632

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

GLE COPIES: TEN CENTS. OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $16 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME II—NO. 40. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 350.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ATE OF WILLIAM M. PINCKARD, JR., ...ally, and as a Member of the Firm of Edey & Pinckard.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 21, 1868.

IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ...ntieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. PINCKARD, Jr., individually, a member of the firm of Edey & Pinckard, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before U. S. Kelogg, ...re, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
...-m22,29,jel7 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF W. T. BENTLEY.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ...ntieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of W. T. BENTLEY, of the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
...M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
...-m19,26,je30

ESTATE OF Z. E. W. CROSS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ...ntieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of Z. E. W. CROSS, in the parish of ...and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property ...ng to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the ...day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
...M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
...-m19,26,je30

ESTATE OF WILLIAM M. COWAN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ...ntieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. COWAN, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
...M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
...-m19,26,je30

ESTATE OF JOHN C. B. WHITE.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ...ntieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN C. B. WHITE, in the parish of Union and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the ...day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
...M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
...-m19,26,je30

ESTATE OF WM. W. COKE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ...ntieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of WM. W. COKE, in the parish of Union and State of Louisiana, who has adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
...M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
...-m19,26,je30

ESTATE OF DAVID T. RUSSELL.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ...ntieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DAVID T. RUSSELL, of the parish of ...and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the ...day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
...M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
...-m19,26,je30

ESTATE OF ERNEST COMEAUX.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 21, 1868.

IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ...tieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ERNEST COMEAUX, of Bayou Goula, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before U. S. Kelogg, Register, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
...-m19,26 A District of Louisiana.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. CURTIS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ...ntieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES B. CURTIS, in the parish of Franklin and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the first day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
...M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
...-m19,26,je1

ESTATE OF JOHN N. REYNOLDS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., May 7, 1868.

IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE ...ntieth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of J. N. REYNOLDS, of Trenton, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the second day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
...M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
...-m19,26,je2

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT

DETAILS OF THE ROLL CALL

THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The National Executive Committee.

The Chicago papers have very full reports of the proceedings of the Republican National Convention at Chicago. The limited space in our columns precludes the entire republication of the proceedings.

The time having arrived to receive the reports of committees, that on resolutions was called:

The Platform.

Colonel Thompson, of Indiana, chairman of the committee, said:

The committee to whom the subject of preparing resolutions for this Convention was referred have instructed me to submit to the Convention the following report:

The Union Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the twentieth of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

I. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the restoration policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption of all the measures of Congress for the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion—the Constitution securing equal civil and political rights of the people—and we regard it as the duty of the government to sustain these States, and to prevent the return in them of anarchy and misrule.

II. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men of the South was demanded by the considerations of the public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must have meaning. Still, the subject of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

III. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime. The nation requires the payment of the public indebtedness with the utmost good faith to all the creditors, both at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

IV. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be reduced, as far as the public interest will permit.

V. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the national salvation, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can honestly be done.

VI. The best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to improve her credit, so that capitalists shall loan us money at lower rates of interest than that now paid—a most important benefit—to pay as fast as possible consistent with our agreements—to warn off all repudiation, threatened or suspected.

VII. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

VIII. We profoundly deplore that the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln should require the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency; he has acted treacherously to the party by whose votes he rose, him, and to the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; he has refused to execute the laws, and has used his high office to influence other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the proper peace, liberty and life of all citizens; he has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted by every means in his power every attempt at the restoration of the States lately in rebellion, and has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the united votes of thirty-five Senators.

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

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

XI. As immigration has in the past added to the wealth of the country, the development of our resources, and the increase of our power as a nation, the coming of the oppressed of all nations should be fostered and encouraged by an impartial and just policy.

XII. This Convention tenders its sympathy to all the oppressed peoples which are struggling for their rights.

The Platform Adopted.

The motion was then put, and the resolutions adopted almost unanimously, only three or four voices voting in the negative.

Additional Resolutions.

