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HANCOCK THE NOMINEE.

ENGLISH FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION FINISHES ITS WORK AND ADJOURNS—A NOMINATION ON THE FIRST BALLOT — DRAMATIC SCENES — THE SOUTH PLEASED WITH THE TICKET.

The Cincinnati Convention has nominated General Hancock for President of the United States, and Mr. English, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

The Convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m. Mr. Peckham, of New-York, took the platform to make a statement. He said that Mr. Tilden renounced all claims and that the New-York delegation would support Mr. Randall.

The Convention proceeded at once to ballot for a nomination with the following result:

Whole number of votes	736
Necessary to a choice	491
Hancock	319
Randall	129½
Bayard	113
Field	65½
Thurman	50
Hendricks	31
English	19
Tilden	6
Scattering	3

Before the vote was announced officially, Wisconsin asked permission to change and cast her 20 ballots for Hancock. The Convention was instantly in a state of great excitement and confusion. A New-Jersey delegate jumped up and changed the 18 votes of that State to Hancock. Pennsylvania changed and cast her vote solid for him also. The excitement was now intense. The Hancock banner was waving and advancing to the front; the band was playing "Dixie" and "Hail to the Chief"; and the delegates were cheering and howling like lunatics. Smith Weed tried to get recognition, and when he did get it he changed the 70 votes of New-York to Hancock. Rapid accessions followed, no man knowing how the vote stood exactly. When Ohio cast her vote for Hancock, the General had got two-thirds of the Convention and the nomination.

The confusion was at this time of the wildest kind. All the State banners were waving and being massed in front. There was continuous shouting and cheering, and the band and great organ were adding to the din. The chairman, after vainly trying to restore order, refused to recognize anybody until the confusion had been subdued. The clerks being unable to make up the lists, the roll was called a second time. The result was as follows:

Whole number of votes	738
Necessary to a choice	492
Hancock	705
Hendricks	30
Tilden	1
Bayard	2

Mr. Mack, of Indiana, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Speaker Randall and Senator Wallace appeared together on the platform and seconded the motion. Wade Hampton pledged the support of the Solid South. Others seconded the nomination, and it was made unanimous amid great cheering by the entire Convention, the band meanwhile playing "Dixie." John Kelly and Colonel Fellows made speeches and shook hands. The band played "St. Patrick's Day" when Mr. Kelly appeared, and "Auld Lang Syne" after the reconciliation.

W. H. English, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President by acclamation, on the motion of Alabama, seconded by a large number of States.

The platform was then adopted, about a hundred voices being heard in favor of it, and none against. The platform repeats the cry of fraud in 1876-'77; it denounces the Government of President Hayes; it opposes Chinese immigration and sumptuary laws; and it calls for free trade, free ships, home rule and "honest money, consisting of gold, silver and paper, convertible in coin on demand." The Convention then adjourned sine die.

There was not a single colored man to be seen in the Convention.

The Democracy throughout the country fired salutes in honor of the nomination. The South was wild with joy.

HOW HANCOCK WON THE DAY.

ILLINOIS LEADS ON THE SECOND BALLOT FOR HANCOCK—NEW-YORK VOTES SOLIDLY FOR SPEAKER RANDALL—PENNSYLVANIA TURNS THE SCALE FOR HANCOCK—SCENES OF TURMOIL AND CONFUSION—DEMOCRACY IN ITS WILDEST FORM—A FIGHT FOR A STANDARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The first sensation of the Convention to-day followed upon the prayer with which the proceedings opened. Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, appeared at the chairman's desk to make an announcement for the State of New-York. He said the New-York delegation had heard with some surprise the votes given yesterday for Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Tilden had written a letter which had been construed by the delegation as a positive withdrawal, and he was not a candidate. The candidate favored by New-York yesterday having been withdrawn, he desired to say on behalf of the delegation that its present choice was the Speaker of the House of Representatives. At this announcement the members of the Samuel J. Randall Club of Philadelphia, who had massed themselves on the floor just back of the delegates, rose to their feet and cheered like mad. This club has been one of the jokes of the Convention. Before the first ballot was ended, the cheering drill of the members was so perfect that they loomed up in a solid body, all with white hats and big badges and palm-leaf fans, and swung their arms in regular time, and bellowed with one voice. But the Convention did not join in the cheering. The Philadelphians had to do all the work, and Speaker Randall's unpopularity among the Southern delegates, who have more of a leaning for an appropriation than for the old flag, was shown by a perceptible hiss. This steadily increased with every cheer for the Speaker.

THE ROLL-CALL BEGUN.

The roll-call for the ballot began. It was without special change or incident until Illinois was reached. General Hancock did get 11 votes from Alabama, but that was only 4 more than he received in the ballot yesterday. Arkansas, the second State on the list, stood firmly by Field, giving him her 12 votes, as in the ballot yesterday. California gave Hancock 5 votes, where he had none yesterday; but Colorado, on the other hand, dropped the complimentary vote for Loveland and gave Judge Field all her votes. Connecticut, which divided its vote yesterday among four candidates, brought forward to-day James E. English and gave him 11 of her 12 votes. Delaware and Florida voted solidly for Bayard, as before, and in Georgia Hancock even fell off one vote; but when ex-Congressman Samuel S. Marshall arose and announced the 42 votes of Illinois for Hancock there was great excitement, with wild cheering for Hancock in the galleries and on the floor. It had not been generally expected that Illinois would break for Hancock so soon. This made it evident that there was to be a determined effort to stampede the Convention on this ballot, and the remainder of the roll-call was watched amid intense excitement and a universal din, which fairly drowned the voices of the speakers.

Randall got his next considerable vote from Iowa, which gave him 12. This brought up the Randall Club men with a bound, like so many Jacks in boxes, and when they had hurrahed themselves hoarse to the accompaniment of the steady and bitter hiss among the Southern men, the roll-call went on. Kansas, which gave General Ewing her 10 votes yesterday, under instructions, now gave them to Hancock. Connecticut gave Hancock only 8 votes out of her 24, but Louisiana and Maine followed with a solid 16 and 10 respectively, each announcement being greeted with wild cheering all over the house. Maryland still stood by Bayard, but Massachusetts increased a little on the vote for Hancock taken in the delegation last night, and gave him 14. The Michigan vote was badly split up, but Hancock got the larger part, 14 out of 22. Minnesota, which was supposed to have a tender feeling for Hancock on account of his long residence there as the head of that military department, gave him all her 10 votes as before.

CLINGING TO BAYARD.

In a number of Southern delegations the Bayard vote held out faithfully. In Mississippi he received 8, as before; in Missouri, 2; in South Carolina, the solid vote; in Tennessee, 8; in Texas, 5; and all this time the Hancock vote was steadily increasing. Missouri gave him 28 out of 30, at which there was a great cheer. Nebraska, a State always loyal to Tilden, finding herself compelled to part with Payne, gave all 6 votes to Randall, who had now secured the reversion of the Tilden vote. Nevada split her vote up, but gave none to Hancock. The vote of New-Hampshire was equally divided between Hancock and Randall. New-Jersey was passed for a time at the request of the delegation.

When New-York was called and cast 70 votes for Randall, the Randall cheering machine out in the middle of the hall roared and rattled its very best. But North Carolina followed immediately with 20 votes for Hancock, and it became evident that, with two of the great States, New-York and Ohio, supporting candidates who could not be nominated, and Pennsylvania divided between two candidates, the Convention was drifting to Hancock with a rush like the rush of water.

When Ohio was called, Alexander Long, the chairman, said that the delegation asked leave to withdraw for consultation, and it was granted. The issue was anxiously waited, because the only possibility of defeating Hancock lay in some break by the great States of New-York and Ohio for a "dark horse," or in the break of Ohio for Randall himself. When Pennsylvania was called something like silence fell upon the hall; that is to say, the difference between the din that had prevailed and the noises that were prevailing was so marked that the contrast seemed almost like quiet. Malcolm Hay, the chairman, a slender and light-eyed man, with silver-gray hair and dark beard, said the delegation was not prepared to vote and would like to be passed for the present. There were cries nevertheless of "Pennsylvania," "Pennsylvania," from all parts of the house. The whole delegation were on their feet gesticulating and disputing with one another, while Mr. Hay stood in the aisle trying to tally the vote of the excited crowd. When the vote of Pennsylvania was finally announced it stood Randall 25 and Hancock 32, and was received with tremendous cheering.

The Tennessee delegation gave 14 of their 24 votes to Hancock. These Tennesseans were a study; they were men of the wild Southern type, who filled the air half the time with cries for order, and were fiercer and noisier in demanding peace and quiet than all the rest of the Convention put together. Their demonstration for Hancock was a spectacle. One of them, a short, red-haired enthusiast, would leap fairly off the floor and give a quick, sharp catamount yell that travelled half way down the hall in spite of the uproar. Another of them can easily be pictured if the reader will imagine a respectable and hard-working ape with white whiskers and a red face. When the Hancock cheering began this venerable monkey would swing his arm above his head, drop his lower jaw and set it, half close his eyes, and emit a long, shrill, unwavering scream that fairly split the ears. At the same time he revolved steadily and slowly on his heel with the dignity of a wax-work figure. These varieties of the Southern yell were heard by the surrounding spectators with wonder if not with pleasure.

Texas reinforced the Tennessee screamers with 11 votes for Hancock, who marched on triumphantly to the end of the list. Vermont gave him 10, Virginia 7, West Virginia added 7 more and Wisconsin 10; then the States were called which had been passed at roll-call. The vote of New-Jersey was much divided, one man staying by Jewett and two being "faithful found" for Parker, but Hancock received 7.

ONE DELEGATE VOTING FOR FORTY-FOUR.

When the vote of Ohio was asked for there was a curious episode. Congressman Hill, whose fine linen suit had been something of a landmark in the Ohio delegation, called out to the Chair in an excited way that the chairman of the Ohio delegation was not present, nor was the delegation, but that, in obedience to the voice of 300,000 Democrats of Ohio, the delegation cast its 44 votes for Allen G. Thurman. The chairman, ex-Senator Stevenson, pounded the desk with his big mallet and declared Mr. Hill out of order, while voices on all sides called out that the delegation had retired, and Mr. Hill had no right to cast the vote.

Then the vote of Pennsylvania was announced as already given and the Ohio delegation was seen to have returned to their place. When Alexander Long arose and said that Ohio cast her forty-four votes for Allen G. Thurman the last possibility of defeating Hancock had vanished. All this while there was a steady uproar which varied so little that it became almost a monotone. But now a sudden stir ran through the crowd, increasing the din and confusion, bringing delegates and reporters up from their seats and throwing the whole body on the floor and in the galleries into disorder. The chairman of the Wisconsin delegates asked permission that the delegation might change its vote. The hubbub was deafening. Senator Stevenson pounded away on his desk, and from mere force of habit pounded as he spoke each word, and fairly drowned his own voice.

"Shall the Wisconsin delegates," said he, "be allowed to change their vote?"

There were cries of "Yes, yes," and the permission was granted. The chairman of the delegation then announced that the delegation wished to cast twenty votes for Hancock. At this a great cheer broke out. The stampede had evidently begun. Some one seized the Hancock banner that was leaning against the great organ at the back of the hall and waved it in the air. The 500 ladies in the ladies' gallery were all on their feet, eagerly watching the great cheering crowd on the floor and in the galleries. It was evident that Hancock was as good as nominated. Malcolm Hay was over in the middle aisle, in front of the chairman's desk, vainly crying out for recognition, and evidently ready to cast the solid vote of Pennsylvania for the Pennsylvania candidate, whom the Convention had preferred. Smith Weed was up, on his chair, trying to get the floor. Both men's voices were absolutely drowned in the tumult. A long, rousing Hancock cheer had set in, which no power could stop, and yet ex-Senator Stevenson, instead of letting it run its course, was angrily beating the desk with his huge mallet. It was worse than the case of Mrs. Partington's broom and the Atlantic Ocean, for Mr. Stevenson only added to the thousand-and-one noises that already filled the air, but he pounded and pounded, and the Sergeant-at-Arms ran up and down the aisle, crying out that all persons must take their seats, and seizing some by the shoulders and pushing them down. In the midst of the uproar the chairman of the New-York delegation managed to make himself heard and cast all the votes of that State for Hancock. This only redoubled the disorder. The whole Convention was on its feet, while 50 delegates in all parts of the house were crying, "Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman!" Meanwhile the men in their shirt sleeves in the galleries were keeping up the cheering, which the cries and exclamations on the floor, the disputes, the running to and fro of excited men, converted into a mere babel of sound.

A LULL FOR A MOMENT.

When, with the frantic efforts of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the sturdy and wrathful pounding by the Chairman, the confusion was somewhat diminished, Malcolm Hay managed to make himself heard. He said Pennsylvania was proud of both of her candidates. It was a gratification and no humiliation to her that a decision had been reached. He therefore cast her 58 votes for Winfield S. Hancock. At this the cheering broke out afresh. Senator Wallace showed his tall, spare figure at the front of the platform, waving his hat with majestic slowness. Some one caught up the Hancock banner and carried it through the crowd to the front of the stage where great cheers greeted it. It bore on one side General Hancock's portrait, on the other the following quotation from some one of his orders or letters:

The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, liberty of the press, freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

The blue banners of Illinois, Tennessee and Vermont were caught up from their places and waved toward the Hancock banner. In the Kansas delegation a man was frantically trying to wrench the staff of the State banner out from the floor. When he had succeeded he sprang on a chair and waved the flag in triumph. Now there was a sudden rallying of all the banners about the chairman's desk. The Randall and Hendricks standards were brought down to the edge of the platform and planted there, while the banners of the States were grouped together from all parts of the hall in front of it amid cheering.

Here the band suddenly conceiving the idea that there was not noise enough, struck in with music that could scarcely be heard. Palm-leaf fans were flung up in the air and hats swung till they threatened to go to pieces. In the ladies' amphitheatre there was a white cloud of waving handkerchiefs. All the while was kept up that long, shrill Democratic cheer without heats or pauses. All this while Smith Weed had been standing on his chair and all the while Senator Stevenson had been pounding and pounding with an expression of righteousness on his broad face. Judge Hoadly now appeared as assistant pounder, and seized the mallet. It was not saying too much to say that Judge Hoadly pounded like a maniac, but still the Convention paid no heed. A little lull came when Smith Weed was able to say that New-York changed her 70 votes to Hancock, and the noise and confusion increased when General Preston, chairman of the Kentucky delegation, was trying to announce the changed vote of that State.

Ex-Senator Stevenson and Judge Hoadly and no less than seven secretaries and reading clerks leaned over the desk, with their heads in a bunch, in the vain endeavor to hear what he was saying. They looked for all the world like a knot of school boys watching to see a fish bite. Finally Mr. Stevenson got veritably mad. He said he would recognize no one until the Convention came to order and he sat down in the midst of the group of secretaries with wrath all over his big brow, while the sergeant-at-arms again ran up and down the aisles, and ended by making a speech from a chair half way down the middle aisle, in which he exhorted the Convention and the galleries to behave themselves. The announcement was made with a great deal of difficulty that the roll would be called over again inasmuch as it had been impossible to get the vote correctly. The call showed almost every State voting solidly for Hancock. There was considerable cheering when the vote of New-York was cast. Oregon curiously enough still cast her vote for Judge Field, but the clerk announced it for Hancock and the chairman of the delegation with a shrug of his shoulders let them go to Hancock. Oregon was a stubborn State altogether. During the rally of the State banners in front of the chairman's desk there was a real struggle over the Oregon banner. When some one attempted to seize it the chairman resisted and there was the promise for a minute or two of something like a fight, but the chairman was the smaller man of the two and the flag was wrested from him and carried away. Indiana was the other conspicuous exception to the votes for Hancock, acting on the resolution adopted the other day she voted for Hendricks even on this last ballot. The announcement of the clerk, showing that of 738 votes cast General Hancock had received 705, Hendricks 30; Bayard 2; and Tilden 1, was received with great cheering. The vote as it was orginally taken was as follows: total vote, 736; necessary to a choice, 491; Hancock, 319; Bayard, 113; Randall, 129½; Thurman, 50; Field, 65½; Hendricks, 51; English, of Connecticut, 19; Tilden, 6; Parker, 2; Jewett, 1.

There was more cheering and waving of banners at the announcement of the vote. The Tammany flag, back of the Convention, was waved in the air, and a Massachusetts delegate got possession of the Virginia and Massachusetts flags, and standing on his chair, held one in each hand, turning them slowly about so that the whole Convention might read the names of those historic foes to-day united for Hancock. Several of the State banners were caught up into the galleries and waved there until the cheering had subsided, when they were handed down to the floor below.

THE DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST.

THE DISAPPOINTED LEADERS SUDDENLY FIND THAT HANCOCK WAS THE MAN THEY WANTED—JOHN KELLY FORGIVES THE TILDEN MEN AND WANTS THE LATE "UNPLEASANTNESS" FORGOTTEN—"DIXIE" A FAVORITE TUNE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The nomination over, there began the series of speeches in which the friends of defeated candidates give in their allegiance to the victor. The ceremonial is chiefly interesting to the men who make the speeches, and in this case was peculiar because, with the exception of the friends of Hendricks, there were probably no heartsore men in the Convention. There had been no affectionate and enthusiastic support of any candidate, and there was no pathos in the speeches as there sometimes is. Mr. Mack, of Indiana, moved, with a few remarks, that the nomination of General Hancock be made unanimous. His remarks were only noticeable because of his blundering reference to the Solid South. This led Wade Hampton, who spoke afterward, into the same blunder, but with characteristic clumsiness he dwelt upon it and enlarged it. Now Speaker Randall was seen standing behind Senator Stevenson, and by his side Senator Wallace, his political rival. Mr. Randall was introduced to the Convention. He was received with a generous cheer. He spoke briefly and well, and Senator Wallace followed him. Both had the pleasing effrontery to predict that Pennsylvania would give her electoral vote to Hancock.

There were loud cries for Voorhees, which subsided as soon as General Wade Hampton was seen standing, with the help of his crutches, at the head of the South Carolina delegation. He moved slowly toward the stage amid loud cheers. He said he appeared on behalf of the Solid South, and in their name to pledge to the Convention their solid vote. Under all the circumstances this was about as bad as it could be. A rebel brigadier boasting that the South was solid, when the means by which it has been made solid are considered, and that rebel brigadier Wade Hampton himself—this was certainly about as bad as it could be, and some of the Northern men seemed to think so. When General Hampton had concluded, ex-Senator Stevenson put the motion on making the nomination unanimous, and declared it carried. Mr. Stevenson had called the nominee Winfield Scott two or three times, but his most amusing slip of the tongue was when he declared that Winfield Scott Hancock was the Democratic President of the United States. A laugh went around at this, and the suggestion that if he was elected he must take his seat at once, or he would be "no bigger a man than Sam Tilden." Probably it was simply the work of the bandmaster, but it did seem most appropriate that the announcement of the nomination, following closely the boasting of ex-rebels about the Solid South, should be greeted with "Dixie."

The first Hancock transparency of the campaign then made its appearance. It bore the name of the Samuel J. Randall Association, and as the gleeful Pennsylvanians carried it up the middle aisle they danced it to the tune of "Dixie."

This was at a quarter after 12, or a little more than an hour after the nomination had been made. Now the great organ pealed out the "Star Spangled Banner," and the band joined in. This was followed by "America," in which the audience also joined and cheered at the close. Senator Voorhees then spoke, expressing the regret of Mr. Hendricks's supporters that he could not have been nominated, but saying that no nomination had ever been made with less management than this to-day.

Lester B. Faulkner spoke for New-York, and made the point that there was a Republican majority of but one vote in the Electoral Commission, and that vote was cast by the Republican candidate for President. About this time cries for Kelly began to be heard. The next speaker introduced was W. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who made the most animated and eloquent speech of the day. He catechised the men of the doubtful States and called on New-York, Ohio, Connecticut, and New-Jersey to say what they could do for the ticket. There were responses from all sides. Mr. McSweeney, of Ohio, said "We will turn out in October 400,000 strong" and others in answer to the orators questions simply cried out, "Hancock" "Hancock."

JOHN KELLY APPEARS.

Then began the most interesting episode of the Convention—more interesting, indeed, than the nomination itself. The cries for Kelly continued and increased. The front of the hall opened, and a delegation of the Tammany leaders moved up the aisle arm in arm, almost the whole Convention rising to its feet and cheering them as they passed through. The New-York delegation remained quietly in their seats and paid no heed whatever to Mr. Kelly's entrance. He was accompanied by Augustus Schell and Amasa J. Parker. When Mr. Kelly appeared at the chairman's desk he was well cheered, the New-York delegation remaining, as before, quiet and indifferent. When he told the Convention that in making a President—he meant to say a nomination—they had reunited the gallant Democracy of New-York, there was another cheer, in which the New-York delegation did not join. It was noticeable that Mr. Kelly was cheered more in the galleries than in the Convention, and there were some unmistakable hisses. The grotesque feature of the speech was that the regular New-York delegation were treated as the prodigal sons, while Mr. Kelly himself, the sinner and holter, was profuse in his offers of forgiveness and fraternal love. He said after they had been contending for five years he thought the gentlemen of the New-York delegation would agree with him that past differences should be buried. This was cheered enthusiastically by many of the Convention. The New-York delegation remained for a moment seemingly as silent and indifferent as before, but several delegates sprang to their feet and cheered Mr. Kelly, and others followed their example, so that more than half of the delegation were on their feet.

Mr. Kelly is not a felicitous speaker, and when he told the Convention what the Democrats thought in their sober moments, there was a broad smile at his expense. In concluding, he said that the first man who ever made any allusion hereafter to the differences which had existed among the New-York Democracy should be considered "a traitor to the party," and promised to do all in his power to elect the ticket.

The speech was received by the Convention with a good deal of enthusiasm. "We want his votes, don't we?" said one Democrat to another who was remonstrating with him for cheering a Democratic traitor. This seemed to be the spirit of most of the body, but in the New-York delegation there was a good deal of grim amusement, for the man who had bolted and defeated a Democratic ticket to come forward and declare that the man who ever mentions the subject again shall be set down as a traitor to the party, is a good deal like a burglar caught in the crime proposing that bye-gones shall be bye-gones. This view of it seems to strike the New-Yorkers with considerable force. Mr. Kelly's eagerness to forgive the man he had injured was amusingly manifested later on.

When he had finished his speech there were calls of "New-York," "New-York," and Colonel Fellows arose. He was summoned to the platform by impatient cries from all parts of the house and spoke there as well as a hoarse throat would let him. His speech was cleverly framed. It did not reject any of Mr. Kelly's numerous olive branches, but it did not accept them either. Colonel Fellows, after a mere reference to union in New-York, turned away to a general discussion of the ticket. Nothing was said to mar the good feeling of the occasion, but neither was anything said to show that the Tilden Democrats were anxious to be forgiven for the political sins which John Kelly had committed. When Colonel Fellows had concluded the most ludicrous incident of the Convention occurred. John Kelly stepped forward, fairly seized Colonel Fellows's hand, squared himself awkwardly about so that the two should face each other in full sight of the Convention, and then shook hands with him, looking at the Convention meanwhile as if to attract their attention. There were cheers and shouts. Then came the climax of absurdity. The band-master, who is probably not familiar with all the recent history of New-York politics, struck up "Auld Lang Syne." This was a little too much, but when a good many wards in the audience took up the strain and sang the lines, "Shall auld acquaintance be forgot, And never brought to mind?" it was much too much. There were so many things which were better "forgot" and which might better "never be brought to mind," that the laughter of many in the New-York delegation could not be concealed. All this time it was not remarked that Colonel Fellows joined in the handshaking with any great degree of alacrity. So far as could be seen from a distant seat, he received Mr. Kelly's greeting politely, but quietly. His face was turned toward the Convention rather than toward Mr. Kelly, and his expression was not what could be called responsive. This ended the great scene of the reconciliation of the New-York Democracy, when the prodigal son came home and ordered the fatted calf to be killed at once, expressed a perfect willingness to forgive the old man, and said that if, that is to say, the old man, ever mentioned that matter of the riotous living again he should be declared "a traitor to his party." The next hero or heroine of the Convention was Miss Susan B. Anthony. She came down the aisle amid a gallant cheer from all sides, which was renewed when she appeared at the rostrum. Then the memorial of the women suffragists was read.

THE PLATFORM AND VICE-PRESIDENCY.

HENRY WATTERSON TAKES THE PLATFORM UNDER HIS CARE—A RESTLESS AUDIENCE—ENGLISH NOMINATED TO FURNISH "BAR'L."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The Democratic party did not come to Cincinnati to make a platform. The Convention was often reminded of this fact during the progress of its deliberations. "We have no issue but the fraud issue" was continually on the lips of the orators, and was repeated in almost every delegation headquarters during the last four days. It was not to be expected, therefore, that any especial interest should be manifested in the proceedings of the Committee on Resolutions, over which Henry Watterson presided, or in its report when that was presented to the Convention. A few farsighted men like Watterson looked ahead through the coming months of the campaign now opening, and saw that while the Convention cared nothing about the platform, thinking people all over the country would read the resolutions adopted, with care, and that some would be governed in casting their votes by their approval or disapproval of them, and they devoted their time, night and day, to the framing of such a declaration of principles as they thought would be popular.

When Mr. Watterson appeared on the stage with his platform in his hand there was a general shout of applause, a part of which was an expression of satisfaction at relief from speechmaking, which had been continued until it had become tiresome, and part complimentary to Mr. Watterson himself who, in spite of the local fight made on him in Kentucky, is deservedly popular with his party. Two or three of the resolutions were applauded, although a majority of the delegates were paying no attention to what was being read, as they were engaged in consultation and in making a combination on the Vice-Presidency. The first resolution which attracted attention was that which demanded a tariff for revenue only. When this was read some of the Southern and Western delegates who sat immediately in front and could hear what was read began a little cheering over this, which extended and finally became general in all parts of the hall. Mr. Watterson's pet resolutions were those which declared the existing administration to be the representatives of conspiracy, denouncing "the great fraud of 1876-'77," and expressing regret that Mr. Tilden had resolved not again to be a candidate for the Presidency. These he read with strong emphasis and much apparent feeling as though he really believed in what he was saying.

The Convention responded heartily and perhaps more unreservedly than it had done to the mention of Mr. Tilden's name at any previous time. All the former applause at the name of the statesman of Gramercy Park had been confined to spots of the Convention. The delegates were greatly afraid of Mr. Tilden when they came here, and their fear that some way or other the Convention would be stampeded into his renomination was at all times a damper on the enthusiasm with which any mention of him had been received. But now the great danger was passed. Samuel J. Tilden was now no more than any other Democratic citizen, and there was no reason why he and the issue for the Democratic party which he made should be warmly applauded. The shout, therefore, which began among Mr. Tilden's nearest friends, grew until it became general all over the hall, and Mr. Watterson had his reward.

THE SECOND PLACE ON THE TICKET.

The Convention was by this time getting impatient to complete its work and get away, and the demand for an immediate roll-call for the nomination of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency was heard from all parts of the hall. This proceeding was purely formal, inasmuch as the nomination of William H. English, of Indiana, had been determined upon during the two hours that had elapsed since General Hancock's nomination became assured.

The Illinois delegation had been very much encouraged by the events of yesterday, and, as was reported in these dispatches last night, had agreed to stand by their candidate, Morrison, until the transfer of their votes would nominate some other man. They suspected then that General Hancock would carry off the first prize, and they contemplated a contingency in which their forty-two votes might be judiciously used to secure for their candidate the second place on the ticket. They thought that the time they had been looking for had come during the ballot for a Presidential candidate this morning when they gave a great impetus to the Hancock "boom" by joining it. They then fully expected that Hancock's friends in other delegations would reciprocate by putting Morrison on the ticket too. But before the roll-call for the nomination of candidates for the Vice-Presidency began other arrangements had been made. The Convention had taken one of its candidates from a Republican State, a State which the Democracy have no hope of carrying, passing over all the doubtful States, almost every one of which had a candidate of its own. If Morrison, whose home is in another of the Republican strongholds, was put on the ticket it would look as though all the doubtful States were to be left to shift for themselves.

But this was not the only objection to the nomination of Morrison. The successful management of a National campaign requires funds, and a great many of them. The nominee for the Presidency is neither an immensely rich man himself, nor has he behind him any such man who is expected to spend his money freely in his behalf. If Mr. Tilden or Mr. Payne had been the nominee he would have been expected to spend from half a million to a million dollars between now and election day, and although Mr. Bayard would not himself be required to furnish any large sum for campaign expenses, some of the friends who had been supporting him here would do it for him. To put two men on the ticket who could neither furnish money themselves nor command it from friends was a blunder which the leaders did not intend should be committed. William H. English, of Indiana, was a man who was available both because of his residence in Indiana and his supposed popularity there, and because it was thought that he could either furnish or command a portion of the money that would be needed for the canvass. A brief presentation of the reasons why Mr. English's nomination would be wiser than that of Morrison was made to all the delegations by some of the more experienced political managers while the platform was occupied by the Convention orators, so that when the roll began to be called the matter had been fully arranged.

THE LAST ROLL-CALL.

Alabama as the first State on the list, struck the keynote. General Pettis, of her delegation, a tall, gray-haired, long bearded man placed Mr. English in nomination. The States that followed each in turn seconded the nomination unanimously except Iowa. Mr. Irish, of that State, when it was called went upon the platform and nominated ex-Governor Bishop. The name of "Your Uncle Dick," was received with applause and hisses, the latter in the end nearly drowning the former. In spite of the disapprobation of the Convention, Mr. Irish made his speech through, and then the roll-call went on. Senator Voorhees, speaking for Indiana, said that that State had no candidate for the second place on the ticket, but thanked the Convention for its selection of an Indiana man, and cast the vote of his State for English. It was not generally known in the Convention whether Illinois had fallen in with the English arrangement, and when that State was called it was watched with a good deal of interest. Of course it could not prevent the nomination of English by its vote for Morrison, but some seemed to suspect that it would stand loyally by its own candidate and give him a complimentary vote, and although it would be unavailing Illinois was bound to be in the fashion, and when it had seconded the nomination of English the thing was done, and no more interest in the proceedings was manifested.

At the close of the roll-call Alexander Long withdrew the name of Bishop, and on the motion of a delegate from Wisconsin the nomination of English was made unanimous by acclamation. On the announcement of the nomination there was loud and general cheering for a minute, but it soon subsided. Before the candidate for the Vice-Presidency was nominated, nearly a third of the delegates had left the hall, and the remainder were standing without any attempt at the preservation of order, and as soon as the nomination was announced, the Convention began to disperse rapidly.

About 100 representative men, members of the National Committee and chairmen of the State delegations, then gathered in the centre aisle of the hall, and with the officers of the Convention completed the business, which consisted of the appointment of the National Committee and of a committee to wait upon the candidates and request their acceptance of the nominations, and a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention. Then ex-Senator Stevenson congratulated the Convention on the success of its work and the excellence of the ticket it had nominated, and declared it adjourned sine die.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

THE ADMINISTRATION ASSAILED—SOFT WORDS FOR TILDEN—A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, AND AMERICAN REGISTRY FOR FOREIGN SHIPS CALLED FOR.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported to-day the following platform, which was adopted unanimously by the Convention:

The Democrats of the United States in Convention assembled declare:

First—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralizationism and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the forms of government, a real despotism. No sumptuary laws; separation of church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third—Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible to coin on demand. The strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth—The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the Civil Service.

Fifth—The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Sixth—The existing Administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power insults the people and imperils their institutions.

Seventh—The great fraud of '76-'77 by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative Government. The Democratic party to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war submitted for the time in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a Nation of freemen.

Eighth—We execrate the course of this Administration in making places in the Civil Service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

Ninth—The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility; and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one, who by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth—Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Eleventh—Amendment of the Burlingame Treaty. No Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth—Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

Thirteenth—The Democratic party is the friend of labor and of the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the commune.

Fourteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the National honor abroad, and above all upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

REVIEWING THE FIELD.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO HANCOCK'S NOMINATION—WHY THE SOUTH DROPPED BAYARD—KELLY HAPPY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The nomination of General Hancock was, like that of General Garfield, the offspring of a sentiment, though of a sentiment of a very different kind. A prominent politician said two days ago that the movement for Hancock was an alliance of the South and the shrewdness of Northern politicians, and he predicted then that the combination would be irresistible. For personal reasons the Southern delegates would have preferred to nominate Mr. Bayard, and many of them were led by the arguments and solicitations of Northern men into support of him in the preliminary caucusing and on the first ballot. But the comments of the Republican press and of Northern delegates showed them immediately what would be the effect of such a course in the campaign, if not in the Convention. They could not nominate Senator Bayard without raising the cry that the rebel brigadiers were preparing to capture the Government by the candidacy of a secession sympathizer. They not only saw inevitable defeat in this, but they were anxious to find some way of "nailing the lie," as one of them said, "that the rebel brigadiers were trying to run this Government." Here was the opportunity which Senator Wallace and other shrewd politicians who were personally desirous of Hancock's nomination were quick to use.

Senator Wallace has been trying to nominate General Hancock for President for twelve years at least, and he thought he saw a brilliant chance this time. He and his friends went systematically to work among influential Southern men, doing a great deal of their work on Tuesday night. They showed the Southern men that the inevitable result of the nomination would be a sectional campaign, with the North pitted against the South, and there never was but one end to that fight. They argued they had an opportunity to prevent a sectional campaign by nominating a Union soldier. If Confederate soldiers should by their votes nominate a distinguished Union General, Senator Wallace and others argued, the sectional issue would be silenced. General Hancock was, they said, a good Democrat, had a record on the relations of the civil and military power which would commend him to Democrats, and had an unassailable character. All they would have to abandon would be their reluctance to have a military President. The Senator found the situation peculiarly to his advantage. Many of the Southern men had drifted together in support of Bayard, and when they left him they were likely to go in a body to another candiate.

A number of active Southern men like Congressman John Ellis, of Louisiana, and Congressman Atkins, of Tennessee, became thoroughly converted to these views and did a great deal of missionary work among the Southern delegations. The strength of this sentiment, engineered by skilful politicians like Senator Wallace and his friends, carried General Hancock through, without the aid of the ordinary combinations. One of the most customary of these is a combination by which the nomination for the Vice-Presidency is traded off for votes. But the second place on the ticket made today was given to a State which cast its vote against General Hancock even on the last call of the roll, on which he received 705 of the 738 votes cast.

The vote received by Hancock on the first ballot on Wednesday evening greatly encouraged his friends. They redoubled their efforts, they used not only the arguments given above, but they showed that Union soldiers like General Franklin and General "Baldy" Smith were working hand in hand with the Confederates to nominate him, and they held out the idea that the Democrats could make National conciliation the key-note of their campaign, as the speeches in the Convention foreshadowed.

By an early hour this morning they had made