The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. June 21, 1876.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Philadelphia.

JOHN W. CHALFANT, Allegheny.

ELECTORS.

1. JOHN WELSH.
2. HENRY DISSTON.
3. CHRIS J. HOFFMAN.
4. CHAS. T. JONES.
5. EDWIN A. FITLEY.
6. BENJAMIN SMITH.
7. J. W. BERNARD.
8. JACOB KNAS.
9. JOHN B. WAKFEL.
10. JOSEPH THOMAS.
11. ARIO PARDEE.
12. LEWIS PUGHE.
13. ED. S. SILLMAN.
14. WILLIAM CALDER.
15. MILES L. TRACY.
16. S. W. STARKWEATHER.
17. DANIEL J. MORRELL.
18. JEREMIAH LYONS.
19. WILLIAM HAY.
20. WILLIAM CAMERON.
21. J. B. DONELLY.
22. DANIEL O'NIEL.
23. WILLIAM NEBB.
24. ANDREW R. BERGER.
25. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
26. JAMES WESTERMAN
27. W. W. WILBER.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET!

Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

CONGRESS,

WM. H. KOONTZ.

SENATE,

E. D. YUTZY.

COUNTY TICKET!

ASSEMBLY,

E. J. MEYERS,

ALLEN S. WILL.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

C. C. MUSSELMAN,

DANIEL STUFFT.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,

SAM. SNYDER.

DIRECT COMMISSIONER,

CHS. T. HUNTER.

The editor is absent.

PRICES of grain and breadstuffs have an upward tendency in the markets in England, and there are indications of a movement in France or Germany. This is occasioned by the possibility of a war, in which all the great powers will be engaged. Southern Russia is a vast grain depot, and large quantities are sent thence each year to London and Liverpool to supply the demands of England. This is the grain that enters into competition with like exports from the United States, and keeps down both quantity and prices. In advent of war, this supply from the Black Sea will be cut off, Germany and France will cease producing their usual quantities of grain, and the demand will press upon this country and make trade both brisk and profitable.

THE New York *Evening Post* improves the occasion of the exculpatory report of the Kerr investigating committee, and the generous action of the Republican members of the committee and of the House thereupon, to read the Democracy a greatly needed lesson in fairness and decency. That paper says:—"The Democrats may very well learn of their enemies in this respect. A little greater readiness upon their part to give character its due weight; a little more manly disposition to deal fairly with their political opponents; a somewhat less manifest disposition to rejoice in the destruction of an opponent's good name; above all an exhibition of capacity to be generously glad when an accused person of Republican politics succeeds in vindicating himself; in a word, a little more of manliness on the Democratic side of the House would give to that party's work in the way of investigation a dignity which it does not now possess, and win for it a popular respect which it has not yet been able to win for itself. It is not by the indiscriminate destruction of other men's reputations that men or parties can build up their own. A bad name won by the unjust persecution of political enemies is not a very good foundation upon which to rest a party."

THE TICKET.

The battle is over, the Convention has adjourned, and the delegates returned to their homes. The work of the Cincinnati Convention was one of vital importance, as in a great measure on the wisdom of their choice rested the destinies of the Republican party. But out of confusion they have brought forth order. The Republican party have chosen Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, as their standard bearer, and under such leadership defeat will be impossible. Mr. Hayes is certainly as available a candidate as could have been obtained. His conduct, both in public and private life, the brilliant record he has made as a gallant soldier, his great qualities of diligence and firmness, combined with the ardent affection borne him by the people of his native State, and the great earnestness, make his name a tower of strength. While the people of the United States may not rally to his support with the same wild enthusiasm they would to that of Mr. Blaine, they will give him an earnest and hearty support. His name may not raise a furor of excitement, but calm, dispassionate thinking men see in him the leader that the hosts of Democracy may assail in vain. In the West his nomination is the signal of victory, and his name will be a power where that of any other would have meant at least a close contest.

Governor Hayes was born at Delaware, Ohio, on the 4th of October, 1822. He began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, at Columbus, Ohio. He entered the law school of Harvard College and graduated with great credit, afterwards practicing law in Cincinnati, and being elected City Solicitor among other official positions.

