidate

[Applause.]
Mr. Brewer—I second the resolution of

Applause.]
Mr. Brewer—I second the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.
Mr. Bigler—It occurred to methis morning when the motion was made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania to put in nemination candidates to be voted for the office of President and Vice President, that it was out of order, and out of the usual custom and beyond the land marke of the Democratic party. Heretofore in all National Conventions there have been no nominations made by the Convention until every 1 State has had the right and been permitted to vote for any gentleman in this country whomever they might feel disposed to vote for. If we place in nomination some candidates, and should they conclude that the nominations should close, there would be no power by which the Convention could afterwards go for a man whose name had not already been presented to the Convention. I second this resolution, because I consider it correct and the other resolution incorrect and contrary to the nasges and practices of the Democratic party. We desire that every State shall present and vote for the candidate of her choice.

Mr. Hammond, California—Now I apprehend that it will be in order for me to offer my resolution, as there is no original resolution peading. I offer the following resolution in order the original resolution peading. I offer the following resolution peading.

my resolution, as there is no original resolution pesding. I offer the following resolution as a substitute for the whole matter: lution as a substitute for the whole matter:

Resolved, That candidates for the Presidency may now be placed in nomination, but that no balloting be had until a platform of principles is adopted. [Applause:]

Mr. Buell, Kevada—It is not my desire to occupy the time of this Convention; but I desire that the opinion of delegates on this part of the resolution, resolved, that candidates for President be now placed. motion and it is therefore deparame.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylyania.—Mr. Chairman, if there be no other motion pending, I wish to state I have reason to believe there is a misunderstanding as to the nature of the proposition before the Convention, as to what would be the effect of it, and I suggest that the Chair, from the best lights he has, should make a statement of the question.

The pressuration of Pennsylyania.—Mr. Chairman, if there be no other motion pending, Mr. Buell, Nevada—It is not my document to coccupy the time of this Convention; but I desire that the opinion of delegates on this part of the resolution, resolved, in nomination, and second, that no balloting be had until the platform is adopted. Mr. Bigler proposes now to vote upon the first branch, after which a vote will be taken upon the latter.

first branch, after which a vote will be taken upon the latter.

Mr. Bigler, Pa.—Mr. President, I will mow withdraw my call for a division.

The question recurred on the resolution of Mr. Bigler. It was adopted, and the Convention took a short recess. Before the five minutes bad elapsed, Jas. Pender, of Delaware, moved that the Convention do now adjourn. The vote was taken by States, with the following result: ayes, 200; nays, 10.

Note—The names of the delegates from Territories admitted to seats on the floor in pursuance of a resolution adopted, were Thomas W. Belts, of Idaho, Thos. E. Ever-

hed, of Arizona, THE SOLDIERS CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. NEW YORK, July 6.—The various delegations having paraded in procession as announced from their headquarters at Moffet Mansion, passed New Tammany Hall to Cooper Institute, and arrived at the great the Cooper Institute, and arrived at the great the Executive Committee at the same twelve. Torn and tattered battle flags, from nearly every field of strife of the late war, were present, prefacing the entrance of

music, consisting of "Hail Columbia."
"Rally Round the Flag," and cheers were
given, flags dipped, shouts of applause rent
the air, and bediam was epitomized. Still here was unanimity even in confusion, and such names as McClellan, Hancock, Packer Slocum and Franklin were greeted with invariable applause.

Precisely at noon, the Chairman, Major General Wm. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, called the Convention to order by vigorous caned the convention to order by vigarous raps upon the Speaker's stand.

The Seoretary, Colonel O'Brien, then read the rules of order, as reported by the Committee on Resolutions. They provide that the resolutions offered by delegates shall be read and referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions; that the to the Committee on Resolutions; that the votes shall be by States and announced by the Chairman of each delegation and the

votes to which it is entitled in the Electoral College.
Gen. Pratt then offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of one from the effect that a committee or one from each State shall be appointed to decide upon the expediency of presenting a Presidential candidate for the consideration of the National Convention. Referred. the National Convention. Referred.