Mr. Thompson reported an additional resolution that an adjournment of this convention shall not work a dissolution of the same, but it shall remain as organized, subject to be called together at any time and place that the National Republican Executive Committee shall designate. Adopted.

At the call of the Executive Committee the resolution was adopted.

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

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

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

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

When the President of the Convention announced that nominations were in order, General Logan arose and said:

Then, sir, in the name of the loyal citizens, soldiers, and sailors of this great Republic of the United States of America, in the name of loyalty, of liberty, of humanity, of justice; in the name of the National Union Republican party, I nominate as candidate for the Chief Magistrate of this nation, ULYSSES S. GRANT. [The greatest enthusiasm prevailed upon the nomination of General Grant. The mass arose to their feet and gave three rousing cheers for the nominee. Handkerchiefs were waved and the band played "Hail to the Chief."]

A Delegate from South Carolina—I move you, sir, that the vote be taken by acclamation.

[Cries of "No!" "No!"]

The President—The rules designate the manner in which the vote shall be taken. The list of States and Territories will be called by the Secretary, and as they are called, shall designate him whom they would have for President of the United States. It is understood, under the rules, that the chairmen of the delegations shall announce the vote for their respective States.

Calling the Roll.

The Secretary—The State of Alabama.

The Chairman of the Alabama delegation—Alabama, through the Chairman of her delegation, casts eighteen votes for U. S. Grant. (Cheers.)

The Secretary—The State of Arkansas.

The Chairman of the Arkansas delegation—Arkansas casts ten votes for U. S. Grant. (Cheers.)

The President—The State of Arkansas casts ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of California.

The Chairman of the California delegation—Mr. Chairman, we came, ten of us here, six thousand miles to cast our vote for General Ulysses S. Grant. (Cheers.)

The President—California casts ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—Colorado.

The Chairman of the Colorado delegation—The Rocky Mountains of Colorado say Ulysses S. Grant six votes.

The President—Colorado casts six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Connecticut.

The Chairman of the Connecticut delegation—Mr. Chairman, Connecticut unconditionally surrenders her twelve votes for Ulysses S. Grant. (Cheers.)

The Secretary—Dakota.

The Chairman of the Dakota delegation—Ulysses S. Grant, two votes.

The President—Dakota casts two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Delaware.

The Chairman of the Delaware delegation—The State of Delaware casts six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Delaware casts six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia gives her two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The District of Columbia gives two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Florida.

Florida, the land of flowers, gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Florida gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Georgia.

Mr. Brown—Mr. President: The Republicans of Georgia, many of whom were original secessionists, recognizing the wisdom of the maxim, "Enemies in war, in peace friends," and ardently desiring to speed the restoration of Union, harmony, and peace, and good government, instruct me, through their representatives here, to cast eighteen votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Georgia gives eighteen votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The Territory of Idaho.

The Territory of Idaho gives two votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The Territory of Idaho gives two votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Illinois.

Mr. Logan—The State of Illinois gives thirty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Illinois gives thirty-two votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Indiana.

The State of Indiana gives twenty-six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Indiana gives twenty-six votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Iowa.

Mr. Sears: Mr. President: Iowa gives sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant, and promises to back it up with forty thousand majority.

The President—The State of Iowa gives sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Kansas.

Mr. Carter: Mr. President: Kansas, the "John Brown State," gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Kansas gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Kentucky.

The Chairman of the Kentucky delegation—The State of Kentucky casts twenty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of Kentucky gives twenty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Louisiana.

The Chairman of the Louisiana delegation—Mr. President: The State of Louisiana casts fourteen votes for General Ulysses S. Grant, and we propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. (Applause.)

The President—Louisiana gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Maine.

The Chairman of the Maine delegation—Maine gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Maine gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Maryland.

The Chairman of the Maryland delegation—Mr. Chairman, believing that our great captain will crush treason in the Cabinet as he crushed it in the field, "Maryland, my Maryland" gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

The President—Maryland gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Massachusetts.

