TO ADVERTISERS. THE "LEHIGH REGISTER" HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION BY SEVERAL HUNDRED THAN ANY OTHER ENGLISH PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENT : ABRAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN

OF MAINE. FOR GOVERNOR:

Col. Andrew G. Curtin. OF CENTRE COUNTY.

THE NOMINATIONS. Republicans We this day place at the head of our colums the names of ABRAN LINCOLN of Illinois, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine as the Republican Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The proceedings of the convention, which placed them in nomination ever, are more remarkable for strong good as well, as a brief account of the candidates themselves, will be found in the present number of the Register. The Chicago Convention aims at. When addressing a popular assemin point of the number of persons, which it served to draw together, the harmony of its proceeding, and the enthusiasm, which characterized it throughout, has had no equal in the history of the politics of the country .--The Convention has adopted a platform, passed by a unanimous vote, to which none can take exception, and which all members of the party most heartily endorse. The platform proves, that the Republican party is not, as its enemies would have the people to believe, an one-idea party. The party has taken a plain and unmistakeable position upon the questions of Slavery, the Tariff, the Homestead Bill, the Pacific Railroad, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the Chicago Nomin fact on all questions, which are the real. live questions of the politics of the day. The clause, endorsing a protective tariff, must give ford county, Maine, August 27th, 1808, and is poculiar satisfaction to Pennsylvanians. -Henceforth, the Republican party takes its originally a printer and editor, but subsequentposition by the resolutions of its National Con- ly embraced the profession of law, and has vention, as a Tariff party, and we betide the always had the reputation of being a close Democratic party of Pennsylvania, which student and an excellent counsellor and pleadhange on to the skirts of the Southern free- er. He was elected a member of the Maine trade Democracy. In the selection of candi- Legislature after an animated contest, in which dates the Convention has been peculiarly for- he exerted himself upon the stump with marktunate. On this score there were dangers to ed effect, and served in that capacity from be apprehended and avoided. A sacrifice of 1836 to 1840. He was extremely successful in principle for the sake of expediency would his entrance into public life, and by his powhave deservedly defeated the party, whilst ers of argument the leader upon the floor and wanton disregard of expediency might have proven equal fatally. The nominees are such as can be supported enthusiastically by all branches of the great Opposition

Sketch of Abram Lincoln---The Chicago Nominee.

so auspiciously made.

ABRAN LINCOLN, who was on Friday last chosen by the Chicago Convention as its candi. date for the Presidency, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12th, 1809, and is, therefore, fifty-one years old. His parents were of a Quaker stock that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, whence his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky, and was there surprised and killed by Indians while at work on his clearing. Like most pioneers, he left his family poor; and his son also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, of whom Abram was then six years old. The family removed soon after to Southern Indiana, where young Lincoln enjoyed scarcely better facilities for schooling than in Kentucky. Probably six months in all, of the rudest sort of schooling comprehends the whole of his technical education .-But hard work and plenty of it, the rugged experiences of aspiring poverty, the wild sports and rude games of a newly and thinly peopled forest region—the education born of the log cabin, the rifle, the axe and the plow -made him the man he has since proved

At twenty-one he pushed further west into Illinois, which has for the last thirty years been his home, living always near and for some years past in Springfield, the State Capital. He worked on a farm as hired man the first year in Illinois; the next year he was a clerk in a store; then volunteered for the Black Hawk war, and was chosen a captain by his company: the next year was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; was chosen the next, and served four sessions with eminent usefulness and steadily increasing reputation; studied law, meantime, and took his place at the bar; was early recognized as a most effective and convincing advocate before the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, people of Whig principles and the Protective policy, and of their illustrious embodiment. Henry Clay; was a Whig candidate for Elector in nearly or quite every Presidential contest from 1836 to 1852 inclusive; was chosen to the Thirtieth Congress from the Central District of Illinois, and served to its close, but was not a candidate for re-election.

His Congressional career presents no events of importance. His set speeches were in defence of the policy of Internal Improvements: in justification of his vote on the Mexican war, and on the general politics of the Taylor Presidential Campaign. These may be found in the Congressional Globe, and will illustrate his opinions at that time. In the Presidential canvass of 1852 he labored very earnestly for General Scott, as the Illinois member of the Whig Central Committee. Mr. Lincoln en--tered heartily into the campaign for Fremont, also in 1856 was an Elector on the Republican ticket, and rendered essential service in the Western States. Down to this period, al- Morrissey, "the traitor," was burned in effigy.

river, his name had not become familiar to the masses of the people through the whole country. This fame he achieved by his memorable contest with Judge Douglas, for a seat in the United States Senate, in 1858. The campaign lasted from the beginning of July until the end of October, during which time the entire State was traversed by both candidates, and the party issues on the Territorial and Slavery questions exhausted. The canvass was regarded as an important that it attracted the attention of the whole country, and the names of Lincoln and Douglas thus became like household words. The result was singular, for while Judge Douglas had a majority of the Legislature, and thus secured his election as Senator, Lincoln's ticket had a plurality of the popular vote. The popular result was as follows: Miller, Republican. 121,609

Fondey, Democrat,

3,721 Republican majority, Danite Democratic ticket, 5071. But through the peculiar apportionment of the Legislative Districts, the Legislature stood.