At the first call for volunteers, in 1861, he proffered his services, and on June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. He served under Rosecrans in West Virginia, and was Judge Advocate on the General's staff. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on November 4, 1861, and took command of the Twenty-third Ohio. He was disabled at South Mountain, and on recovering was appointed Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio. On October 15th, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio.—He was placed in command of the First Brigade of the Kanawha Division, December 25, 1862, which he held until Sheridan's victory at Winchester, in September, 1864; he then took command of the Kanawha Division and continued through the campaign year. At the battle of Winchester his brigade suddenly came upon a morass, sixty yards wide. Men fell all around him, and his Adjutant General was shot at his side. In October, 1864, he was appointed Brigadier General for "meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."

He was breveted Major General at the close of the war for gallant and distinguished services in the above battles. He had three horses shot under him and was wounded four times, once severely.

Before the close of the war he was elected to Congress from the Second Cincinnati district by a handsome majority, and in 1866 was re-elected.

At the Republican State Convention, in 1867, he was nominated to succeed Governor Cox, as Governor of Ohio, was elected a majority of some 3,000, and was again elected, making a noble record for himself as an efficient, conscientious and fearless Executive. Last fall, the Republicans of Ohio appreciating the necessity of putting their very strongest man in the field in order to defeat Governor Allen, again selected Hayes as their standard bearer for Governor, and the result justified the wisdom of their choice. He is emphatically a "man of the people," a strong man morally, intellectually and physically. Wherever duty has called him he has never failed in open, earnest and pronounced support of the cause of human freedom. He has no extra weights to carry.—He will not be handicapped in the race. His advocates in the press and on the stump will not be call upon to either apolygize for short comings on his part or to explain knotty points in his record. His nomination will call back to the party all Liberal Republicans, will attract a large portion of the independent vote, and will draw to him many honest Democrats besides.

The nomination of Hon. William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice President, furnishes the best possible assurance that that State will be carried by the Republicans. With an irreproachable reputation, a consistent, honorable and dignified public record, he will draw out the vote of every Republican in the State. He is the author of the famous "Louisiana compromise," the adoption of which a year or two ago averted from that State the horrors of internecine strife. He is a member of Congress from the Buffalo district, and is the member who purchased United States bonds with his back pay, and then cancelled the bonds.

With Hayes and Wheeler as our candidates this Centennial year, we shall start upon our second century with renewed faith in that republican form of Government which the wisdom, courage and virtue of our fathers secured to us one hundred years ago.

Congratulatory Dispatches to Hayes.

Senator Morton says: "I congratulate you upon your nomination for the Presidency, and shall labor earnestly for your success."

Secretary Bristow says: "I beg you to accept my earnest and hearty congratulations. Your nomination secures victory in November."

Postmaster General Jewell says: "Accept my most hearty congratulations."

Roscoe Conkling says: "I heartily congratulate the country, the Republican party and you on your nomination. You need no assurance of the cordiality of my support."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.

Gov. R. B. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio:

I congratulate you, and feel the greatest assurance that you will occupy my present position from the 4th of March next.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 16.—*Gov. R. B. Hayes, Columbus, O.:* I offer you my sincerest congratulations on your nomination. It will be alike my highest pleasure as well as my first political duty to do the utmost in my power to promote your election. The earliest moments of my returning and confirmed health will be devoted to secure you as large a vote in Maine as she would have given for myself.

[Signed.] J. G. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1876.

TO HON. EUGENE HALE: I hope that you will find it convenient to stop in Columbus and bear my congratulations and sincere personal respects and regards to Governor Hayes.

[Signed] JAMES G. BLAINE.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 16, 1876.

To Gov. R. B. Hayes, Columbus, O.:

I most sincerely congratulate you on your nomination. Pennsylvania will surely give you her vote in November.

[Signed.] J. F. HARTRANFT.

HAYES & WHEELER.

Organization of Republican National Convention.

Hon. E. McPherson Permanent President.

A SOUND PLATFORM ADOPTED.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The sixth National Convention of the Republican party met at noon to-day in the Exposition Building. The attendance was greater than that of any previous gathering of the party, and embraced the most noted men in its ranks, who either sat upon the floor as delegates, or as guests of honor upon the raised platform in the rear of the presiding officer.

To those who had not attended the Convention held four years ago in Philadelphia, the number of colored delegates present caused some surprise. Among them were Congressmen or ex-Congressmen from South Carolina, Alabama and other Southern States.

The delegations were admirably grouped upon the floor facing the stage. The solid Massachusetts and New York delegations occupied the left centre. On their right were the New England States, formed in single file, with Maine at the head. To the right of the stage was Indiana, and behind her the Morton men of Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. To the left again came Kentucky and the Carolinas, with Virginia bringing up the rear. The extreme left flank was allotted to the whitehatted Pennsylvanians, who came to fight for Hartranft. The right flank fell to the lot of Ohio. Behind were placed, in order of merit, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The Territorial delegates and those from some of the petty States were tucked away in the rear, wherever they could be used to utilize some waste plot of ground.