The Chairman of Massachusetts delegation—Mr. President, the State of Massachusetts gives twenty-four votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President — Massachusetts gives twenty-four votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Michigan.

The Chairman of the Michigan delegation—Mr. President, the State of Michigan, following the State of Massachusetts, gives sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Michigan gives sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Minnesota.

The Chairman of the Minnesota delegation—Mr. President, Minnesota, the "North Star State," gives all she has—eight votes—for Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

The Secretary—The State of Mississippi.

The Chairman of the Mississippi delegation—Mr. President, the State of Mississippi, the home of Jefferson Davis, repudiates the traitor, and offers her fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

The President—Mississippi gives fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Missouri.

The Chairman of the Missouri delegation, Mr. President, the State Convention of Missouri instructed the delegation to vote for the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant upon the radical platform. We have confidence that General Grant will carry out the principles of the platform. Missouri gives General Grant twenty-two votes.

The President—Missouri gives twenty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The Territory of Montana.

The Chairman of the Montana delegation, The mountains of Montana are vocal with the name of Grant. She gives him two votes. (Applause and laughter.)

The President—Montana gives two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Nebraska.

The Chairman of the Nebraska delegation—Mr. President, Nebraska, the last State admitted into this Union, and the first to adopt impartial suffrage, (applause) gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Nebraska gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Nevada.

The Chairman of the Nevada Delegation—The Silver State has but six votes, but proposes to give six more in the fall. Nevada gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Nevada gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of New Hampshire.

The Chairman of the New Hampshire delegation—New Hampshire gives ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—New Hampshire gives ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The Territory of New Mexico.

New Mexico did not respond.

The Secretary—The State of New Jersey.

The Chairman of the New Jersey delegation—Mr. President: The New Jersey delegation instructed by her convention—and in giving those instructions she spoke the voice of every man of the Republican party within her borders—now deliver their fourteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant, not only a victorious soldier, but conspicuous for calmness of judgment, sincerity of patriotism, and personal honesty.

The President—The State of New York.

The Chairman—The State of New York gives sixty-six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—The State of New York gives sixty-six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of North Carolina.

The Chairman—North Carolina, known as the land of the "tar heels," (great laughter), gives eighteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant, and will give twice eighteen—thirty-six thousand votes, all of which will stick. (Great applause.)

The Chairman — North Carolina gives eighteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The Secretary—The State of Ohio.

The Chairman—Ohio has the honor of being the mother of our great leader. Ohio is on the line, and on that line Ohio proposes, under that Captain who never knew defeat, to fight it out through the summer and in the autumn, when a great victory will be secured. The people of that State have directed the delegates to cast their votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Ohio casts forty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The State of Pennsylvania.

The Chairman—The State of Pennsylvania casts fifty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

Rhode Island.

The Chairman—Little Rhody, small in stature but patriotic, gives her eight votes for General Ulysses S. Grant, and wishes she had more. (Applause.)

The President—The State of South Carolina.

The Chairman—The State of South Carolina, the birth-place and home of John C. Calhoun and the doctrine of State rights, first to withdraw herself from the Union, directs me through her representatives sent here by a Republican majority of 43,470, (applause), returning as we do to the councils of those who once desired only to preserve the Union, arm in arm and heart to heart with Massachusetts, (great cheers), gives her twelve votes for General Ulysses S. Grant. (Immense applause.)

The President—South Carolina gives twelve votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The State of Tennessee.

The Chairman—Mr. President: Tennessee being one of the Southern States that was forced into the rebellion, Tennessee being the first to reconstruct and be readmitted into the Union, and to-day being in the enjoyment of a most liberal republican government in the United States, casts her twenty votes for Ulysses S. Grant (cheers), and with the solemn pledge never again to present the name for President or Vice-President of such a traitor as Andrew Johnson. (Loud cheers.)

The President—Tennessee gives twenty votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The State of Texas.