Douglas's majority, As a lawyer, Lincoln ranks with the foremost at the bar of Illinois. Being a man of clear head, his treatment of his subject is lucid and methodical. His forensic efforts, how sense, and sturdy, vigorous expression, than for elegance of style which, indeed, he never blage. Mr. Lincoln indulges in quaint home thrusts and humorous remarks, and having extraordinary mobility of features, his play of countenance gives a point to his illustrations they would not otherwise have. He has considerable force and influence as a popular speaker. In person, Mr. Lincoln is tall, square built, and angular. His manners, plain and homely, and his general appearance that of a substantial well to do backwoodsman. Altogether he is a true type of the sturdy pioneers who settled the Western wilderness, and made it blossom like the rose.

inee for Vice President.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, was born in Paris, Ox consequently in his fifty-first year. He was was honored by being called upon to serve as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Maine in the years 1837 and 1840.

He was elected a Representative to the Party, which for the past two years has reigned Twenty-eight Congress, and upon that enlargin the doubtful States of New Jersey and Penn- ed theatre he displayed such signal ability sylvania. The nomination makes the States that his constituents re-elected him to the sure for the Republican nominees. The can- Twenty-ninth Congress. Having completed didates are men of distinguished ability, of the latter term he returned to his home intendunimpeachable character, and will be enthu- ing to resume the practice of his profession, sisstically supported. The name of "Old hon- but he yielded to the solicitation of his friends est Abe Lincoln" will raise a fire on the prair and allowed his name to be used as a canies of the West, which will sweep everything didate for the House of Representatives of the before it. No candidate, the Democracy can State Legislature, to which position he was nominate, has the shadow of a chance of an elected in 1849.

election, and it is a matter of indifference, to He was elected to the United States Senate the Republican party, who that nominee may May 26, 1848, to fill the vacancy caused by the be. We hope, that the friends of Freedom, of death of John Fairfield. During the term al-Tariff, of an honest and economical adminis- luded to, his career in the Senate was attend-Tarif, of an honest and economical administration of the Government, and opposed to the ed with remarkable success, and he stamped Republic. Fortunately, you are not required we have come her to-day at the call of the countries. scandalous corruption, which has disgraced his views and opinions on the proceedings of our present administration and the government, that body, with sociearness and force, that will rally to the support of the nominations. placed him in the front rank of the statesmen who have filled places upon that exalted stage. At the expiration of his term, in July, 1851, he was re-elected, for the full term of six years, and serve | until the 7th of January. 1857, when he was inaugurated as Governor, having been elected on the Republican ticket, resigning his seat in the Senate on the same day. On the 16th of the same month, he was re-elected United States Senator for six years, and he resigned the office of Governor February 20th, 1857. He is at present a member of the Committee on Commerce, and the District

of Columbia. Mr. Hamlin is a man of medium height, well and compactly formed, and of comely pre. sence. He is favored with a most amiable disposition and mild and agreeable manners. But these desirable qualities do not detract from a strong individuality, for which he is also remarkable. No man is more decided in his opinions, or more firm and resolute in maintaining them. With all this, Mr. Hamlin has, during his long public career, preserved a reputation that has never been sullied by reproach. Mr. Hamlin acted with the Democratic party until 1854, when he became dissatisfied with the course of his party friends on the Nebraska bill. Since then he has been in full and cordial union with the Republicans.

COL. CURTIN'S HOME. -The result of the election in Bellefonte last week, must be satisfactory to all who love Free Labor and Protection to American Industry. The People's ticket was elected by a very largely increased majority. As Bellefonte is the home of Col. Curtin, our gallant standard bearer, the election was a triumphant vindication of the gen. tleman's claims and plainly expressed the feeling prevalent throughout the whole coun-

Dodging the Tariff Question .- Hon. Wm. Dimmick, Democratic Congressman from the Pike and Wayne, failed to vote on the passage of Morril's Tariff bill. Doubtless he supposed, he could dodge for the purpose on the one hand of not offending his constituency, and on the other not conflicting with the free-trade notions of Senator Douglas, in whose favor he has lately declared himself for the Presidency.

The Proceedings of the Chicago Convention which we have deemed it proper to lay before our readers, has excluded our usual amount of Editorial and local matter, which we trust, our readers under the circumstances will readily excuse.