The hall in which the convention assembled this morning is an immense frame structure, with a seating capacity for an audience of at least 7,000. The building was erected in the spring of 1870, for the Saengerfest, held in this city during the following summer. The fall of the year witnessed the inauguration of the Cincinnati Exposition, which has been since held yearly in the building. In 1872 the hall was formally dedicated to political purposes by the Greeley Convention, and has since been used for various political demonstrations, the last of which was the Democratic State Convention of Ohio four weeks ago.

The arrangements have apparently been made with a view to the capacities of the human voice. The platform is located near the centre of the hall and raised about six feet above the level of the floor. The Chairman's desk is decorated with a muslin wrapper and ornamented on the eastern face with a glory in red, white and blue.

In the rear of the platform, rising by easy stages to the level of the balconies, are seats for some seven or eight hundred invited guests, among them a number of ladies.

A space fifteen feet in width, extending along the face of the platform, has been set apart for the use of the press. In the rear of this the delegations are placed in an inclosure separated by a rail from the body of the hall. The position of each delegation is indicated by a card fixed on a pole and bearing the name of the State.

To the east of the inclosure the remainder of the hall is given up to alternate delegates and the general crowd, who have possessed sufficient influence or assurance to procure a ticket of admission.

The pressure for tickets of admissions has been fearful, and the dissatisfaction general, especially among newspaper men, whose proper claims have been steadily ignored by the local committee. Ample as the building is, it could be filled thrice over if all the applicants for entrance had been gratified.

As the hour for beginning proceedings drew near, the rush grew more and more intense, and at a few minutes to twelve o'clock the aisles were jammed, and the rush and bustle of the crowd could be heard even above the clanging brasses of the band. The balconies upon either side and at the rear of the hall are occupied by a miscellaneous crowd, among whom appears the face of Con Maguire, who became known to fame a few months ago in connection with whisky matters in St. Louis. The post and arches supporting the roof are decorated with the national colors, which also hang in festoons in the intervening spaces, in order to improve upon the Liberal Convention held here in 1872, which had a fountain in the rear of the hall.

The local committee in charge of the arrangements secured the services of a brass band, whose playing whiled away the time, during which the early delegates were waiting for the calling to order of the convention. The music also came in conveniently at a late hour to fill up awkward pauses.

At a few minutes after twelve o'clock the convention was called to order by Governor E. S. Morgan, Chairman of the Republican National Convention, who introduced the Rev. Dr. Muller, of Covington, Ky., who made a prayer.

REPORT ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Loring, of Massachusetts, then came forward and made the following report of the Committee or Organization: President—Edward McPherson; Vice Presidents—Arkansas, M. W. Gibbs; California; George S. Evans; Colorado, Henry McAllister; Connecticut, Martin J. Sheldon; Delaware, David W. Moore; Florida, R. L. Wott; Illinois, John Trinaker; Indiana, James S. Frazer; Iowa, W. T. Shaw; Kansas, William Martindale; Kentucky, E. R. Weir; Louisiana, George Y. Kelsg; Maine, J. B. Brown; Maryland, James A. Gary; Massachusetts, P. A. Chadbourne; Michigan, Harry P. Baldwin; Minnesota, L. Bogen; Mississippi, M. Shannessee; Missouri, G. A. Finkelenburg; Nebraska, H. S. Kaley; Nevada, Thomas Wren; New Hampshire, E. A. Straw; New Jersey, William A. Newell; New York, Marshal O. Brooks; North Carolina, James H. Harris; Ohio, Benjamin F. Wade; Oregon, J. H. Foster; Pennsylvania, J. Smith Futhey; Rhode Island, Henry Howard; South Carolina, R. H. Greaves; Tennessee, Horace H. Harrison; Texas, A. B. Norton; Vermont, George Howe; Virginia, R. H. Carter; West Virginia, W. E. Stevenson; Wisconsin, James Binkliff; Arizona, Deforest Porter; Dakota, Alexander Hughes; District of Columbia, ——; Idaho, Austin Savage; Montana, Benjamin H. Tatem; New Mexico, Samuel B. Axtell; Utah; James B. M'Kean; Washington, Elwood Evans; Wyoming, William Hinton, Principal Secretary, J. M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and one assistant for each State.