The Chairman, Judge Paschal—Texas, through her delegates here assembled, have instructed me to cast twelve votes for Ulysses S. Grant, from the empire State of the South, containing 275,000 square miles, and capable of sustaining 20,000,000 of people. (Applause.)

The President—Texas gives twelve votes for Grant.

The State of Vermont.

The Chairman—Mr. President: The Republicans of Vermont, through their delegation, give their ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President—Vermont gives ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The State of Virginia.

The Chairman—Mr. President: The State of New Virginia, rising from the grave that General Grant dug for her in the Appomatox in 1865, comes up here with her twenty votes and enlists under his banner, and they propose in next November to move on the enemy's works. (Loud applause.)

The President — Virginia casts twenty votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

West Virginia.

The Chairman—Mr. President: West Virginia, a corner of the rebellion which never gave a Democratic majority, gives freely and willingly her ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant for President. (Applause.)

The President—West Virginia gives ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The State of Wisconsin.

The Chairman—Mr. President: Wisconsin, the last on the roll of States, adds her voice to that of her sister States, and gives her sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

The President—Wisconsin gives sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant, and the roll is completed. Gentlemen of the Convention, you have 650 votes. You have given 650 votes for General Ulysses S. Grant. (Tremendous applause.)

The audience gave three enthusiastic cheers for General Grant.

Enthusiasm.

The band played "Yankee Doodle."

A Delegate—I move that we try our throats with three times three, with swinging hats and waving handkerchiefs, for General Grant.

Nine tremendous cheers were given.

The cheers were given with tremendous enthusiasm, and ere they had been concluded the Union flag which had covered the background of the stage was raised, displaying a beautiful painting, representing General Grant seated on a pedestal at the entrance of the temple of liberty, while a beautiful female figure, representing Columbia, points proudly to the chieftain—the whole surmounted by the legend "Match him." This exhibition was the signal for more cheers.

After the subsidence of the cheers, a quartette of gentlemen, composed of Chaplain McCabe and three others, appeared at the chairman's table and sang spontaneously, and with fine voices, a song with the following refrain:

"We'll rally again, we'll rally again,
With the soldier and sailor and hammer;
And we'll fight it out here on the same Union line,
No odds if it takes us all summer!"

Each repetition of the chorus thrilled the assembly with new enthusiasm and elicited new bursts of applause.

The band played "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and the whole Convention joined in the chorus:

"The Union forever, hurrah! boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitor, and up with the star;
And we'll rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom."

The President—The Convention will be in order.

Mr. Seymour, of Wisconsin—I move that the President be authorized to telegraph the result of the vote just taken to General Grant. (Cheers.) Carried with cheers.

Chaplains Lozier and McCabe, and Major H. G. Lombard then sang the new song entitled "We'll fight it out here on the old Union line." Words by Rev. John Hogarth Lozier, and music by George F. Root, which was received with applause.

The President—The Chair awaits the pleasure of the Convention.

Nominations for Vice-President.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Price, of Virginia, then rose and nominated for that office Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts (amid applause), supporting his motion with a speech strongly eulogistic of Senator Wilson.

Mr. Claflin, of Massachusetts, seconded the nomination in a strong speech.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented the name of that tried, trusted, and true patriot Schuyler Colfax. (Tremendous applause.) His purity of life, the speaker said, and his long identification with political life made it unnecessary for him to pay him a eulogy. Though he was an Indianian his fame was world-wide.

He traced Mr. Colfax's career in politics from the time when he commenced, a disciple of Henry Clay, in the Whig party, to the present day. Mr. Colfax had supported every measure of Congressional reconstruction. He declared that with Mr. Colfax as our standard bearer the Republicans would carry Indiana, sometimes slanderously denominated a doubtful State. He extolled Colfax as a representative of the religious and moral element. Finally, Schuyler Colfax was no doubtful man. He had stood by reconstruction, and, thank God, he had stood by impeachment. He would ever be found true to the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, in behalf of the delegation from that State, disclaimed all prejudice of locality, and seconded the nomination of Schuyler Colfax as the candidate for the young men—their representative, loved by them beyond all others for the charms of mind and heart which make up the true patriot. With Grant and Colfax, he believed that State could in November be redeemed from the thrall of Democracy.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, in behalf of the delegation from that State supported the nomination of Mr. Colfax, declaring that no name could excite so much enthusiasm among the Republicans of Michigan as his. a He promised 30,000 majority from Michigan for Grant and Colfax.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, pledged Alleghany county in that State, which he represented, for 10,000 majority for Schuyler Colfax.

