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CHICAGO.

EX-GOVERNOR HUBBARD, OF TEXAS, CHOSEN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Platform Committee Split Up on Tariff, and Three Distinct Reports Probable.

Boss Kelly's Hand Shows Up in the Proceedings, and Cleveland Feels Its Weight.

Hewitt, of New York, Looming Up as a Compromise to Pacify John Kelly.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The scenes o activity about the Palmer House which is, at present, the great national political centre, were renewed early Sunday morning. By 8 o'clock the main corroidors of the hotel, and thoroughfares leading to it, were filled with great masses of people, which by their very numbers, made the progress of the cable cars and carriages very slow and at times well nigh impossible. In the dining rooms and cafes in the vicinity of the hotel was an army of men, hats in hand, waiting their turn for seats at the breakfast tables.

In fact the crush has now become so great as to make comfort only a matter of faint possibility and discomfort has been greatly increased by the fact that the head quarters of the party have been centralized instead of being divided and scattered, as was the case with the republican national convention. Still the crowds to be accommodated are much greater than at the first convention, due largely to the presence of the great number of marching organizations,some of which resemble a full marching regiment, by their numbers, and while it seemed probable last night, that all were, or had, arrived on the scene of action, this morning witnessed the arrival of additional hosts of delegates, clubs, parties and individuals came pouring into the city on every train, without limit, and, as they moved directly upon the hotels, those places became, as the day wore on, inaccessible to every one except stalwart pushers.

The national executive committee held a session this forenoon, and arranged for a distribution of tickets and seating of delegates, and alternates. The national committee will begin its session at noon to-day, and meetings of all the various state delegations begin at 10 o'clock. Ohio is the only state whose meeting is postponed as late as 3 o'clock. The reason assigned is that some delegates have not yet reported, but it is expected that a warm contest may occur in the delegation, and its session will be postponed.

The New York delegation went into session at 11 o'clock, and the interest which centered in its action, appears to actuate every one in attendance upon the convention. The out and out supporters of the New York governor are greatly encouraged at the action taken by the Kings county delegation last night, in deciding to support him. They even went so far as to say that his nomination is practically settled; for, as goes Kings county, so goes the state, and the whole convention. Cleveland's supporters are working hard to offset the adverse effect of Kelley, Faulkner,and other organized opposition.

At the Grand Pacific hotel McDonald talk is loudest. Early to-day, another Indiana club, strong in numbers, came swinging into the hotel waving the McDonald banner, and cheering. The Indianians are striving hard to impress others that he is the most available man, and will heal all strife.

Among the delegations arriving at the Palmer house this morning were a number of Maryland men, and the remainder of the delegates from Minnesota, West Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi. The headquarters of the various states presented the view of wearied men, sleeping in chairs, after a night of vigil.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The democratic national committee began its session at noon to-day, Chairman Barnum presiding.

The states were represented as follows:

Alabama, H. C. Semple; Arkansas, John J. Sumpter; California, James T. Farlep; Colorado, T. M. Patterson; Connecticut, W. A. Barnum; Delaware, Ignatius C. Grubb; Florida, Saul Pulisson: Georgia, George T. Barnes; Illinois, W. C. Goudy; Indiana, A. H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, Chas. W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry D. Cheney; Louisiana, B. F. Jones; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Maryland, Outerbridge Horsey; Massachusetts, Fred. O. Prince; Michigan, Edward Kanter; Minnesota, Philip Kelly; Mississippi, W. T. Martin; Missouri, John G. Prather; Nebraska, J. S. Morton; Neaada, R. P. Keating; New Hampshire, Alvin Sulloway; New Jersey, Erastus Cleveland; New York, A. S. Hewitt; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, N. W. Armstrong; Oregon, A. Noltnoroff; Pennsylvania, W. L. Scott; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. W Dawson; Tennessee, Rob't Looney; Texas, F. S. Stockdale; Vermont, E. B. Smalley; Virginia, John S. Barbour; West Virginia, Alexander Campbell; Wisconsin, W. F. Vilas.

Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, nominated Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, for temporary chairman of the convention.

Mr. Stockdale, of Texas, nominated ex-Gov. R. B. Hubbard, of Texas.

Mr. Martin, of Mississippi, nominated Chas. E. Hooker, of Mississippi.

The committee proceeded to ballot, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 37; Hubbard received 22; Bacon, 9; Hooker, 6.

On motion of Mr. Prince, the nomination of Hubbard was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Prince was elected temporary secretary of the convention.

