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TERMS—TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

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WAYNE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana,

"Be just, and fear not: Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy God's."

From the Chicago Correspondence of the Ind. Journal.
National Republican Convention.
Order of Business—EXCITEMENT.

CHICAGO, May 17.

The first thing in order after order had been obtained was the report of the Committee on Order of Business, by R. M. Corwin of Ohio. The report of the Credential Committee ought to have come first, as it lay at the foundation of the organization of the Convention. But this little difficulty was not noticed till after the report was made. The subject of the report was: That the States and Territories should be called in a certain order, which was stated; 2d, That each delegate present have a vote, and two for each district, which, of course, just doubled the electoral vote of the States—nothing being said about the right of Territories to vote, or the right of partially represented States to only a partial vote; 3d, That the platform should be adopted before nomination; 4th, that a majority of the whole electoral vote, 152, or double, 304 votes, should be necessary to nominate; 5th, That the rules of Congress be adopted by the Convention.

Everything went along smoothly enough till the fourth rule was read, which being considered adverse to Mr. Seward's prospects, excited a tremendous clamor. Hisses and shouts of applause, "No," "No," "Good," "Good," rose up all over the building, the galleries sharing even more largely than the delegates in the demonstration. It was evident at once that this rule was to be the pivot of the Convention's action, and would begin a contest very unlike the usual steady going unanimity of Republican bodies. A second reading was called for, and then the uproar doubled, and the hisses sounded as if all the steamboats at Chicago had opened their safety valves at once. Mr. James, of New York, rose very excitedly, and said that the majority report had been adopted while several members of the committee were absent, and by only one majority, and he desired to present a minority report. Some objection was made, but it was allowed, and his report gave the nomination to a majority of the delegates present. This was loudly applauded and hissed in its turn.

A NEW QUESTION AND A BIGGER EXCITEMENT.

Just as this point Mr. Carter, of Ohio, rose and suggested that as the committee on credentials had not reported it would be improper, in the informal state of the Convention, to attempt the adoption of the rules, and he moved to postpone the business till the credential report was made. It was carried. Then Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, read the report of the Credential Committee, which gave seats to all the delegations on the floor, and stated that Pennsylvania and New Jersey had sent four delegates from each district and eight for the State at large, while Iowa had sent eight for each district and sixteen for the State at large. (Laughter.) Mr. Davis, of Mass., moved to reter the case of Texas back to the Committee for further consideration. Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., sitting behind Mr. Davis and to the right, mounted his seat and moved to amend the motion by referring the cases of Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia back to the Committee. Then opened a stormy scene, and for the rest of the session a Democrat would have found the noise, ill feeling and personal allusions entirely congenial to his feelings.

Wilmot, with a tone of asperity, said that he objected to States having a representation in the Convention where they had no organized party behind them. It was not fair that the States which had to do the electing should be overborne in their choice by States that could not give a vote for the ticket. He insisted at length, and with some force, but with too much appearance of ill-feeling that there should only be a representation allowed equal to the extent of the party in the State claiming it, and that only those districts should have a vote which had a regular resident delegate on the floor. Though he meant only to reduce the slave State delegations from a full vote to such portion of a full vote as the number of districts represented entitled them to; his proposition was understood to be equivalent to the exclusion of those States, because they could give no vote for the nominees. Palmer, of Maryland, arose, and as soon as his name and State were announced the cheering became tremendous. The slave States were about to "lock horns" with the free States on the question of their right to participate in a Republican Convention. A high time was anticipated and it was had.

Palmer said he was a Republican from Maryland, and as good a Republican as the distinguished member of the "People's party" of Pennsylvania, who had not yet reached such an elevation as to allow him to own himself a Republican. [This hit brought down the house. The laughter and cheering were deafening for several seconds. It struck Wilmot, who had insisted on a Republican organization with vehemence, and yet did not call himself a "Republican" at home, very fairly.] He had suffered and dared more for the cause of freedom than Mr. Wilmot, [cheers] and he could not believe that men who had faced slavery in its home would be excluded from the Convention. The result cannot at all be considered a test vote, but it certainly operated as a damper on the hopes of Seward's supporters.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The first thing in order was the report of the committee on credentials to whom had been re-committed their morning report. They now reported in favor of allowing full votes to all the slave States and territories. To Texas, and to her, was given one-half the vote she claimed. The vote was curtailed in, and thus ended the trouble that spoiled the whole morning's work.

THE RULES.