The 113th annual convention of the V. Burton, Ohio. B. A. Huckleman, Ind. Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Penn-Sunday, June 3rd, 1860.

At Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday, one hunired guns were fired in honor of Heenan, and

--- Photomorphic of The ly known to his party west of the Ohio CHICAGO CONVENTION. 50.000 REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.



ADOPTION OF A PLATFORM. NOMINATION OF

ABRAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS, FOR PRESIDENT.

Hannibal Hamlin. OF MAINE, FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Great Enthusiasm upon the Nomination CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16.

The Republican National Convention asset bled to-day at the "Wigwam."
The doors were opened at 11 o'clock. Long before that hour the concourse of peo-ple assembled around the doors numbered

many thousands more than could gain admit tance to the building. As soon as the doors were opened the entire body of the Wigwam was solidly packed with The seats in the galleries were equally closely packed with ladies.

The interior of the hall was handsomely dec orated with evergreen, statuary and flowers, and presented a striking appearance. There were not less than ten thousand nor

ons in the building, while the open doors dis played to view crowds in the streets unable to obtain more than a glimpse inside of the hall.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Gov. Morgan, of New-York, Chairman of the National Committee, as follows: On the 22d of December last the Republican National Committee, at a meeting convened for the purpose in the City of New-York, issued a call for a National Convention, which I will

now read:
"A National Republican Convention will time for the excursion. meet on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election.

He then read the call for the National Con rention, and continued as follows: In compliance therewith the people have sent representatives here to deliberate upon measures for carrying into effect the object of the call. Usage has made it my duty to take the call. Usage has made it my duty to take preliminary step toward organizing the Convention, upon the proceedings of which, permit me to say, the most momentous results are depending. No body of men of equal numbers was ever clothed with greater responsion on the lake, and would wait the state of the convention. He moved sibility than those now within the hearing of my voice. You do not need me to tell you, that the Convention attend the excursion at 6 part of the adherents of the National Admin- of the hall. stration are endeavoring to insert a Slave-code into the party platform, another portion ex-presses its readiness to accomplish the same George Ashmun, of Mass result through the action of the Supreme Court | manent President. of the United States-willing by indirection

to do that which, if done directly, would bring a blush even to the cheek of modern Democ-While these and other stupendou wrongs, absolutely shocking to the moral sen ment of the country, are to be fastened upon the people by the party in power, if its leaders are able to bring the factious elements that ompose it into any degree of unanimity, there seems left no ray of hope except in the good sense of this Conventon. Let me then invoke you to act in a spirit of harmony, that through

be administered by patriots and statesmen.

Gov. Morgan then named Hon. David Wil-Immense applause.] The Chair named Judge Marshall, of Maryand, and Gov. Cleveland, of Connecticut, to onduct Mr. Wilmot to his seat. ' Judge Marshall introduced Mr. Wilmot as the man who dared to do right, regardless of consequence.

With such men there is no such word as fail.

Mr. Wilmot addressed the Convention briefy, returning thinks for the high and undesrved honor. He would carry the remem prance of it with him to the day of his death. A great sectional interest had for years domdelegates of the outrages and usurpations of the Democratic Party. Those outrages will not be confined to the limits of the Slave States if the South had the power, and the Free States require that the Republicans should take the Governisterd by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson,

ment and administer it as it has been admineven down to Van Buren, and Polk, before these new dogmas were ingrafted in the Democratic policy. He assumed his duties, exhorting a spirit of barmony to control the ac- ered in this beautiful city: it is that brotherly tion of the delegates.

Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, moved the following

as temporary Secretaries:
Fred. Hassaurek of Ohio. Theo. Pomerov New-York, and Henry F. Blow of Missouri Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of Illinois, then delivered the opening prayer.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, moved for a Committee of one delegate from each State and Terri-tory represented, to report officers for a permanent organization. The following is the

Committee: Leonard Andrews, Me. Wm. Ross, Ill. H. H. Henry, Vt.
Aaron H. Oragin, N. H.
Linus B. Comins, Mass.
Arthur B. Califf, Conn.
Simon H. Green, R. I. Walter Murphy, Mich. J. P. McGregor, Wis. Jas. F. Wilson, Iowa. Simon Smith, Minn. Adam Hammer, Mo. H. H. Van Dyer, N. Y. Ephraim Marsh, N. J. S. J. Coffee, Penn. Joshus F. Heal, Del. A. C. Wilder, Kansas, Sam. Bell, Cal. Frank Johnson, Oregon. A. A. Burton, Ky. M. K. Chandler, Texas, Jas Jeffreys, Md. E. M. Norton, Va. O. H. Irish, Nebraska,

As each Southern State and Territory repsylvania and the adjacent States will be held resented was called, loud cheers were given. in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, on Trinity When the list was concluded, on a suggestion the Delegates of the absent States were called Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina being received with hisses.
On motion of Mr. Benton, of New-Hamp-

shire, a Committee on Credentials was appoint

mr. Brank, of Pennsylvania, hoved for a Wa. L. Marshall, Mr. Wur. Ross, Rauss, committee of one from each State and Terri-Richard Crawford, Va.. Geo. Harrington, D. C. Try to report the order of husiness for the George D. Burgess, Ohio, A. S. Paddock) Nebrasks, Committee of one from each State and Terri-ory to report the order of business for the Jonvention. The following were appointed: Maine, John L. Stevens, Indiana, Walter Marks, Vermont, H. D. Mason, Michigan, D. C. Rucknar N. Hamp, B. F. Martin, Illinois, F. A. Marshall,

Wisconsin, E. Morrow, Minnesota, S. B. Jones, Iowa, Reuben Noble, Miss. T. G. Fletcher, N. York, A. D. James. M. York, A. D. James,
N. Jorsey, H. N. Conger,
Penn., W. D. Kelley,
Delaware, J. C. Clark,
Maryland, W. P. Ewing,
Virginia, J. G. Jenkings,
Ohio, R. M. Corwin,
Ken. L. M. Deubits,
MISS. T. T. Fictory,
Miss. T. T. Fictory,
Gegon, Levi Theyer,
California, J. C. Hinckley
Orgon, Levi Theyer,
Kanssa, K. G. Proctor,
Maryland, W. C. Elbert,
Virginia, J. G. Jenkings,
Ohio, R. M. Deubits, California, J. C. Hinckley,

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Con-

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

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

Mr. Greeley—I accept the amendment of the

gentleman from Maryland—or Rhode Island, I am not particular which. [Loud laughter.] The motion was adopted. The Board of Trade having invited the delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan, at 5 o'clock P. M., Judge Goodrich, of Minnesota, in moving the acceptance of the invitation, paid a compliment to the people of Chicago for the liberality and enterprise displayed in the erection and decoration of a fine hall for the meeting of the Convention. An enthustastic delegate here proposed three

heers for the ladies of Chicago. The Convention compromised with one cheer.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio moved for a Committee of one from each State and Territory on a plat-

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

A long discussion took place on a motion that when the Convention adjourn it be to 5 o'clock
P. M., which eventually prevailed.
Mr. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, was received with loud cheers. He moved to reconsider the vote accepting an invitation of the Board of Trade, and called attention to the action of another Convention, which had wearied the public mind with the length of their discussions. He hoped this Convention would finish all business by 3 o'clock to morrow after noon. [Loud applause.] The vote was re-considered, and a Committee appointed to con-fer with the Board of Trade and fix a future

The Convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The "Wigwam" was again crowded to overflowing, a flood of people pouring in through every door as soon as they were opened, filling the hall almost instantly with a densely pack-The galleries were also well filled with ladies though not so completely as at the morn-

While o'clock. Lost amidst applause from the body

Mr. Horton, of Ohio, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name o usetts, for a per

The report was received with loud applause Hon, Preston King, of New-York, and Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the chair. Mr. Ashmun, on taking the chair, was greete with immense applause, the delegations

and giving him six hearty cheers. When or Gentlemen of the Convention, Republican and Americans: My first duty is to express to you my deep sense of this distinguished mark your confidence, and in the spirit in which the dignity, the wisdom and the patriotism it is offered I accept of it. I am sensible of the difficulties which surround the position, the hearts of the people, and to strengthen them in the fact, that yours is the constituthat the same generosity which brought me onal party of the country, and the only con- here will carry me through the discharge of stitutional party; that you are actuated by my duties. I will not shrink from the position principle, and that you will be guarded by the which is at the same time the post of danger to enunciate untried principles of government.

Itry, from widely-separated nomes, to refer to enunciate untried principles of government.

Itry, from widely-separated nomes, to refer to great and important duty. No ordinary call has been well and wisely done by the great and important duty. No ordinary call has brought us together. Nothing but a mostatesmen of the Revolution. Stand where they stood, avowing and maintaining the like mentous question would have called this vast bjects and doctrines, then will the end sought multitude together—nothing but the deep sens accomplished, the Constitution and the of danger into which the Government is fas Union will be preserved, and the Government running could have rallied the people thus in this city to-day for the purpose of rescuing the Government from the deep degradation into mot, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President. | which it has fallen. [Loud Applause.] We have Carried unanimously. come here at the call of the country for the

purpose of preparing for the most solemn duty that freemen can perform. We have here in our ordinary capacity as delegates of the people o prepare for the formation and carrying on f a new Administration, and, with the help of God, we will do it. [Loud Applause.] No mere controversy about miser able abstraction brought us here to-day. We do not come here on any idle question. The sacrifice which we have made in an extended journey, and the It was unnecessary for him to remind the Contine we have denoted to it, would not have vention of the high duty devolved upon them. been made, except on some solemn call. The stern look which I see on every face, and the with a high hand over the affairs of the earnest behavior which has been manifested in country. It had bent all its energy to the ex-tension and naturalization of Slavery. It is have a true and deep sense of the solemn obthe mission of the Republican party to oppose this policy, and restore to the Government the policy of the revolutionary fathers; to resist tended address, but rather to assist in the deest; and in its general and unvarying abuse the dogma that Slavery exists wherever the tails of the business which belongs to the Con-Constitution extends; to read the Constitution vention; but allow me to say I think we have a right here to-day, in the name of the American people, to impeach the Administration of limits of the country.

They lived and died in our General Government of the highest crimes

the faith that Slavery was a blot, and would that can be committed against a Constitutional soon be washed out. Had they deemed that the Revolution was to establish here a great humanity. [Prolonged cheers.] The cata-Slave Empire, not one would have drawn the logue of its crimes it is not for me to recite-Slave Empire, not one would have drawn the logue of its crimes it is not for me to rectue—sword in such a cause. The battle was fought it is written on every page of the history of the present Administration of the Government, Freedom is national. [Applause.] He deem and I care not how many paper protests the ed it unnecessary to remind the delegates of President may send in to the House of Repre-President may send in to sentatives. We, here, as a grand inquest of the nation, will find out for him and his con-

In that spirit,

that is pending. [Applause.]

S. F. Hersey, Me. Wm. Hail, N. H. Wm. Heberd, Vt.

gentlemen, let us now proceed to business—to the great work which the American people have given into our hands to do. [Loud

Mr. Marsh, from the Committee on Perma

nent organization, reported the following as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Horsoy, Mo.

Hail, N. H.

Heberd, Vt.

H. Kellogg, Mass.

Henry P. Schotte, Iowa,
Hazard, R. I.

Cleveland, Coon.

Henry T. Blow, Mo.

addens Stevens, Penn. A. A. Sargent, Cal. hn C. Clark, Del. Joel Burlingame, Oregon,

David Davis Ill.

. D. Gallager, Ky. . T. Chandler, Tex

have given into our hands to do.

federates not only a punishment, terrible and sure, but a remedy that shall be satisfactory [Loud applause.] Before proceeding to bus incss, the Convention will allow me to con gratulate you and the people on the striking features which I think must have been noticed by everybody who has mixed in the preliminary discussions of the people who have gath kindness and generous emulation which have marked every conversation and every discussion, showing a desire for nothing save the country's good. Earnest, warm, generous preferences are expressed, ardent hopes and fond purposes are declared, but not during the three days I have spent among you all have I

heard one unkind word uttered by one man against another. I hall it as an augury of suc-cess, and if during the proceedings of the Conory of the United States.

Ninth, That we brand the recent reopening vention you will unite to perpetuate that feeling and allow it to perrade all your preced-ings, I declare to you it will be the surest and brightest omen- of our success, whoever may of the African slave-trade under the cover the standard-bearer in the great contest

burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic. Tenth, That in the recent vetoes. by the Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of

Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, em-

Eleventh, That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State, under the beware, before here, in the broad Constitution recently formed and adopted by the West, they receded from the

John Beard, Ind. SECRETARIES. Chas: A. Wing, Me. Nathaniel Hubbard, N. R. R. Hasard, R. I. S. Davis, Ill. Wm. L. Stoughton, Mic L. Y. Frisby, Wis. W. R. Allison, Iowa, H. Starkweather, Conn. C. O. Bogers. Mass.

Theo. M. Pomeroy, N. Y.

Edward Bettle, N. J.

John J. Haws, John J. Haws, Ky. J. Bollman Bell. Penn. Dunbar Henderson, Tex. Benj. C. Hopkins, Del. Wm. E. Coale, Md. D. J. Staples, Cal. A. W. Campbell Va. Horace Y. Beebe, Ohio.

H. P. Hitchcock, Neb. D. D. Pollate, Ind. The names of Messrs. Marshall, Noyes, Stevens, Crawford, Davis and Burlingame were received with loud cheers.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, on the part of C. G. Thomas, presented to the Chair a handsome gavel. He said it was not the wood, ivory and silver alone which made it valuabl was precious in consequence of association, he ing a piece of oak from the flag-ship of the gallant Lawrence. [Cheers.] It was an emblem of the Republican Party, strong and not noisy. The motto it bore was one which need not b upon Republicans, "Don't give up the ship. He hoped that at the end of this conflict th Republicans would be able to say with anoth-

re great commander, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." [Immense applause.]
The President accepted the present on the part of the National Convention in a few graceful remarks, declaring that the Republicans would observe the mottoes, and would never give up the ship. [Applause.] Mr. Tracey, of California, moved for a Com

mittee of each State and Territory on resoluferred to said Committee. Adopted without lebate.