The following were elected assistant secretaries: E. L. Merritt, of Illinois; Geo. W. Guthrie, of Pennsylvania; G. L. Johnson, of Iowa; Robert M. Bashford, of Wisconsin; M. Vallandigham, of Missouri; Henry J Lynn, of Tennessee; Michael J. Barrett, of New Jersey.

The following were elected reading clerks: T. O. Walker and Thos. S. Petit, of the house of representatives; Nicholas M. Bell, of Missouri; Jas. E. Morrison, of New York; H. L. Bryan, of Delaware; A. Oppenheim, of Minnesota.

Official stenographer, E. B. Dickinson, of New York.

Sergeant-at-arms,Richard J. Brigh of Indiana.

The committee decided to recommend to the convention that the rules of the last democratic convention govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modification: "That in voting for candidates for president and vice-president, no state shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of states has been called, and every state has cast its vote."

As a result of a very long discussion, the committee decided that undetached coupons will not be accepted for admission to the convention hall.

The committee adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow with no anticipation, however, of having any business on hand.

THE EXCITING EVENT.

The exciting event of the day was the struggle in the New York delegation and the heavy vote polled in favor of the unit rule, was argued, would force the Tammany opposition to close corners, but notwithstanding what appeared to be a famous victory of the Cleveland followers, very few of the leaders were willing to concede the untrammelled success of Cleveland in the balloting, owing to the fierce nature of the struggle and the failure of a portion of the delegation to come out openly for the majority candidate. It had been acknowledged that if the caucus had ended with the certainty that New York would cast her full vote for Cleveland, sufficient western and southern strength would be at hand to make his nomination sure.

The fact of the lack of unanimity is being used by the friends of other candidates in pushing their claims for recognition. The Cleveland managers, however, are in high feather, and claim as the result of the day's work, that the fight has already been won, and that it only requires the sitting of the convention to seal the victory.

PREFERENCES.

Very few of the states which perfected their organization to-day, took a test vote as to their preferences. The position of the Pennsylvania delegation, is known to be for Randall; Deleware for Bayard; and Indiana and Kentucky for McDonald. It is given out that in the convention she will cast her 12 votes for Cleveland.

Iowa to-day took a vote and will, on informal ballot, give Cleveland 21, Bayard 2, Tildon 2 votes; one blank vote was cast.

The Georgia delegation, to-day was addressed by General Faulkner of New York, who presented objection to Cleveland's candidacy. Reply was made for Cleveland by Joseph Pulitzer, who spoke at length and with great earnestness. The impression on the delegataon was f avorable to Cleveland. While there was no formal vote, it was understood the vote of Georgia would be cast for him.

Vermont instructed her chairman to cast the vote, as a unit, for Cleveland.

Massachusetts is solid for Butler. In the event of his defeat, it is believed the delegation would be divided rather evenly between McDonald, Thurman and Bayard.

It is contended that, by the split in Ohio, that the delegation is, in a measure, healed. It is declared that McLean will be chosen chairman unanimously, the adherents of Thurman making this move, but it is claimed, at the same time, that Thurman has 27 votes in the delegation.

New Hampshire instructed its delegates for Cleveland. A threat, which had been voguely made heretofore, of an attempt to defeat the unit rule, was renewed with great vigor this afternoon, and now it is believed that the fight to be made in the convention will be led by Tammany, and it is conceded, if it wins, it will seriously complicate the situation and leave the Cleveland opposition in New York free to act.

While Flower's campaign appeared to have ended, as a result of the caucus this afternoon, his supporters contend they are not opposing Cleveland, and that if the unit rule is defeated, those who went over to Slocum will return to Flower and make it a rallying point for his supporters generally.

KELLY'S CROWD.

A caucus was held to day in John Kelly's room, with the sole purpose of organizing a campaign against the unit rule. Mr. Kelly contends the national convention of 1868 ordained that the unit rule could be dispensed with any time at option at any subsequent national convention.

As a result of the caucus it is declared Massachusetts, Iowa, Kansas, Delaware and other states have decided to support the proposition on the floor of the convention. The Massachusetts delegation held a meeting this evening which was addressed by General Butler, in which he said: "I will support the nominee of this convention, no matter who he may be."

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

The New York delegation met at 11 o'clock, and at 2 p. m. were still endeavoring to come to some agreement. It is reported in the lobbies that a vote taken showed 47 for Cleveland and the rest divided between Flower and Bayard.

The Connecticut delegation agreed to cast 23 votes for Cleveland, and Vermont will also vote as a unit for him.

JUSTICE FIELD.

A strong point is being made for Justice Field, that his opinion in the cases involving consitutional questions present sound democratic doctrines; as to the limitations as the powers of the government, and that his nomination would attract strong republican support.

CLEVELAND'S TRIUMPH.

The New York delegation met at 11 o'clock and continued in session four hours. Great interest centred in this meeting, as having a very important bearing on the final action of the convention, and the hallway in front of the room in which the session was held, was filled with a throng of people anxious to secure early tidings of the result. It was understood that at the meeting to-night Tammany decided to insist on a two-thirds majority for the enforcement of the unit rule, and the question was whether that number could be mustered. There was a long and exciting discussion, the tenor of which has not yet been learned. Rumors of the result of the balloting crept out from time to time, but could not be verified.

The following ballots were taken for presidential preferences: First—an informal ballot—Cleveland, 46; Flower, 23; Thurman, 1; Bayard, 1; Tilden, 1. Second or formal ballot after changes—Cleveland, 47; General Slocum, 15; Bayard, 9; Flower 1. It is understood that the Flower men complimented Slocum and Bayard with a view thereby of winning the votes of Kings country in convention.

The vote on the enforcement rule stood, it is stated, 64 to 82.

CHICAGO, July 7—The following states' delegates have completed their permanent organization to-day, and the committee men herewith named will be reported to the convention to-morrow:

Alabama—E. W. Petters, chairman; L. Pope Walker, resolutions; H. C. Tompkins, credentials; Joseph F. Johnston, organization; C. L. Schott, vice-president; John H. Cllsby, secretary of the committee; T. C. Clark, secretary of the convention, and members of the national committee.

Calafornia—Chairman, not chosen; H. M. Larne, vice-president; J. J. Driscoll, secretary; T. J. Clume, resolutions; Laurence Archer, permanent organization; members of the national convention not chosen.

Connecticut—T. M. Waller, chairman; C. H. Andrews, secretary; D. M. Read, credentials; John C. Byxbee, organization, A. E. Burr, resolutions; J. A. Perkins, vice-president; Wm. H. Shields, secretary.

Georgia—Gen. A. R. Lawton, chairman; E. F. Howell, resolutions; W. E. Simmons, credentials; W. T. McArthur, organization; P. Walsh, national committee.

Iowa—H. H. Tremble, chairman; D. M. Harrison, credentials; E. H. Mayers, resolutions; N. B. Hyatt, permanent organization; W. F. Brannon, vice-president; Daniel Farrell, secy; W. M. Ham, member of the national committe.

Massachusetts.—Hon. J. Abbot, chairman; J. W. Covery, secretary; B. F. Lowell, resolutions; Jno. W. W. Corcoran, credentials; Jno. W. Cummings, organization; Hon. Jas. Erabrook, vice-president of the convention.

Pennsylvania.—E. B. Coxe, chairman; Chas. Aunstker, secretary; (M. Hog, resolution;) Robt. S. Patterson, organization; R. Potter, credentials; Jno. S DeVay, president, and D. Everet, vice-president of the convention.

Texas.—R. B, Hubbard, chairman, F. H. Bailey, secretary; Silas Hare; credentials; W. H. Burgess, organization; D C. Giddings, resolutions; L. C. Alexander, vice-president of convention; Will Lambert, secretary of the convention; O. L. Holt, member of the national comittee.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The day opened auspiciously for all the purposes of a great convention, held in the heat of July. Save that there is a mist in the air, it is cool and bracing, and summer apparel does not burden the person. Crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the great hall in which the democratic national convention is being held. At an early hour the door tenders and ushers reported for duty. At 8 o'clock, thousands of people were in waiting to enter and secure their seats inside the hall. Laborers were still being engaged in giving the finishing touches after having been employed during all of the preceding night. They did not desert the main platform Decorations were being hung to within half an hour of the time announced for the opening of the convention.

When the workmen quitted the building and the scene was clean the picture presented was majestic, and truly so, with its sitting of fourteen thousand auditors. Every seat in the vast amphitheatre appeared to be occupied, the attendance having its full quota of the fair portion of humanity in holiday attire. It is conceded that in picturesque effect, the arrangement and dressing of the hall excelled that of the convention of four weeks ago. The great vista of the old hall has been lost by the placing of the main stage at one side and midway instead of at one extreme of the hall, but the arrangement brings the entire audience very much closer to the stage proper and the delegates. The decorations are not profuse but striking and pleasing to the eye. The national colors predominating, and the only retarding feature is the main platform which is dwarfed in comparison to the magnificent proportions of the hall.