The final disposal of the subject of credentials and votes of the States gave room for the report on the order of business, which had been postponed in the morning on motion of Mr. Carter. The 4th rule of this report, that the nominees must have a majority of the whole electoral vote, was expected to create a furious debate, and the vote, it was thought, would be a test of the Seward and Anti-Seward strength. Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia, spoke in behalf of the report at considerable length, and with considerable force. His manner was not pleasing, but his matter was pertinent and forcible, and delivered with a slow measured utterance that made every word feel as if it weighed a half ton. Judge James, of New York, opposed the report, and supported the minority's amendment, "that a majority of the delegates present should nominate," in a short but very effective speech, mainly made up of an exten-

sion of the idea that the majority should rule, and that the Democrats only adopted a two thirds rule in 1844 when they desired to give slavery an advantage. This hit was well received. No more speaking was allowed, and the vote by States was at once ordered, thus cutting off all the fun that was anticipated. The vote resulted for the rule, 94 1-2, against 355 1-2. The announcement was vociferously cheered by the galleries, and the Seward men, who felt that they had gained a strong point, or rather prevented their opponents from gaining one. But the vote could hardly be regarded as any indication of the strength of candidates, for almost every State divided, including Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

All merely preliminary business was now over, and the convention was ready for serious work. The report of the Platform Committee was called for and Judge Wm. Jessup, of Pennsylvania, a large, fine looking old man, ascended the Clerk's desk and began reading. It was evident in a moment that for once the Convention would need not a half dozen husky repetitions to enable one to understand what was going on. Mr. Jessup read in a singularly clear, strong voice, with perfect emphasis, and a style that made the Platform the best speech of the whole day. His commanding appearance and excellent voice secured perfect attention, and as near perfect silence as can be produced in a restless crowd of 1000 people. Nearly every declaration was applauded, but when he came to that which speaks of the Administration as surpassing our worst apprehensions, he threw a sort of comic emphasis into the "worst" that produced an uproarious outburst of laughter and cheering. "Read it again, read it again," came from all sides. Mr. Jessup smiled as pleasantly as if he had been a pretty prima donna undergoing her first "encore," and read it again, again giving a humorous flip to its melancholy sentiment.

GLORE OVER THE TABLE.

Applause followed each declaration, sometimes stronger, sometimes weaker, till that one was read which declares that duties on imports should be so adjusted as to benefit the industry of the people, when the cheering became stronger. At first it was scattering, as if the full meaning of the resolution had not penetrated to all parts of the house, but it grew thicker and came heavier, till at last the sense of the matter seemed to get fully into everybody's head, and then broke out the wildest, greatest hurrah that I ever heard. The whole immense concourse of galleries, pind galleries, women, men and boys, all rose right up and miminated the cheering followed in perfect volleys, while hats, handkerchiefs and papers were waving in wild disorder, as if the tornado were whirling them about the building. It was a scene of enthusiasm such as I never saw before and may never see again. I doubt much if the equal of it was ever seen before on this continent. If party enthusiasm can ever become sublime, it did there. It was really grand. When it subsided a little the declaration had to be read again, and again the storm broke out as wildly as ever, but this time wound up with three formal but terrific cheers.

A DEBATE ON THE PLATFORM.

When the whole document, which was very long, but very ably drawn, was read, Mr. Carter, of Ohio, said it was so perfectly satisfactory that he should move the previous question at once. This motion was loudly applauded, but quite as loudly opposed. Mr. Giddings mounted the stand with an amendment he wanted adopted, and appealed to Carter to withdraw the "previous question." Carter was immovable. The President said he could not order a call by States, as the rules did not provide for it, but at last consented that it might be done. The first call of States was then made. Seward's friends almost unanimously opposed the recommitment, as the delegations affected were for him. The vote resulted, ayes 275, nays 172. The announcement was greeted with great cheering from the galleries, applause, hisses, and a great confusion ensued. At last the question was put on seconding the previous question, and it was lost, 330 to 156—Giddings then read his amendment, which was simply the first few sentences of the Declaration of Independence, which was to be attached to the first section of the platform and spoke warmly for it. He was warmly applauded and opposed, but nobody else could speak on either side for the confusion. When quiet was restored, Mr. Thayer objected to the amendment, that it was not necessary to insert all the truths in the world in the platform, that the Ten Commandments were good doctrine, but he did not see the need of putting them in a party creed. [Laughter.] Giddings' amendment was voted down, and he picked up his hat and started off in a fit. Several members stopped him, apparently to mollify his wrath, but he thought he did well to be angry. Mr. Giddings then read his amendment, which was the first collision that occurred, and because it favored pretty strongly of the conflict between Seward's friends and the rest of the Convention. The result cannot at all be considered a test vote, but it certainly operated as a damper on the hopes of Seward's supporters.

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thin texture, good eyes, and broad but not high forehead. He speaks fluently and well, but not strikingly, and would probably never make much of a figure in large, popular gatherings. Mr. Oyler, of Indiana, replied to him, but less effectively than usual. Mr. Nye, of New York, a noted politician of that delectable city, next took the stand for the amendment but while he was speaking, delegates at the other end of the hall called out, "we'll vote it in," "never mind," "it'll be all right." "Well," said Nye, "if the fear of hearing me speak has made you agree to this amendment"—the rest of the sentence was lost in a hearty burst of laughter, and the amendment was adopted; when, without a dissenting voice, it was adopted, with Curtis's amendment, the following Republican National Platform:

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegates representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our country and our countrymen, unit in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the Nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional existence.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these, governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union, and the welfare of the nation must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and we hold in reverence all schemes for disunion, from what we consider the best, to what we consider the worst, that would disintegrate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion in case of a popular overthrow of our ascendancy, as denying the just principles of a free government, and as an infringement of the rights of the people, which is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the welfare of the nation depends; and we denounce those threats of disunion in case of a popular overthrow of our ascendancy, as denying the just principles of a free government, and as an infringement of the rights of the people, which is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

5. That the present Democratic administration has for us exceeded our worst apprehensions in its want of judgment and execution of its policies, and has done more to injure the cause of the people than any administration since the formation of the nation; and we denounce the whole course of the administration as a violation of the principles of the Constitution, and as an infringement of the rights of the people, which is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

6. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the welfare of the nation depends; and we denounce those threats of disunion in case of a popular overthrow of our ascendancy, as denying the just principles of a free government, and as an infringement of the rights of the people, which is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the principles of the Constitution, and with the principles of the public welfare by far the most dangerous, while it becomes our duty, by legislation, to maintain the principles of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we denounce the authority of Congress of a Territorial Legislature, or any other power, to interfere with the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordered that "no person should be deprived of his liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, to maintain the principles of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we denounce the authority of Congress of a Territorial Legislature, or any other power, to interfere with the peace and harmony of the country.

9. That we bemoan the recent opening of the African slave market, and the power of our nation, as it is now, to perpetuate it, and we denounce the whole course of the administration as a violation of the principles of the Constitution, and as an infringement of the rights of the people, which is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

10. That in the recent votes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska prohibiting slavery in their Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Popular Sovereignty embodied in the Kansas Nebraska bill, and demonstration of the declaration of the administration that it was not necessary to insert all the truths in the world in the platform, that the Ten Commandments were good doctrine, but he did not see the need of putting them in a party creed.

Cries for Giddings, applause, hisses, and a great confusion ensued. At last the question was put on seconding the previous question, and it was lost, 330 to 156—Giddings then read his amendment, which was the first collision that occurred, and because it favored pretty strongly of the conflict between Seward's friends and the rest of the Convention. The result cannot at all be considered a test vote, but it certainly operated as a damper on the hopes of Seward's supporters.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives; is revolutionary. Its tendency and subservient of the peace and harmony of the country.

12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by due proportion of imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men wages, to agriculture remunerating prices for their products, and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the Public Lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the Free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and final measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in the naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the right of citizenship, hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of the citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

thy Country's and Truth's."

May 24th, 1860.

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WAYNE COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The States still voting for Seward were Massachusetts, 8; New York, 70; New-
⁵ Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 4; Maryland, 2;
Michigan, 2; Wisconsin, 10; California,
3—total, 110.

Mr. Dayton received one vote from New Jersey, and Mr. McLean half a vote from Pennsylvania.

The result was received with renewed applause.

When silence was restored, Wm. M. Evans came forward to the Secretary's table and spoke as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION: The State of New York, by a full delegation, with complete unanimity in purpose at home, came to the Convention and presented its choice, one of its citizens, who had served the State from boyhood up, and labored for it and loved. We came here, a great State, with, as we thought, a great statesman [applause], and our love of the great Republic from which we are all Delegates. The great Republic of the American Union, and our love for the great Republican party of the Union, and our love of our statesmen and candidate made us think we did our duty to the country, and the whole country, in expressing our preference and love for him. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, it was from Gov. Seward that most of us learned to love Republican principles and the Republican party. [Cheers.] His fidelity to the country, the Constitution and the laws, his fidelity to the party and the principles that majorities govern, his interest in the advancement of our party to its victory, that our country may rise to its true glory, induces me to declare that I speak his sentiments, as I do the united opinion of our delegation, when I move, sir, as I do now, that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, as the Republican candidate for the suffrages of the whole country for the office of Chief Magistrate of the American Union be made unanimous. [Applause and three cheers for New York.]

A ballot was taken, with the following result:

For Mr. Seward.

Maine, 10; New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 21; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 1; New York, 70; New Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 14; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 5; Michigan, 12; Total, 173.

For Mr. Lincoln.

Maine, 6; New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 21; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 1; New York, 65; New Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 14; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 5; Michigan, 12; Total, 173.

For Mr. Bates.

Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 1; Total, 1.

For Mr. Cameron.

Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 1; Total, 1.

For Mr. Chase.

New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 1; Total, 1.

For Mr. Farnsworth.