Mr. Hassaurak, of Ohio, nominated Benjamin F. Wade, of that State. (Immense applause.)

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, said that the delegation of Ohio was never before united; now it has only one mind and one voice, and that is for Grant and Wade.

Mr. Jones, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Mr. Wade, in behalf of the delegation from that State, which was unanimous on that subject.

Judge Tremaine, of New York, arose, and in behalf of 400,000 Union Republicans of the Empire State, presented the name of her favorite son, Reuben E. Fenton. (Great applause.)

Mr. Warmoth, of Louisiana, rose on behalf of the delegation from Louisiana to second the nomination of Mr. Fenton.

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois, spoke in behalf of a portion of the delegation of this State for Mr. Fenton.

He was followed by General Logan, Chairman of the same delegation, who announced that the vote of Illinois would stand 15 for B. F. Wade, (cheers) 11 for Hannibal Hamlin, (cheers) 3 for Fenton, and 3 for Colfax.

Mr. Wood, of Kentucky, said that he was authorized in behalf of the delegation from that State to present the name of James Speed for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Sands, of Maryland, nominated in behalf of that State the Hon. John A. J. Cresweil, now United States Senator from Maryland.

Mr. Taylor, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination of Mr. Speed, and supported it in a five minutes' speech.

Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland, arose (amid cheers) and declined in an appropriate speech the nomination of himself, and announced his own individual vote for glorious old Ben Wade, a man whose whole life had been a tribute to the doctrines of Republicanism. (Loud applause.) With him we marched to certain victory; and one more victory makes eternal the truths for which we have fought so hard and so long. (Great applause.)

Mr. Forney, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, nominated Andrew G. Curtin in behalf of that delegation, and called upon Mr. McClure, of the same State, to second the nomination, himself being to hoarse to make himself heard by the Convention.

Mr. McClure, in behalf of the 300,000 Republicans of Pennsylvania, on whom devolved the duty of carrying the State of the enemy's column in October, declared that the preference of that State was for its beloved Governor Curtin, and promising, if he should be nominated, a gun from the Keystone State on the second Tuesday of October which will cheer the hearts of the Republicans. (Great applause.)

General Williamson, of Iowa, nominated James Harlan of that State, and passed a eulogy on his character. This was known to be like the nomination of Mr. Speed, and one or two others expected yet to come, simply a complimentary one.

Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, announced the voice of his State for Henry Wilson.

Mr. Keffer, of Alabama, in behalf of the poor step-children of the Union residing in his State, nominated William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Seymour, of Wisconsin, announced that the vote of that State would be divided between Fenton, Colfax, and Hamlin. He called for the nomination of some one who was head and shoulders above corruption, and he believed either of the men named answered this requirement.

General Shepley, of Maine, nominated Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, as the hearty choice of the people of the Pine Tree State.

Mr. Raster, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Hamlin, on behalf of eleven delegates of Illinois.

Mr. Hubbard of West Virginia, desired a vote to be taken.

Mr. Martin, of Kansas, desired to present the name of S. C. Pomeroy.

General Sickles, of New York, advocated the nomination of Fenton. The Convention of New York had thought it well to bestow upon some one of our war governors the second honor, Buckingham, Salomon, Andrew, Curtin, Fenton. He thought it appropriate to nominate upon the ticket with the man who never lost a battle, the name of a man who never suffered political defeat.

A delegate from Virginia moved that nominations be declared closed. Carried.