The delegates are seated in a square, immediately fronting the speaker's platform. On the dead level of the convention hall, between the delegates and the platform, are the quarters assigned to the press representatives, who have been provided tables, in rising tiers, affording these workers a complete view of any incident likely to be provoked during the session. To the right and left of the delegates are the seats for the spectators, sloping upward, easily to a point thirty feet from the floor level. The only additional word to be offered in the way of decription is that the lighting of the vast hall is complete, being flanked and crowded with great windows which pour their flood of light on every portion of the auditorium, even with a dull leaden sky overhead.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.

At 11:30 the scarlet-coated band of the First Illinois regiment took possession of the space above the speakers' platform, and burst forth with a martial air, which also proved the signal for the arrival of the first of the delegates—Tennessee leading the van. From that moment the crowd streamed in without ceasing until at noon, when the hall had its full compliment of people.

The breach in the ranks of the New York delegation, as indicated in these dispatches last night, is being used as a very effective weapon by the opponents of Mr. Cleveland, and there is now everything to indicate that the recent temper of the southern delegates is toward Bayard or McDonald, and to this end, those who have been startled at the size and character of the Cleveland movement are now working. Indiana has been urged to stand by their favorite, and not to be tempted from their present line of action by a vice-presidential office.

Speaker Carlisle arrived from Washington this morning, and goes to swell the active force of revenue reformers on the ground.

THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

The committee on resolutions is generally regarded as having a majority for a conservative platform. It contains extremists of both views, and a number whose position has not been clearly defined In any action of the committee there will be a majority and a minority report, and it is now believed the subject may have to be brought out on the floor of the convention. Another of the things which now appears certain to occur, is a fight in open convention, over the unit rule, and notwithstanding the claims made yesterday by the Tammany people, the Cleveland people declare they are ready for this contest also, and will defeat it by a large majority.

THE APPROACH OF THE HOUR.

The approach of the hour for the assembling of the convention was marked by the arrival of delegates in large bodies and a great rush of people at the doorways which provoked confusion. The arrival of the California delegation, carrying a banner at their head, provoked the first outburst of enthusiasm in the body of the audience, and the cheering was hearty. The appearance of distinguished leaders among the delegates did not appear to be caught by the crowd, and there was no applause to mark their arrival. This held true till the familiar figure of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, was discerned, when a cheer arose, which swelled into the rear as the audience came to know the occasion of the applauding. While the excitement was at its height, a California delegate named Tompkins, addressing the chair, who was not yet in his place, said: "The California delegation, after coming twenty-five hundred miles, catches its first glimpse of paradise in the person of Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio." [Cheers.]

Among United States senators present, either as delegates or alternates, or simply spectators, were Hampton, Vance, Beck, Williams, McPherson, Gorman, Farley, Voorhees, Pendleton, Jones, of Florida; Ransom, Lamar, Jonas, Holland, Harris.

Soon afterward, when the band struck up "Dixie," there was another great shout, proceeding from the southern delegations originally,and as the import of applause was understood, it was taken up by the audience.

At 12:40 p. m., Chicago time, the convention was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, chairman of the national democratic committee.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. D. C Marquis, of the Northwestern theological seminary. He prayed for "a blessing on this great assembly of representative citizens, that they should be endowed plentifully with wisdom, and that nothing should be done through strife, or vain jealousy, but that they should be filled with that charity which is not puffed up and doth not behave itself unseemly. He prayed that their deliberations would be guided to such conclusions as would best promote the glory of God and the welfare of the nation.

BARNUM'S ADDRESS.

The chairman said: gentlemen of the convention—harmony seems to be the sentiment of the convention. Even the air seems saturated with a desire and determination to nominate a ticket for president and vice president which will be satisfactory to the north and the south, the east and the west—nay more, a ticket that will harmonize the democracy throughout the union and insure victory in November. Harmony has prevailed in the deliberations of the national committee, and no effort was made to nominate a temporary chairman in the interest of any candidate; but, on the contrary, one who shall preside over the deliberations of this convention with absolute impartiality in that spirit; and to that end, I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the national committee to name the Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, for temporary chairman of this convention. As many as favor the election of Hon. R. B. Hubbard for temporary chairman, will say aye; contrary, no. Hon. R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, is unanimously elected temporary chairman of this convention.

The chair appoints Senator B. F. Jones, of Louisiana; Hon. George F. Barnes, of Georgia, and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, a committee to wait upon Mr. Hubbard and conduct him to the chair. "Gentlemen of the convention: I have the distinguished honor of presenting to this convention Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, elected, absolutely, impartial temporary chairman of this convention."

HUBBARD'S SPEECH.