A resolution was offered that all speeches, motions, &c., shall be made from the floor, so as to avoid the undue prominence gained by the members upon the platform, which, after being amended to allow the officers of the Convention to speak from the platform, was carried.

General Slocum, of New York, from the Committee on resolutions reported that that Committee was not yet prepared to report its draft of a platform, and reported port its draft of a platform, and reported an address to the National Democratic Conan address to the National Democratic Convention in response to the invitation to the floor of that body, declaring the object of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be the same as those which animated them during the war; deploring Radical legislation; denouncing the apostacy of men who were once Democrats; censuring the proscription of loyal men at the South, and declaring General Grant a renegade.

scription of loval men at the South, and declaring General Grant a renegade.

A motion was made that the report just read should be accepted, and a Committee of twenty-one be appointed to present the same to the National Convention. Unanimously carried.

A motion to reconsider lost, and the appointing of the committee left with the Chair, who named Slocum, Granger, Pratt, Mitchell, Awerill, Brown, Kilby, McClernand, Walker, Kingeley, Bradbury, Drake, A resolution endorsing the Amnests. Beime and Parke.

A resolution endorsing the Amnesty Proclamation and the general policy of President Johnson was referred to the Committee on Resolutions; also, a resolution recommending General Hancock and Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, but pledging their support to what States, but pledging their support to what-ever nominees the National Convention select.

A resolution expressing sympathy for Americans confined in foreign prisons, and demanding a speedy settlement of the Alabama claims, was sent to the Comnittee.
This resolution was followed by a scene

of much confusion, and cries of "motion," "order," "Mr. Chairman," &c., followed each oather in riotous disregard of parliamentary rules, amid which a motion to addough was offended which a wote of

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bear deputy reculting accordenced with consists withdraway . Make the constant with the consists of the constant of the consta

sire to modify that resolution to move that the States be called in their regular order and that candidates be presented, and there be conceded to each State five minutes to present the claims and character of the candidate whose name they desire to submit to the Convention.

The President—The gentleman from Pennsylvania now modifies the resolution so therefore moved that a call of the States be therefore moved that a call of the States be made and resolutions therefrom be read by their respective chairmen in their order and referred at once to the Committee. which motion was unanime under a suspension of the rales.

The call of the States was then called for

the purpose of nominating a Sergeant-at-Arms for each delegation and their names Then followed a call of the States for res-

Olutions, in accordance with General Mc-Quade's motion. Maine, Vermost and New Hampshire had none to offer. Massachusetts effered a resolution that no more than one member from each delegation be allowed to speak upon any subject until some other State had been heard from. From New York resolution one was offered, declaring the resolution one was offered, declaring the right of naturalized citizens of the United States abroad to the protection of the American Government; another protesting against the uniform neglect with which the soldiers and sailors had been treated in the distribution of civil effices; and appointing a committee to correspond with the Democratic nominee to request for soldiers and sailors a share in the government patronage. From New Yersey a resolution was read providing that the Chairman designate and sailors as that the Maine, Vermost and New Hampshire the government patronage. From New Jersey a resolution was read providing that the Chairman designate a place upon the floor for each delegation, and that each Sergeantat-Arms shall control his own delegation. The rules were suspended and that resolution passed. New Jersey also offered a resolution making the adjournment of the Convention to 3 P. M. of same day. Mary-

resolution making the adjournment of the Convention to 3 r. M., of same day. Maryland reported a resolution that if greenbacks were good enough for soldiers' and sailors! orphans, they were good enough for pampered bond holders. Deleware offered resolution declaring the apostacy of the Republican party and the censequent adherence of the claring the apostacy of the Republican party and the consequent adherence of the soldiers and sallors to the Democratic nomination. Ohio declared its wash that peace might speedly be restored by a change in the dominant party. Indiana through, the Charmani of its delegation, stated that it had had a surfeit of resolutions and had none to offer. Illinois asserted the wrongaliness of taxation without ed the wrongalness of taxation without representation as imposed on the Southern

States by the present Congress.

Then a resolution was offered, out of order that no more resolutions by offered, and a suspension of the rules to allow its and a suspension of the rules to arrow as passage proposed, but it was voted down.

A resolution from Missouri naming Gen.

Butler was received with bases. When A resolution from Missouri naming Gen.
Butler was received with bases. When read it proved to he a declaration that he should never be allowed to join the Democratic party. Another was offered advocating the speedy withdrawal of the national currency and the substitution of greenbacks. Kansas reported a resolution favoring a mass meeting of soldiers and sailors for Tuesday evening, and that the soldiers of the late Confederacy be invited to attend.

A resolution directing the various Sergeants at Arms to report after the close of the Convention to Mr. Engene Dunning. Sergeant at Arms of the Convention, was carried under a suspension of the rules.

carried under a suspension of the rules.

It was announced that the Committee to present an address of the Convention to the National Democratic Convention would

place at 5 P. M.
The call of States then continued and Iowa offered a resolution moving a vote of thanks to General John A. McClernand were present, prefacing the entrance of delegations, and in their rear arrived various delegations, rapidly filling up the Hall. During filling in of the delegation and the taking of seats of the officers of the Convention, the various bands, by concerted a resolution denying its vote to any man who declared during its progress music, consisting of "Hail Columbia." "Rally Round the Flag," and cheers were to electioneering purposes. Another endorsing Gen. Huncock.

At this the band struck in a rolling control of the control of th

dorsing Gen. Hincock.

At this the band struck up a military air, and cheers were given for General Han-A resolution was offered comparing the extra allowance to the soldiers of thirty-three dollars per month and two thousand dollars to the members of Congress as showing the Radical appreciation of the

military service.

The District of Columbia offered a reso-The District of Columbia offered a resolution declaring that the southern election returns had been manipulated to suit the necessities of the Radicals and denouncing necessities of the Radicals and denouncing such manipulation, and one declaring against inflicting on them by Congress against their will negro suffrage.

Alaska was called, but if its delegates were present they were speechless, and the call of States was then concluded. A motion that when the Convention adjourned, that it adjourn until ten a.m.

Tuesday was carried. A resolution of thanks to the National Executive Committee for the ample accommodations furnished the Convention was carried under a suspension of the rules.
Adjourned at quarter past three.

The Convention. We present on our fourth page an interesting dispatch from New York regarding the Convention, together with a letter from

President Johnson. The Indians_Removal of Troops. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
Sr. Louis, July 4.—An Omaha dispatch says a large body of Indians crossed to the south side of the Platte river on Thursday, drove off a number of wood choppers and

compelled the mail carrier to return to the fort. A detachment of troops was sent to The removal of troops from Forts Smith, Phil Kearney and Reno is proceeding rapidly. The troops from Reno, under Major Van Vorsh, reached Fort Russell vesterday. Fort Bridger dispatches say about two

thousand Shawness and Dannock Indians held a council with Gen. Augur on the 2d. The result is unknown. A large number of Snake Indians left before Gen. Augur returned from Salt Lake.

The shipments of gold from Central City during June amounted to over \$200,000.

Church Burned-Arrest for Arson, (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) Buffalo, June 5.—St. John's Episcopal Church was entirely consumed by fire last Church was entirely count free by hire has night, caused by the explosion of a rocket. Loss \$50,000; insured for \$30,000.

A German named Godfried Seighted was arrested to-day, charged with arson in fring his own barn, which resulted in the destruction of the residence of Dr. J. Hone. destruction of the residence of Dr. J. Honestein. Loss \$10,000; insured,

-At Springfield, Mass., on the Fourth, there was a regatta on the Connecticus mentary rules, amid which a motion to adjourn was offered, upon which a vote of States was taken, which resulted in the motion being lost.

A motion that the chairman of each delegation appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms to asseconds. The mercury stood 102 degrees.