The following Committee was appointed. Maine, Geo. Talbot, Iowa, John A. Kasson, N. Hampshrie, A. Tuck, Minnesota Stephen Miller, Vermont, E. M. Briggs, Delaware, N. D. Smithors, Mass., Geo. S. Boutwoll, Maryland, T. P. Blair. R. Island, B. T. Earner, Virginia, Alfred Caldwell, Conn., S. W. Kellogs, Kentucky, G. T. Blakely, V. V. Lever B. Saldon, Michigan, Austin Blair, Michigan, Michigan, Austin Blair, Michigan, Austin Blair, Michigan, Conn., S. W. Kellogg, N. Y., Henry R. Selden, N. Jorsey, T. S. Dudley, Penn., William Jessup, Ohio, J. H. Barrett, Indiana, Wm. T. Otto, Michigan, Austin Blair, Missouri, C. M. Bernais, California, T. P. Tracy. Texas, J. Strauss, Dist. of Col.,, G. A. Hall.

Ill., Gustavus Koeler, Wisconsin, Carl Schurz,

When the name of Horace Greeley, of Ore zon, was announced, it was received with lond eers and laughter. Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, moved that each delegation report the name of one person

nstitute a member of the Republican Nation al Committee for the ensuing four years. 'Car Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

The proceedings of the second day commer ced with a debate as to the delegations from the Slave States. The Credentials of these delegations were finally referred back to the appropriate Committee, who reported, the numvotes to which the States of Delaware Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Texas, were entitled, being somewhat less than the electoral votes. The Committee on Platform reported the following PLATFORM.

Resolved, that we, the delegated representaives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following decla rations:

First. That the history of the nation du ring the last four years has established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and Second. That the maintenance of the Fede

ral Constitution is essential to the preserva- ment at some length. tion of our Republican institutions, and shall be preserved.

Third, That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in poplation, its surprising development of materi al resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for dismion, come from whatever source they may and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by the Democratic members of Congress Mr. Giddings' motion to amend was then without rebuke, and with applause from their nolitical associates; and we denounce those Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved to political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vi- naturalization laws, the words "or any State tal principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, denied that trongly to rebuke and forever silence

the rights of each State to order and control its owndomestic institutions according to the states, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its owndomestic institutions according to the state of the state ance of power on which the perfection and en-durance of her political faith depends. And ler what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes. Fifth, That the present Democratic Admin istration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especialevident in its desperate exertions to pass such laws, but only expresses the personal relation between master and ser- to such laws. He, therefore, we vant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempts at the enforcement every-where, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of ry to make many remarks. The German Re

of the power entrusted to it by a confiding the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; hat a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of lunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the present startling develop-ments of fraud and corruption at the Federal such legislation. On the one side was right metropolis show that an entire change of ad-ministration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh, That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into my or all of the Territories of the United tates, is a dangerous political heresy, at varance with the explicit provisions of that in- and from a sense of the correctness of its prin

Territory, ordained that no person should not deprived of life, liberty, or property, without out.

Judge Jessup desired to amend a verbal Judge Jessup desired to amend a verbal of law it becomes our duty, by Cerritorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Terri-

our National flag, aided by perversions of ju-dicial power, as a crime against humanity, a

or alienation to others of the public lands held say no more about it."

party is opposed to any change in our natural-

Fifteenth, That appropriations by Congress tioual character required for the accommods tion and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justi-fied by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. Sixteenth, That a railroad to the Pacific cean is imperatively demanded by the inter-

ing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support. When the Resolutions were read several elicited warm applause. The resolution in favor of protecting the tariff was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Pennsylvania and a large crowd of outsiders, the whole delegaions and spectators rising and giving round

dent all approved of the resolutions, and, theremr. Giddings, of Ohio, asked his colleague withdraw the call for the previous question, in order to enable hits to offer an amendment

Mr. Giddings. Does my colleague desire to nt me off? Mr. Carter. You and all others. I desire

get a vote on the resolutions.
After some skirmishing, the Convention reof yeas 155, nays 301.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio, moved to add to the

first resolution the following: That we solemnly re-assert the self-evident truths that all are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are those of life; liberty, and pursuit of happiness; that Governments are instituted among men to secure the enjoyment of those rights. Mr. Carter, of Ohio. I desire to move an amendment.

Mr. Giddings. I have the floor, and hope ly colleage will not ask it of me. Mr. Carter. Oh, no; I will not.

Mr. Giddings urged the adoption of his amendment. The great principle it embedied has been the foundation of freedom for two hundred years. The Fathers of the Republic had embodied them in the Declaration of Independence, and he urged upon the Republi can party not to recede from the position they had occupied at the first formation of the party, when they had based the fabric of freedom on these very words. He urged the amend-

Mr. Carter said it was all gas that had been expended by his colleague on the amendment It was unnecessary, as the substance of the ords was embodied in the second resolution which he had read.

embodied great truths, but many great truths had been left out of the Declaration of Independence. He, for one, believed in the Ter Commandments but he did not desire to see

ized voters. Mr. Wilmot said he might have misunder

ment had been withdrawn, it was not necessaon the other was prejudice. gain more from prejudice than from right?the party. They came to its ranks, office or for profit, but for the love of liberty

due process of law it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Conecisian in the resolution National Republican party. stitution against all attempts to violate it.— He wished to strike out the word national, as And we dony the authority of Congress, of a that was not the name by which the party was

> amendment had already been voted down. The President ruled the point of order well Francis P. Blair said that, if neccessary, he

> would appeal from the decision of the Chair. The former amendment was made to the first cosolution, while the proposition was to amend the second resolution.

The President. If such is the case, the amen dment is in order.

had occupied at Philadelphia, and refuse to After some skir repeat the words of the Fathers of the Revolaid on the table.

Theight, That while providing revenue for lution as used in the Declaration of American Independence, [Loud applance.]
Mr. Cyler, of Indiana, said that he believed

imously.

A scene of the wildest excitement followed ization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged swelled into so deafening a roar, that for several minutes every attempt to restore order was

hopelessly vain.

The multitude on the outside took up and e-echoed the cheers, making the scene of enthusiasm and excitement unparalled in any

Amidst the confusion, it was moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock to morrow morning. Lost.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, moved to proceed to a ballot for President. Much confusion, and cries of "Ballot," ensued, amidst which The President put the affirmative on the mo-

tion to adjourn, and declared the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY. Chicago, May 18.—This morning, after the Convention was called to order, Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, announced that the Maryland Delegation had filled up the full number of delegates, and asked leave to present the credentials of five new delegates, to complete the representation from that State. This was bjected to unless the vote of Maryland was estricted to eleven, as settled yesterday. admission of these new delegates would have increased the vote of Maryland to sixteen, but the additional members would have voted against Seward. The motion to admit them

Some confusion then arose by the Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations announcing that they were crowded out of their seats by per-sons not delegates. It was then stated that the Sewardites as soon as they got into the Wigwam passed their tickets out of the win-

dow to their outside friends.

Wm. H. Seward, of New York, Edward Bates, of Missouri, Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Benjamin P. Wade, of Ohio, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, and John McLean, of Ohio, were then nominated, and fused to order the previous question by a vote the Convention proceeded to a ballot. The re-

sult was as follows:-Seward. 1731 | Chase, 102 Wade, 51 Dayton, 50 Read, 12 Fremont, McLoan, The Pennsylvania delegation on first ballot voted as follows :-47 | McLean, 4 | Seward, SECOND BALLOT. 1814 1841 | Lincoln THIRD BALLOT.

Pennsylvania voting for Lincoln. The city is alive with excitement this aftereches are being delivered from the palconies of the principal hotels. music are parading the streets. The Wigwam is jammed inside, and a tremendous crowd is enthered outside

eat him by fifteen thousand votes in Illinois. This morning, before the Convention met, the Seward outside pressure, over four thousand strong, paraded the streets, with two bands of music. This was their last effort. The Lincoln outside pressure filled the inside of the Wigwam before the Sewardites reached it.

The following persons were placed in nomination for Vice President:—Hannibal Hamilton of Maine. Cassing M. Clay of Kentucky. lin, of Maine; Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; John Hickman, of Pennsylvania; N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania; John M. Read, of Pennsylvania; Henry

emembers David Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, N. P. Banks, of Massachus N. P. Banks, of Massacausetts, Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, Governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania, Heury Winter Davis, of Maryland, Sam Houston, of Tozas, Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, John M. Read, of Pennsylvania, Volci number of yots Whole number of votes

lrew the name of Banks, and cast 26 votes for Pennsylvania withdrew the name of Goveror Reeder, and cast 54 votes for Hamlin.

ounced, as follows: Hamlin Clay Hickman The result was received with tumultuous

olution:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those men who have been driven, some from their native States, and others from the States of their adoption, and who are now exiled from passed laws assailing the rights of naturalized their homes on account of their opinions, and citizens and the Germans, it was now asked that we hold the Democratic party responsible that we hold the Democratic party responsible for the gross violation of that on which declares that the citizens Constitution which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the priv-

> The resolution was adopted Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, moved that the President of this Convention, and the chairman of the several delegations, be ap-pointed a committee to inform Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their nomination. Adopted.
>
> Mr. Lane, of Indiana. took the floor, and made an eloquent speech in favor of the whole ticket, pledging Indiana, for 10,000 majority. Cries were made for Horace Greeley, which were met by applause and hisses.
>
> Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, announced that

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, inhounced that a triumphal procession would parade the streets to night, and march to the Wigwam, where a grand ratification meeting will be held. The announcement was greeted with loud Mr. Goodrich, moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the ladies and gen-

Carried unanimously.

Anlena Railroads. Mx. Ashley, of Ohio, then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican National Committee appointed by this Convention be, and they hereby are, instructed to prescribe uniform rules that shall operate equally in all the States and Territories; whereby, in the future, the wishes and preferences of the electors in the Republican organization in the hoice of candidates for President and Vice President may be fully ascertained; and that the basis of the nominating vote be fixed as near as may be in proportion to the number of Republican electors found to reside at the last Republican electors found to reside at the last general State election preceding the said nom-

After some skirmishing, this resolution was

the support of the General Government, by du- Indep ties upon imports, a sound policy requires such Mr. ties upon imports, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working-men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth, That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held say it was already in. [Cries of "Put it in twice."] He thought it would be as proper to put in the Bible, from the first chapter to the last.

General Nyo now took the floor, and was proceeding to speak, when several delegates from Pennsylvania cried out. "Put it in and say no more about it."

by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth, That the National Republicant in our polyment of the wildest excitement followed.

immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the right of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalised, either at home or abroad.

ests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that, as a should be promptly established.

Seventeenth, Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however different to the co-operation of all citizens and citizens

ifter round of deafening cheers. Mr. Carter, of Ohio, said that he was confi-

their platform. Mr. Carter refused to withdraw.

Mr. Eli Thayer, of Oregon, said the amend-ment of the gentleman from Ohio certainly

any State Legislature had any constitutional

Judge Jessup of Pennsylvania, said that the resolutions had been carefully drawn. It was owndomestic institutions, according to its own resolutions had been carefully drawn. It was judgment exclusively, is essential to that balconsidered right, in view of the dissatisfac tion existing among naturalized citizens with durance of her political faith depends. And we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any State or Territory, no matter unpublicans straight on this question of natural-

stood the resolution. He thought that the resolution denied the right of any State to change their laws relative to the votes of naturalized the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the clution did not deny the rights of a State to pass such laws, but only expressed opposition to such laws. He, therefore, withdrew the amendment.
Mr. Carl Schurz said that, as the amend

the extreme pretensions of a purely local inter- publicans of the Northwest had given the Republican party 300,000 votes. They asked this resolution in order to know when they can, people.

Sixth, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades general declaration against any interference with the rights of naturalized citizens. But since it had been found that State Legislatures Could the party were disinterested friends of the principles of

strument itself, with its contemporaneous exciples.

Solution and with legislative and judicial pre
Judge Hassourck, of Cincinnati, made an sedent; is revolutionary in its tendencies and eloquent address, expressing his devotion to subversive of the peace and harmony of the Republican principles and true Americanism. Bountry.

He had learned his love of liberty from the study of the life of Washington. His heart territory of the United States is that of tree-dom. That as our Republican fathers, when his lips took the oath of allegiance to his adoptthey had abolished slavery in all our National ed Government. His speech was ardent and erritory, ordained that no person should be eloquent, and was loudly applauded through

> known. The correction was made. G. W. Curtis, of New York, moved to amend the second resolution, by adding thereto the prelude to the Declaration of Independence Eli Thayer raised the point of order that the

Mr. Curtis said that this was the second National Convention of the Republican party. denunciation of the deception and fraud in- and he asked whether the party was now prepared to vote down the words of the Declara-tion of Independence. He cautioned them to neware, before here, in the broad prairies

181 | Lincoln

The friends of Lincoln say that if Douglas gets the Democratic nomination, Lincoln will

Winter Davis, of Maryland; William L. Day-ton, of New Jersey; Sam Houston, of Texas. When California voted on the first ballot, the rike out the 14th resolution, in relation to the Chairman of that delegation said that Califor John Hickman.

> . FIRST BALLOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Necessary to a choice On the second ballot, Massachusetts with-

New York cast her 70 votes for Hamlin The result of the second ballot was ar-

applause, and the nominations was subsequent ly made unanimous amid great enthusiasm. After the delivery of congratulatory speeches by a number of delegates, Joshua R. Giddings moved the adoption of the following res-

leges and immunities of the citizens of the everal States.

tlemen of Chicago, for the liberality displayed in building and decorating the Wigwam.—

The Convention accepted the invitation to excursions on the Rock Island, Chicago, and

nation in each Congressional district through-

ition they out the Union.