Ex-Governor Hubbard, in taking the chair, gave thanks for the honor done him, and which he accepted, not as a tribute to himself, but a compliment to the great state from which he came; a state which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fibre. The democratic party, in all its elements, was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the constitution nearly three quarters of a century ago. Men died as the leaves in autumn, but the principles underlying liberty and self government were eternal; and the principles that underlay the democratic party could not perish from the earth, although their authors might cease to be, (applause). The democratic party was to-day as much a party organized for aggressive war, as when victory perched upon its banners. The democratic party had now the house of representatives, and would have had the senate but for treason in the senate chamber itself, (cheers.) It would have had the presidency too, but for the hands of the robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The presidency had been stolen from the democratic party by the uttering of falsehoods through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who had participated in that crime, had passed "beyond the river," there to give an account of their stewardship. The stealing of the presidency was the greatest crime in the national history. The great leaders of the party, Tilden and Hendricks, with the dignity which became heroic statesmen and patriots, had submitted, with the courage of men who love their country better than self and power. [Cheers.] The democratic party now wanted reform and, should put forward candidates whose names would be in themselves a platform. [Cheers]

It wanted a platform too that would speak in no doubtful tones, or as a delphic oracle; it should declare against corruption in the government; against the enormities of the civil service; against the so-called department of justice; against the abuses of the postal service; against robbery in high places; that the burdens of the goverment shall be based equally and equitably on all classes of the people and that the hundred millions of surplus revenue shall not be allowed to accumulate. In conclusion Ex-Gov. Hubbard urged that whatever candidates were nominated they should be supported loyally, that any one declaring that he would not so support them, would not be a good democrat, and hardly a patroit, (applause.)

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

The rest of the temporary organization having then been announced, Mr. Smally, of Vermont, a member of the national committee, offered a resolution that the rules of the democratic convention shall govern this body except that, on voting for candidates, no state should be allowed to change its vote untill the roll of the states had been called, and until every state had cast its vote.

Mr. Grady, of New York, offered as an amendment, the following: "And when the vote of a state, as announced by the chairman of the delegation of such state, is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the state and their individual preferences, as expressed, shall be recorded as the vote of such state. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. John R. Fellows, of New York, said that the convention of his state had directed that, in compliance with an immemorial usage in that state, the sentiment of its majority should be first ascertained, and, that having been done, the vote of the New York delegation should thereafter be cast as a unit. The convention of New York having placed upon its delegates that trust, he challenged the right of this convention to strip the New York delegates of their rights thereby conferred; such action would not pass without protest from at least, some members of that body.

The speaker then read the instructions to act as a unit, passed by the Saratoga convention.

He said New York alone had no right to command it in the state convention. Every member from that state, in this convention, voted for the enforcement of the unit rule and the delegation itself had declared, by more than two-thirds majority, that its chairman should express the will of the state by the casting of its 72 votes as one. He bade them pause before they struck down, ruthlessly, the expressed will of the soverign state of New York.

Mr. Menzie, of Indiana, offered, as an amendment, that the state shall not change its vote until the result of the ballot has been announced.

Mr. Grady of New York spoke in support of his amendment. He claimed that the delegates from New York had been misrepresented in this matter. There was great danger, through the power of influence, of political machinery that the honest and truthful opinion of New York might not have its proper force here. The newspapers might be bought to print in their columns that 72 solid votes from New York would be cast for one candidate, but there was no power to make that se. There were resolute men in the New York delegation who would, not only offer their reasons why one candidate should not get the nomination, but would have a right to give their vote to that candidate whom they thought would be elected.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, made the point of order that the discussion was not in order; pending the temporary organization of the convention, but the point was never ruled on by the chairman.

Mr. Grady continued his speech. He said when the New York delegation left that state, it was understood their votes would be decidedly one way; but by political combinations, the people were sought to be interferred with, and as they made this, the only protest they could make, they made it for the honor of the party and of the country, and New York might take its place in column, and he hoped this convention would adopt the old democratic method. Let every man speak his sentiments and vote his sentiments, and then whatever sentiment prevails, all would give them a hearty support. (Cheers.)

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, said the question was a fundamental one. That question was: "Has a state the right to speak for itself, or not, in the election of presidents of the United States?" The state always has spoken as a unit. It could do so in no other way. In naming a man to be elected president of the United States should he not be chosen in the same way? That is my voice. The several states as units of the democratic party, to defend the constitution, and the rights of states as well. This convention should be slow to interfere with the powers of a state over its delegates. By the federal constitution it is provided that the votes for president shall be by states, and that the voice of a state should be obeyed by its electors. The same attempt that was made now, had been made in the republican convention of 1880 in favor of General Grant, but had been defeated. He admitted the state convention of New York had adopted a resolution to favor the unit rule, and he had not opposed it because he believed the choice of the majority would be what it was not to-day. [Laughter.] The fact still remained that whatever was done in the New York state convention could not control the action of the national democratic party. There was no power in the convention that could make a recording secretary place a line in the minutes of the convention, and falsify its proceedings. If the chairman of the delegation announced twenty-four of his colleagues as voting for a certain candidate, for whom they had already announced their intention not to vote, the secretary who so reported them (he and his colleagues), would be reporting them voting in a form which their lips denied, and that would be an outrage on free speech.