The Vote for Vice-President.

The Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice-President.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:

Alabama—For Wade, 4; Wilson, 4; Kelly, 6; Colfax, 1; Fenton, 2. Arkansas—For Wade, 1; Wilson, 9. California—For Wade, 5; Wilson, 1; Colfax, 2; Fenton, 2. Connecticut—For Wade, 2; Wilson, 2; Colfax, 2; Fenton, 4. Colorado—For Colfax, 6. Delaware—For Wilson, 6; Colfax, 6. Dakota—For Colfax, 2. District of Columbia—For Wade, 2. Florida—Wilson, 2; Fenton, 2. Georgia—Wade, 3; Wilson, 6; Colfax, 2; Fenton, 6; Curtin, 1. Idaho—Fenton, 2. Illinois—Wade, 15; Colfax, 3; Fenton, 3; Hamlin, 11. Indiana — For Colfax, 26. Iowa—Harlan, 16. Kansas — Pomeroy, 6. Kentucky—Speed, 22. Louisiana—Fenton, 14. Maine—Hamlin, 14. Maryland—Wade, 1; Cresswell, 13. Massachusetts—Wilson, 24. Michigan—Colfax, 16. Minnesota—Wade, 8. Mississippi—Wade, 5; Wilson, 5; Fenton, 3. Missouri—Wade, 20; Colfax, 2. Montana—Wade, 2. Nebraska—Wade, 6. Nevada—Wade, 2; Fenton, 4. New Hampshire—Wilson, 10. New Jersey—Colfax, 14. New York—Fenton, 60. North Carolina—Wade, 18. Ohio—Wade, 42. Oregon—Colfax, 6. Pennsylvania—Wade, 3; Colfax, 1; Curtin, 48. Rhode Island—Wade, 2; Colfax, 3; Wilson, 2; Hamlin, 1. South Carolina—Wilson, 12. Tennessee—Wade, 3; Colfax, 6; Fenton, 11. Texas—Wade, 1; Wilson, 11. Vermont—Colfax, 10. Virginia—Wade, 2; Wilson, 18. West Virginia—Wade, 2; Colfax, 1; Wilson, 5; Hamlin, 1. Wisconsin—Colfax, 7; Wilson, 6; Curtin, 1; Hamlin, 2. Total—Wade, 149; Colfax, 118; Wilson, 119; Fenton, 132; Curtin, 52; Hamlin, 34; Speed, 22; Harlan, 16; Kelley, 6; Creswell, 14.

Second ballot—Wade's vote increased to 170; Colfax, 149; Fenton, 140; Wilson 113.

Third ballot—Wade, 178; Colfax, 165; Fenton, 139; Wilson, 101.

Fourth ballot—Wade, 204; Fenton, 144; Colfax, 186; Wilson, 87.

Fifth ballot—Pennsylvania went over to Calfax, and with other changes carried the nomination, Wade receiving 204.

Before the summing up of the fifth ballot was announced General Williamson, of Iowa, rose and desired to change the vote of that State which had been Colfax 8, Fenton 8, and make it unanimous for Colfax. (Great cheering.)

He was followed by a delegate from Connecticut announcing that State, which had voted six for Wilson, two for Wade, and four for Colfax, as unanimous for Colfax.

Then the votes of Louisiana, Massachusetts, and other States were changed to Colfax entire, and the Massachusetts delegation announced the withdrawal of Mr. Wilson for the candidacy.

Other States followed amid loud and excited cheering, and vociferous calls upon the Chairman, each State desiring to be among the first to confer its unanimous vote upon the Indiana statesman. A delegate from Indiana (whose delegation has never wavered from the support of Colfax,) swung his cane and hat in the air in high glee, himself being mounted upon a chair. Everybody was hurraing, swinging hats, handkerchiefs, etc., and amid such exuberant feeling, which proved so contagious as to extend even to the warmest Wade and Fenton men.

Final Vote.

The final vote was then announced as follows: