

IRISH NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Chicago Convention—Seventeen States Represented—A Radical Platform Adopted—Sumner's Views on the Alabama Question Sustained.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1869.

The Irish National Republican Convention met at Farwell Hall, in this city, yesterday morning. The hall was appropriately dressed with flags and mottoes. The Convention was called to order by Mr. Bell, of the *Irish Republic*, who proposed as temporary chairman J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, who was declared elected. Mr. Fitzgerald addressed the delegates at considerable length, taking ground in favor of universal liberty for all classes and colors; also in favor of protection to American industry.

Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, consisting of one from each State and Territory represented, after which the Convention took a recess.

Upon reassembling at three o'clock the Committee on Credentials made the following report:—States and Territories represented—Connecticut, 10 delegates; Dacotah, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Illinois, 52; Iowa, 11; Ohio, 25; Nebraska, 6; New Jersey, 1; North Carolina, 8; Michigan, 8; Missouri, 6; Pennsylvania, 3; Kentucky, 6; Louisiana, 6; Minnesota, 7; Massachusetts, 6; Wisconsin, 14; Kansas, 3; New York, 39. Total number of delegates reported, 221. A large number of delegates on the rolls are not here.

After some delay the Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report:—

President—J. W. Fitzgerald, of Ohio.

Vice Presidents—W. J. Kershaw, of Wisconsin; James Magonigel, of Michigan; P. W. Dunn, of Illinois; James M. Moriarty, of Pennsylvania; R. C. Cloud, of Connecticut; M. Duffy, District of Columbia; M. McKinley, of Tennessee; D. Bell, of New Jersey; Matthew Byrne, of New York; B. L. Shelley, of Louisiana; Thomas Savin, of Ohio; P. W. Cooney, of Kansas; Henry O'Connor, of Iowa; Dennis O'Brien, of Georgia; George M. O'Brien, of Nebraska; Paul Fitzgerald, of Minnesota; John Kelley, of North Carolina, and J. Pope Hadnett, of Dacotah.

Secretaries—P. P. Daly, of Missouri; J. D. O'Connell, of the District of Columbia; J. D. Ronan, of Michigan; T. J. Kelley, of New York; P. J. Collins, of Louisiana.

The report was adopted. After the appointment of a committee on resolutions the Convention adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

Second Day's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1869.

The Convention reassembled at Farwell Hall this morning. A number of delegates who were not present yesterday made their appearance to-day. The Committee on Platform presented their report, which was discussed nearly the entire day and finally adopted, as follows:—

The Irish republicans of the United States of America, in national convention assembled at Chicago, Ill., on the 4th of July, 1869, have made the following declaration of principles:—

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Irish people in this republic, and of men all over the world, to give their support to those who on principle contend for the right of all to perfect liberty, without regard to race, color, creed or sex.

Resolved, That loyalty to the American republic, a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by the only free government on the earth, and to preserve and defend it against the attacks and machinations of all its enemies, is the first political duty which the Irish citizens of this country are called upon to discharge.

Resolved, That to spread the principle of freedom is a duty we owe to ourselves and to the oppressed people of the earth, and one which is by all means consistent with the international obligations we are bound to discharge.

Resolved, That we ask for the oppressed people of our native land, for Cuba and the down-trodden of all enslaved lands the sympathy and support of the people and government of the United States.

Resolved, That we protest against the presence of the armed despotism of Europe on this continent, and pledge our hearty co-operation to any plan adopted for their removal.

Resolved, That to Senators Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Chandler, of Michigan, we tender our hearty thanks for the noble efforts made by them to secure justice for the insults and injuries inflicted by England on this country, and which are known as the "Alabama claims;" and that we declare our readiness to stand by the government of the republic in insisting upon an ample apology for the wrong committed and full compensation for the loss sustained.

Resolved, That free trade (falsely so called), being a selfish and cunning device of the enslavers of mankind, lays the very foundation of American prosperity and independence; and that we, in the interests of the entire American people, claim full and adequate legislative protection to American industry, and for those only who maintain the principles of protection and who will make honest efforts to embody it in a protective tariff should the votes of the Irishmen in America be given.

Resolved, That the tendency which induces so many to neglect the cultivation of the soil and congregate in great cities we regard as an evil and one which is consigning multitudes of the Irish people of the country to life-long misery. We therefore declare our determination to take measures to afford facilities to our fellow countrymen to settle down on the free and fertile lands of this great and glorious country.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the triumphant success of the republican cause at the late Presidential election, and pledge to President Grant our cordial and earnest support in preserving and defending the great principles of human liberty at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the existing Neutrality laws being instrumental only in aiding the monarchies of the earth to sustain their oppressive systems of government, and having on various occasions placed the American government in the anomalous position of using their power for the support of said governments, and receiving only in return active and open hostility from the British government, we pledge ourselves to labor for their entire repeal.

The first resolution passed by a vote of 51 to 4, the words "or sex" being the chief objection to it. There was also a divided sentiment on the seventh resolution.

A resolution was offered and passed after considerable debate requesting Congress to pass a law making foreigners citizens in one year after their arrival in this country. A resolution was also passed in favor of the formation of immigration societies; also against any distinction as to race or color in membership of trades union associations.

The Convention then adjourned.