The committee further reported that they had submitted no names of Vice Presidents or Secretaries from Alabama and other States where there was a contest. After the report of the Committee on Credentials, these vacancies could easily be filled. Mr McClure, of Arkansas, insisted that the report should not be adopted until the report of the Committee on Credentials had been received. He moved to lay the report temporarily on the table.

Dr. Loring, the Chairman of the committee, desired to state that this question was discussed in the committee, and on turning to the report of the convention at Philadelphia in 1872, it was found that the Committee on Credentials reported after the permanent organization of the convention, and it was on that account that this report has been made, feeling that the convention had a perfect right to accept it or not as they pleased, and that provision had been made for the contesting delegates by the report of the committee.

Mr. Mason, of New York, moved that the report be adopted, so far as it related to States where there was no contest. Ruled out of order.

A delegate from Maryland moved to lay Mr. McClure's motion on the table. The motion was agreed to.

The delegate from Arkansas insisted that this motion carried the subject matter along with it, but the Chair overruled the point, stating that the convention had adopted no rules, and made them up as it went along.

The report was adopted. There were momentary calls for other speakers, and motions to adjourn.

The Chair—The first business now in order, and the only business, is to surrender the chair to the Permanent Chairman named by the Committee on Organization. The Chair therefore names Messrs. Orton, of New York, Downing, of Iowa, and McCormick, of Arizona, as a committee to conduct the Permanent Chairman to the platform.

Mr. McPherson came forward, accompanied by the escort, and was greeted with cheers. The retiring Chairman said: I take pleasure in introducing as your Permanent President the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania. [Cheers.]

The Chairman—GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: No one of you knows better than myself how entirely unworthy I am of this high honor. It has come to me not only unsought, but with a feeling of absolute and uncontrollable surprise; but I have been reared in the school of duty, and in the politics of Pennsylvania it is a fundamental doctrine that every Republican shall do his whole duty [applause] and therefore I am here to accept this honor tendered by your committee and ratified by yourselves, as an honor tendered to the great old Commonwealth which has sent me as one of its delegates to this convention. Since 1856, in no one of the great contests has she ever faltered [applause], and in this Centennial convention she has turned an inflexible, defiant face to the enemy. She says, "no truce with treason, malignity and hate, and everything that is not national." [Cheers.] She has determined to roll up for the nominees of this convention a majority such as will entitle her to continue to be what she has long been, and I say it with all respect, foremost in the Republican cause. [Applause.] The chair is ready for business.

The president announced that the Committee on Resolutions would meet at four o'clock at the Gibson House, and that they expected to make a report in the morning. The President also suggested the appointment of a member of the Committee on Resolutions to take his place, vacated by his elevation to the Chair. William B. Mann was selected.

On motion of Will Cumback, of Indiana, the Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

HARMONY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the convention were marked by that harmony and good nature which generally distinguish the preliminary sessions of any political organization. Everybody was pleasant, and there were no apparent symptoms of the intense eagerness with which everybody was looking forward to the business of to-morrow. Owing to a gracious dispensation of Providence, there was a band of music to play in the pauses, and no orators near, which, during the early part of the day, prevented the flood of speeches customary on such occasions. But the desire of the spectators rather than of the delegates, finally carried the day, and the closing hours of the Convention were occupied by speeches by Senator Logan, and others. Their tone was about the same, the only exception being in the remarks of Governor Noyes, who referred to the aspirations of the younger men of the day after purer ideals—an aspiration to which consideration must be paid.

After the speaking was over, the Committee on Permanent Organization made its report, recommending Mr. Edward McPherson, long Clerk of the House of Representatives, for presiding officer. The committee's first selection was Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, but he was unwell and was unable to preside. Both of them were Blaine men. After the presiding officer had made a few remarks, the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The Committee on Credentials will then submit its report, and the Alabama case will have to be disposed of. Then will come the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and then the business of the Convention will begin in earnest.

BLAINE'S FIRST DEFEAT.

At the meeting of the Committee on Rules to-night, it was decided to recommend the adoption of a rule that no changes of votes be allowed during the calling of the rolls. They must be made after the result of the ballot has been announced. This is recommended by its convenience, for every attendant at a convention knows the annoyance of a stampede during a roll call. But it is claimed to be something more than that; it is a first victory, even if only in committee, over Blaine, and was regarded as such by his friends, who say the committee will reconsider its action to-morrow morning. The adoption of the rule was vehemently resisted by the Pennsylvania member. It is asserted that the real reason of his opposition was that it would prevent his State making any demonstration in favor of Blaine, if adopted by the Convention, which is considered likely, since it will meet with the support of the friends of all the other candidates. It will cut off the hopes entertained by Blaine's adherents of doing what may be called forcing the game, and rushing their candidate through by aid of the flutter reached by two or three timely changes. An attempt was made to adopt a rule requiring each delegation to vote as a unit, but that was promptly voted down.