Gen. Clunie, of California, said his delegation came all the way from California to vote for the great political reformer of the age, Samuel J. Tilden. Speaking to the question at issue, he said the delegates from New York had been elected by districts, and at large. It would be an outrage upon the minority not to permit them to vote according to the wishes of their constituents. In the name of justice, decency and fair dealing, he called upon the convention to permit the district delegates to vote in accordance with the wishes of those who choose them.

Mr. Powers, of Michigan, advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Grady. Why, he asked, should a man be presented as a reform candidate, and an attempt be made to nominate him?

Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, argued that if the state of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit, and if they failed so to vote, they would be disobeying their state; but this convention had nothing to do with that. (Applause.) He would probably be found voting differently from Mr. Grady on the question of candidates, and he wanted a free vote now.

Mr. Jacobs, of New York, said that he was one of the minority and would exercise his privilege of voting against the choice of the majority; but, as a democrat and as a man, loyal to his constituents, he would be obedient to the orders of the convention, and bow to the will of the majority, (applause).

Mr. Grady asked him if at the Saratoga convention, there had been a word of discussion as to the unit rule.

Mr. Jacobs replied that there had not been; but, it was because everybody had agreed to it in advance.

Mr. John Kelly, of New York, advocated Mr. Grady's amendment. There were he said sixty-two counties in the state of New York, of which but ten or twelve were democratic. According to the argument of Mr. Fellows, the great democratic counties of New York which would elect a democratic president if an opportunity were given to them), would be disfranchised. That was the principle which was now presented. He appealed to the sense and liberality of the convention in favor of Mr. Grady's proposition.

Mr. Fellows, of New York, again spoke against the Grady amendment. There has been, he said, an extraordinary misconception of the issue involved. It did not look to stifling the voice or repressing the sentiment of any delegates. The question was whether the state of New York had a right to say how the will of her majority should be indicated. She would not permit her seventy-two separate units to speak seventy-two different desires, on any question before the convention. She recognized the democratic method of ascertaining what her will was, but when the will of the majority was ascertained, she had a right to prescribe the form in which that will should be expressed. He asked Mr. Kelly how it was that they too had obtained the credentials which permitted them to be here at all.

Mr. Kelly replied that Mr. Fellows represented one branch of the democratic party in the city of New York, and he (Kelly) another.

Mr. Fellows suggested that they represented only different organizations, in the democratic party.

Mr. Kelly said that the gentleman's purpose now was to ignore him (Kelly) and not to allow him a vote in the convention It was against that he (Kelley) protested (cheers).

Mr. Fellows proceededed with his argument. All that the majority of the New York delegates desired to do was to express her sentiments in a certain prescribed form. The convention should not take away that right. It was a right dear to the state of New York. If she were deprived of that right she should feel degraded and dishonored. He declared (ironically) that Mr. Kelly and himself were in tender sympathy with each other, and he confessed that he had brighter hopes set before him of better methods and purer forms than when he found from the lips of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Grady such eloquent denunciation of machine methods. [Laughter and applause.] They all understood that everything which they did was the spontaneous outcropping of the popular will, [Laughter.] and that the hand of arbitrary power never controlled their political methods. In conclusion, he asked whether the convention would strip New York of her power in this matter. [Cries of "No, no!"]

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, regarded the question af one whether an attorney, with delegated powers, would be permitted to violate and exceed these powers, and whether the convention sitting as a judge on that question, would recognize such violation and be bound by it.

Mr. Burke, of Louisiana, spoke of the quarrels and controversies and claims of the democratic factions of New York, and took the same view of the question as that presented by Bragg, of Wisconsin. If it would be an outrage, he said, to deprive the individual delegates of the right to their own choice, it would be a still greater outrage to deprive a great state of her voice in the convention. He moved to lay the Grady amendment on the table

After some parliamentary objections the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn and the previous question was moved and seconded.

The amendment of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, was withdrawn and the convention proceeded to vote on the amendment offered by Mr. Grady, of New York, requiring the individual preferences of delegates to be recorded as the vote of their state. Great interest was manifested during the taking of the vote. The vote of the state of New York was withheld temporarily, and when all the other states were called the aggregate, without New York, stood 332 noes to 391 ayes. The vote of New York was then called for, and Mr. Manning, the chairman of the delegation, announced 72 votes in the negative. That vote was challenged by Mr. Cochran, but the temporary chairman had the vote recorded as announced. The general result was then announced as ayes, 350; noes, 445.

The vote was then taken on the original resolution offered by Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, and it was adopted for the appointment of a committee on credentials and permanent organization. A committee on platform was also ordered, and it was ordered that all resolutions in regard to platform be referred to it without discussion.

Mr. Francis, of Missouri, moved that when the convention adjourn it be till 11 a. m. to-morrow. The motion prevailed.

The secretary announced a correction of the vote on the Grady amendment, as follows: Total vote cast, 795—for amendment, 332; against, 463; not voting, 7.

Adjourned.

CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

The committee on credentials appointed by the national convention met to-night in the rooms of the Missouri delegation to act on the credentials of various delegations.

A contest in the Massachusetts delegation was made in one of the districts and contestee and contestant were notified to appear before the committee at an adjourned meeting to be held in the morning.

The resolution introduced in the convention by senator Voorhees granting full membership to delegates from the territories and the District of Columbia, was taken and a committee from the territorial delegations were invited to appear before the convention and present their argument.

Samuel Ward, of Montano, Wm. Dickson and Ed. Wright, of the District of Columbia, made an argument on the rights of a territory to representation and a voice in the selection of national rulers, and the committee unanimously resolved to commend the passage of the resolution to the convention.

THE THURMAN BOOM.

The entire California delegation visited the Ohio headquarters, and Mr. Turply, of California, speaking for his state, said that if the Ohio people would abandon the candidacy of Mr. Hoadley, and would accept in his place Mr. Thurman, the Pacific coast would gurrantee to him a solid democratic vote and victory, which he believed, would not only include Carolina, but the entire union.

PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The committee on platform of the national democratic convention met in the parlor of the Iroquois club, to-day, at 8:30, thirty six members being present.

Mr. Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburg, was made temporary chairman, and Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois, was nominated for permanent chairman of the committee on resolutions by the tariff reform members, and Geo. L. Converse of Ohio, by the protection element. A ballot was taken on the nominations, which resulted in 18 votes for Morrison, against 18 for Converse. This tie vote caused something of a sensation among the members, and another ballot was ordered, which resulted exactly in the same way. It being apparent that there was a dead lock in the committee, it was agreed that the temporary chairman should act as chairman during the formation of the platform, but that when the work was done the committee should elect a permanent chairman whose duty it would be to present their resolutions to the convention. A chat with members of the anti-tariff faction of the committee, elicited the information that the representatives of the states of North Carolinr, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri, had voted for Converse. The anti-tariff people had relied upon these votes and had expected that, with a full committee, the votes would stand fifteen to twenty-three in favor of Morrison.

CASUAL NOTES.

The night passed quetly at the hotels in comparison to the crush and confusion of the preceding. The multitude in and about the various quarters was large; still ingress and egress was possible, which was hardly true of the night preceding. The caucusing, however, went on as usual, and there was what appeared to be a final rally against the Cleveland hosts, which claimed to-night that victory was clearly in sight. Numerous and conflicting rumors were floating about, but all resolved themselves into the fact that it is only the field against Cleveland, with the opposition leaders devising plans to consolidate the scattering vote for some one as against the governor of New York.

Last night the Bayard boom took unmistakable proportions, but considerable of his strength deserted him to-day, and that a move was made in the direction of Thurman.

THURMAN AND ANTI-THURMAN.

It is well known that the Ohio delegation is divided and a strong effort was made to-night to consolidate its vote for Thurman, on the promise that Massachnsetts and a considerable portion of the south and west would rally to his support. It is claimed that a telegram was sent to Gov. Hoadly, asking him not to stand in the way of Thurman, who now had the opportunity for a fair race, and Mr. McLean being urged to the same end, GOV. BUTLER sought out Mr. McLean to-night, and had a long consultation with him, it is supposed to this end.

With the exception of Maryland, it could not be ascertained that any serious defection had occurred in the column of the southern states, which had hither declared an adherence to the Bayard movement. Maryland decided by a majority of five, to vote as a unit, on the second ballot for Cleveland. It was stated, in a very positive way, however, that the encouragement which the Thurman movement had received would impel his formal nomiaation, and that the speech would be made by General Brackenridge of New York.

The Ohio headquarters at the Palmer house, to-night, presented a scene of excitement growing out of this fact. The spacious rooms were crowded to suffocation, the speakers rapidly following one another.

The faction quarrell between the Thurman and anti-Thurman factions, to all outward appearance is becoming more intensely bitter than when the delegates first arrived. At least a dozen Ohio delegates declare openly they will not vote for Thurman. No caucus vote of the delegation on presidential preferences has yet been had, but from various delegates, it is learned that Ohio stands, 25 anti-Thurman and 21 Thurman. This estimate is strenuously denied by Thurman's supporters, who claim 28 votes. The anti-Thurman element in Ohio are uncertain whom they shall support. The indications to-night point to their casting at least a portion of their vote for Hoadley, whose name will be put in nomination, if Thurman's friends insist on presenting the latter's name. After Hoadley, the anti-Thurman votes in Ohio, will probably go to Cleveland, Ohio holds a caucus in the morning, before entering the convention. Thurman's friends to night state that many southern delegates have declared their intention of supporting him. It is therefore probable that Thurman's name will be presented, no matter what the out-come of the caucus.

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The committee on permanent organization met this evening, and decided to recommend to the convention the name of Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, for permanent chairman, and that the remaining officers of the temporary organiznztion be made permanent.

CHICAGO, July 9—The convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Bishop McLaren. He prayed that the proceedings might be tempered by the sober contemplation of the future, so that future generations might enjoy the results of a law of regulated liberty, and not have to suffer the consequences of a rash disregard of the eternal laws of God.

Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, sent a communication from the committee on resolutions, saying that the work of the committee would not be completed until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Cumming, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the committee on resolutions to give a hearing to a committee of the Irish national league, in favor of excluding aliens from acquiring real estate in America.

Mr. Taylor, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported that the list of delegates should be amended by giving territorial delegates the right to vote in the convention.

Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, moved an amendment that the territorial delegates should not be allowed to vote.

Mr. Hampton, of South Carolina, offered a resolution reciting the importance of letting the national democratic committee select its chairman from the democracy of the whole union, and declaring that it shall not be restricted in its choice of chairman to the members of the committee.

Referred.

A resolution against polygamy was introduced by Mr. Smith, of Utah, and referred.

Further resolutions were offered and referred to the committee on platform—against the acquisition of large tracts of public lands by corporations; for reform in the civil service by making post masters elective; against the unit rule in future conventions; for a systematic reduction of tarriff taxes; providing that, in case of the death of candidates for president or vice president, the chairman shall call together the convention again to fill the vacancy.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then made. The name of W. H. Vilas, of Wisconsin, being presented as president with a list of vice presidents one from each state and several secretaries and assistants, and that the secretaries and clerks of the temporary organization be continued under the permanent organization.

The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana with five other gentlemen, were appointed a committee to escort Mr Vilas to the chair.

The temporary chairman (Ex-Gov. Hubbard) in presenting Mr. Vilas to the convention returned thanks for the charity and forbearance shown toward himself, and which he said the permanent chairman would need much less.

Mr. Vilas, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor done him, not as a recognition of himself, but the young democracy of the northwest. It was their fair due. It was a tribute to their lofty zeal and patriotism. They hailed it as a presage and prototype of the coming triumph. (Applause.) This convention was assembled to consider a great cause; to pronounce a momentous judgment. Its hands were on the helm of a mighty nation—earth's greatest, noblest. Free society would rejoice in the well-considered work of this convention. Its import and value lay, not in the hope of mere party victory, in clutching the spoils of office. The opportunity was pregnant with mighty possibilities of good. The men of the republican party, which had recently had its convention here, had tendered nothing worthy of the fervent aspirations of the people. To a country rejoicing in restored unity and concord it tendered the renewal of sectional strife; to a nation that felt the impulse of a mighty growth, it offered the inspiration of national calamity and misfortune to a proud and sensitive people, demanding deliverance from dishonesty and corruption. [At this point Gen. Butler entered the hall and was heartily applauded.] The speaker, resuming, said that the country had heard repeated promises of reform from the party in power, but had been disappointed until there is a growing conviction that the only hope lies in the utter defeat of the party in power, and there is but one hope. It is vain to look to any new party or organization. In the wisdom and patriotism of the democracy here assembled, is the only hope of relief. The party is adequate to the great responsibility. It is the party of Jefferson and Jackson, today, and the principles they promulgated are its principles now. It is the party of the people; of economy and honesty in the administration of the government. It has shaken off the venal and time-serving, and has recruited from the ranks of its opponents the best and purest. The democracy were ready to continue