THE SPENCER DELEGATION EXCLUDED.

The Committee on Credentials held a meeting this evening, and after considerable discussion excluded the Spencer delegation from Alabama, and the Shepard set from the District of Columbia. The exclusion of the Spencer deputation, which is composed of adherents of all the candidates, and the admission of the anti-Spencer delegation, who will give Bristow twenty votes, causes great rejoicing among the Bristow men. The vote is understood to have been 24 to 17.

DELAY IN REACHING A BALLOT.

It is now apparent that some time will elapse before voting will begin to-morrow. After discussion of the Report of the Committee on Credentials will come that on the report of the Committee on Rules, and will in turn be followed by some debate concerning the platform.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the Committee on Rules, Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, at the request of several members, though, as he stated, without any authority, called another meeting for half-past ten to-morrow morning.

The Bristow meeting was held last night at the Burnet, House at which the principal address was made by George W Curtis

DISCUSSING THE KNOTTY POINTS IN THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions met at seven o'clock this evening, and remained in session until after twelve. All this time was spent in discussing the financial question, polygamy and the Southern and Chinese questions. No conclusion was arrived at concerning any of them, and most of them were referred to sub-committees of five or seven, whose conclusions will probably be accepted by the full committee, which will meet at nine o'clock to-morrow. It is believed that the conclusions which will be reached on the financial question will be satisfactory to the hard money men. As regards the Chinese, it is doubtful if any satisfactory settlement can be had. About the Southern question comparatively little was said. The discussions on these points were animated.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The Republican National Convention met at 11 o'clock, President McPherson in the chair. Previous to the rapping of the President's gavel, the band kept up an incessant volley of music. The convention was slow in getting to business. The delegates were dilatory in coming; some of them were serving on committees which were meeting during the morning, and others had been up late last night.—The crowd of spectators was about the same as yesterday. Prayer was made by the Rev. George Beecher, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts—Mr. Chairman, I am requested to present to this convention a memorial of a large mass of our citizens who are excluded from any representation here and from any share in the Government. I desire to present the memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. [Applause.] Under the order adopted yesterday this memorial goes to the Committee on Resolutions at once, but I desire to move that Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, who has been deputed by the association to represent them here, be heard by the convention for ten minutes.

The Chair—Is the motion seconded? It was seconded by several delegates, and objected to by others. The question of allowing Mrs. Spencer to address the house was put and carried by a small majority.

Mrs. Spencer then came forward upon the platform, being received with some applause.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—The Convention was called to order by Mr. McPherson at half-past ten, thirty minutes later than the regular time.

The Chair—Persons occupying seats set apart for delegates will please retire. This rule will be absolutely enforced during the sessions of this day.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Morgan of the Episcopal Church.

The Chair—Before proceeeding to general business, the Chairman desires to call the attention of the delegates from Alabama, from Florida and from the District of Columbia that it is their privilege to name a member of the National Committee for their respective districts, the order of the committee having been passed prior to the settlement of the contest. The Chair has been requested to have the following announcements read:

The Secretary read an announcement of the meeting of the National Executive Convention of the Union League of America that evening at the Burnet House; also, an announcement that a morocco pocketbook had been lost on Thursday by a delegate, who wanted it left at the stand; also, the following, which was received with great applause: I am requested by the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge of this city to extend a cordial invitation to the members of this convention to visit this institution in a body, or individually, as their convenience may dictate.

BUSINESS IN EARNEST.

The Chair—The business is balloting for a candidate for the office of President of the United States. The Secretary will proceed to call the roll of States, and the Chairman of each delegation will announce as distinctly as possible from his place the choice of the delegation.

The call of the roll for the first ballot was then had, resulting as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Hartranft	58
Blaine	291
Morton	125
Bristow	114
Conkling	93
Hayes	65

During the call of the roll, the people in the galleries interfered considerably with the dispatch of business by applauding when the votes were announced. So noisy were they that the Chair was obliged to remind them of the impropriety of their conduct. The delegates were much annoyed by the cheers and applause, and rebuked it by hissing, which led the chair to remark:

The Chair thinks he will take the responsibility of saying there is an obvious impropriety in hissing, whatever may be said as to the propriety of cheering. (Cheers.)

The votes of the successive States were, however, still greeted with manifestations of delight, and the Chair again reminded those in the galleries that they were interfering with the transaction of the business of the Convention.

A delegate from Wisconsin—I would suggest that the chair notify the occupants of the gallery that business will be suspended unless order is preserved.

Several delegates—Good, good.

The Chair—It is very likely that the Chair will reach that point in a very short time, unless there is a modification of the conduct in the galleries.

The committee then proceeded to a second ballot, with the following result:

SECOND BALLOT.

Hartranft	63
Blaine	296
Morton	113
Bristow	114
Conkling	96
Hayes	70
Wheeler	2
Washburne	1

When Florida was call the Chairman of the delegation from that State announced its vote in a voice scarcely above a whisper, which elicited from the Chairman of the Convention a request that the delegate from Florida hold up his head like a man and look straight at the Chair. [Laughter.] The Illinois vote, indicating a loss of three to Blaine, was announced by Bob Ingersoll in a subdued tone of voice and manner, which drew out considerable comment.

The Chair—The chair has been informed that persons in the rear of the hall cannot hear the announcement of the votes. If there be no objection, a person will be stationed in the rear of the hall to announce the votes as they are made here. There was unanimous consent to this proposition, and a man with a good, strong voice was selected to repeat the announcements. The voting then proceeded, with here and there a change. On the the first ballot Hartranft, Hayes and Conkling receiving additional strength, and the Bristow and Blaine men picking up and losing a little here and there. When it came to Michigan there was a shoot on a different track, when one vote was given for Washburne. No one having received a majority of all the votes, a third ballot is in order. The clerk will call the roll of States.

The third ballot was then had as follows:

THIRD BALLOT.

Hartranft	68
Blaine	293
Morton	113
Bristow	121
Conkling	89
Hayes	67
Wheeler	2
Washburne	1

This was the quietest roll call yet, the only demonstrations being caused by some slight Bristow gains and the pertinacity of New York in sticking to Conkling. After the roll had been concluded, the Chair said there had been a correction made in the vote of Virginia.

The Clerk—The vote now stands 3 for Roscoe Conkling, 4 for Oliver P. Morton, and 15 for James G. Blaine.

The Chair—The vote stands Blaine, 293; Bristow, 121; Morton, 113; Conkling, 89; Hartranft, 68; Hayes, 67; Wheeler, 2; and Washburne 1. No one having received a majority of the votes cast, there is no nomination. A forth ballot is in order.

The fourth ballot was then taken as follows:

FOURTH BALLOT.

Hartranft	71
Blaine	292
Morton	108
Bristow	126
Conkling	83
Hayes	68
Wheeler	2
Washburne	3

The Chair—Upon this ballot Blaine received 292, Bristow 126, [great cheers], Morton 108, Conkling 84, Hartranft 71, Hayes 68, Wheeler 2, and Washburne 3. There being no choice, the Secretary called the roll for the fifth ballot, as follows:

FIFTH BALLOT.

Hartranft	69
Blaine	286
Morton	95
Bristow	114
Conkling	82
Hayes	104
Wheeler	2
Washburne	2

The Chair—The vote is, Blaine 286, Bristow 114, Hayes 104, (Applause in the galleries), Morton 95, Conkling 82, Hartranft 69, Wheeler 2, Washburne 3

There being no choice, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll for the sixth ballot, as follows:

SIXTH BALLOT.

Hartranft	50
Blaine	308
Morton	85
Bristow	111
Conkling	85
Hayes	115
Wheeler	2

The Chair—Mr. Blaine has received 308 votes, [Applause]. Hayes 115, Bristow 111, Morton 85, Conkling 85, Hartranft 50, Wheeler 2, Washburne 4.

There being no choice, the roll was called for the seventh ballot, as follows:

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Hayes	384
Blaine	351
Bristow	21

The Chair—The vote is as follows: Total number, 756; necessary to a choice, 379; Hayes, 384 (furious and continued applause, which drowned the music of the band); Blaine, 351; Bristow, 21; Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is hereby declared to be the nominee of this convention for the office of President of the United States. It is moved that the nomination of the convention be made unanimous, and on that Mr. Frye, of Maine, has the floor.

REMARKS BY BLAINE'S CHIEF MANAGER.

Mr. Frye, of Maine—Mr. President, I know well that this immense and enthusiastic convention will pardon me if I say just one word of kindness and of thanks to the glorious supporters that our candidate, Mr. Blaine, has had here. (Applause.) No words of mine can express the thanks which Maine gives to you men who have stood by her as you have here to-day. God bless you for ever and ever. At this point Mr. Frye's voice in consequence of hoarseness, became almost inaudible. I have done too much hallooing for James G. Blaine to preserve my voice. (Applause and laughter.) We recognize the fact that the convention in its wisdom has selected the Hon. Mr. Hayes as the standard-bearer in the next great contest for liberty, for justice, for humanity and for civilization, and the State of Maine accepts and indorses, fully and completely, and rejoices in the nomination of Mr. Hayes. (Cheers.)

Our gallant chieftain, James G. Blaine, in September next shall take the field in the State of Maine for the man you have selected, and we will sweep that State for the ticket by twenty thousand majority (cheers;) and then when we have finished Maine, we will go forward under the lead of Blaine into the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts (cheers), and we will sweep her with their help (looking at their delegation) by sixty thousand majority.

Mr. Frye's voice at this time become so husky that he could hardly speak. He realized that it was impossible for him to proceed and therefore said: It is useless for me to try to speak, my voice is all gone.

Judge Poland, of Vermont—Let me suggest that you do not try to speak loud. Speak in your ordinary voice, and we will keep quiet.

Mr. Frye—I will close by simply saying or making the motion or seconding the motion that has been made, that the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes be made unanimous. (Deafening cheers.)

The Chair—The question is, shall the motion be agreed to? It was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

The Chair—It is unanimously agreed to. (Cheering.)

After a lively selection by the orchestra, the Chair stated that there was no business pending before the convention.

Senator Lewis, of West Virginia—I move that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to wait upon Gov. Hayes and to inform him of his unanimous nomination by this convention. The motion was put and carried.

NOMINATIONS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

A delegate from New Jersey moved to proceed to the nomination of Vice President. The motion was carried.

Judge Poland, of Vermont—I nominate the Hon. William A. Wheeler, of New York. (Cheers.)

Governor Hawley, of Connecticut—I beg to put in nomination for the Vice Presidency of the United States the Hon. Marshall Jewell. (Cheers.)

Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts—In behalf of the State of Massachusetts, I second the nomination of Hon. William A. Wheeler, of New York, for the Vice Presidency, and I desire to say that there are many inhabitants of that State who would willingly intrust the Presidency to this great and honorable Senator.—(Cheers.)

Thomas C. Platt, of New York—In behalf of a portion of the delegation of New York, I desire to put in nomination the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford. (Cheers.)

A delegate moved that the roll of the States be called, and that each State having a candidate should then present his name to the convention. The motion was carried.

The clerk began the call of the roll. When Indiana was called, Mr. Cumback took the platform and said:

Mr President and gentlemen of the convention—(Great confusion.)

The Chair—Will the gentleman on the left near the Illinois delegation be seated?

Colonel Ingersoll, chairman of Illinois delegation—Illinois gives 42 votes for Wheeler. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cumback—Indiana, by a large majority of her delegates, rises to second the nomination of that gallant soldier, that wise statesman, that pure patriot, Stewart L. Woodford, of New York.

When Kentucky was called Mr. Harlan said: I am directed by the unanimous vote of the Kentucky delegation in this Convention to present for the office of Vice President of the United States that distinguished soldier and statesman, General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

When Mississippi was called, Mr. Selden said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am requested by the Mississippi delegation to rise to second the nomination of one whom we believe will add strength to our ticket, and whom we believe will especially add strength and dignity to our ticket in the South. It is very often the custom of conventions to pay but small attention to the nomination of the second man upon the ticket; but we have learned by bitter experience in our country that a no less pure and true patriot should be placed upon the second place than upon the first. It was with pleasure, coming away off from the gulf as we do, that we second the nomination of one living near the lakes. It is with pride and pleasure that Mississippi seconds the nomination of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and I would say to the delegates of the Southern States that I had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. Woodford, and learned from him what is dearer to us than the time of this Convention, that he will with all that burning eloquence that snatched the fair State of Ohio from the Democracy, go to our Southern country and there take the stump in the face of Ku-Klux opposition, in the face of opposition that you in the North know nothing of, and help us to retrieve the fair fortunes of the land of the magnolia and mocking-bird. We will ask simply that the Southern delegates support the nominee, Stewart L. Woodford.

Mr. Pitney, of New Jersey, then came forward and commencing a speech, had reached the point where he informed the Convention that he had been directed by his delegation to do something, when a band followed by a crowd of enthusiastic Hayes men marched into the hall, and with their noise completely swamped Pitney's intended utterance. When the band subsided, Mr. Pitney proceeded as follows: I am directed by the unanimous vote of the delegation from New Jersey to present to this convention the name of a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The name I shall present is that of an honorable, not to say illustrious lineage—a man of spotless, untarnished reputation and character; a man whom to slander has ever dared to assail; one who is like Caesar's wife in all respects, above and beyond suspicion; a man, who, during the dark days of the rebellion, devoted his whole time and energies to aiding the executive of his State in the great work of enlisting, equipping and forwarding to the front volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion; a man who has always served his State with great credit and ability, and in a long course in the United States Senate the peer of those who stood by him there; a man who at all times and under all circumstances has proved himself to be a true Republican and a great statesman. The name I present is that of Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.

Delegate from Iowa—Mr. President, Mr President—

The Chair—The gentleman from New York, Mr. James, has the floor.

Mr. James had ascended the platform and been recognized by the Chair, but had not commenced to speak, owing to the confusion, the Chair using the gavel freely to restore order.

Delegate from Iowa—I want simply to appeal to the gentleman to consider the delegates who don't want speeches, but who want to make a nomination and go home.

The Chair—The Chair has no control whatever over that matter.

Delegate from Ohio—Go on with the regular order.

Henry R. James, of New York—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Fifty-eight members of the New York delegation responded to the call of their chairman for a consultation on the question of the Vice Presidency. The names of distinguished New Yorkers were presented to the delegation, and the vote stood 29 for William A Wheeler, 19 for Gov. Morgan and 13 for Stewart L. Woodford; and after that a vote was taken to give the expression of the meeting, and it was unanimously in favor of William A. Wheeler, of New York. (Cheers.)

A gentleman, in behalf of several delegates from New York—No vote was taken.

Mr. James—I am informed by the Chairman that there was. At all events, if you object to it, in behalf of the friends of William A. Wheeler all over this land, I nominate him for the office of Vice President.

A delegate from New York—That has already been done by Massachusetts.

Mr. James—And I want to show you, gentlemen of the Convention, that William A. Wheeler (cries of "time, time,") has been for twenty-one years a tried and trusted Republican (cries of "time, time," and confusion), and you will have no Johnson or any uncertain man about him. (Confusion.)

Mr. Russell, of Texas—It is with great pleasure that I arise before this Convention to second the nomination of that statesman and patriot from Connecticut, Marshall Jewell. [Applause.] There have been great names mentioned in connection with this position, but it is no disparagement to those other names to say that he is indeed the superior of any of them in all the matters requisite to the second executive officer of this nation. He is not unknown to the people of the United States; I say he is not unknown to them. His dignified, courteous and cultured bearing at the Court of the Czar of Russia bears evidence of the highest type of American genius and lofty statesmanship. His gigantic stride in reforming the postal service of this country is marked and impressed all along his pathway, since he became a member of the Cabinet under President Grant.

On motion three ringing cheers were then accorded Mr. Woodford.

When Tennessee had been reached, Wheeler had received over three hundred votes, and it was apparent that he was nominated.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut—Mr. President, by unanimous consent, I would like to withdraw the name of Marshall Jewell and move the unanimous nomination of William A. Wheeler, of New York.

The Chair—Will the Convention suspend the roll call at this point to make the nomination of William A. Wheeler unanimous? [Yes, yes.]

The Chair put the motion, and it was carried, and he announced that William A. Wheeler having received a majority of this Convention is hereby declared the nominee for Vice President of the United States. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Howard, of Michigan—Mr. Chairman, I move you, sir, that a committee of one from each State be appointed to act in conjunction with the Chairman of this Convention as a committee to wait upon the nominees of this Convention and solicit their acceptance on the platform adopted. Carried.

Mr. Hawley—Mr. President, you must be aware that your Committee on Resolutions, upon assembling, found itself constituted of men of somewhat differing sentiments and widely separate localities, and mostly strangers to each other. We have in general agreed upon the statements we are about to present to you, and respectively submit it to you for your consideration and for your amendment if you choose. It is as follows:

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, and incited by their manner and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

First, The United States of America is a nation, not a league, by the combined workings of the National and State Governments under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

Second, The Republican party has preserved this Government to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now emboldened by the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third, The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the compl