

THE GAZETTE

EXTRA.

HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866.

WE ARE COMING.
BY J. L. HUBBARD.

We are coming, Andrew Johnson, we are coming from the West;
We have gathered from the prairie plains, the harvest and the best,
To fear aloft the starry flag, the emblem of the free,
Standard of that legion host, the sons of Liberty.

We are coming, Andrew Johnson, we are coming from the East;
We have hiked the fatted calf, to make ready the great feast
At which the sons from all the States can congregate and dine,
And laugh and shout those wild husas that make the welkin ring.

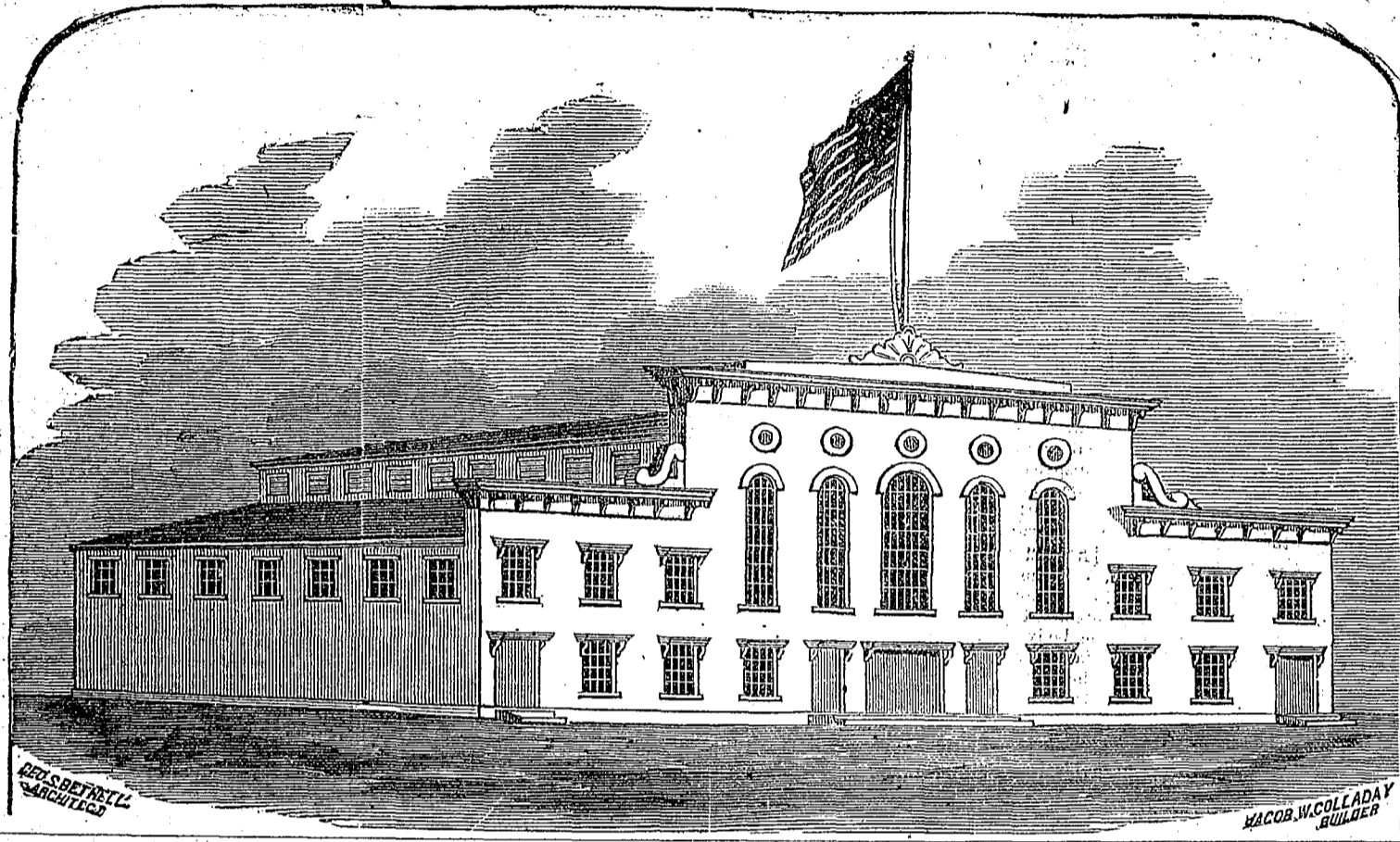
We are coming, Andrew Johnson, we are coming from the North;
We are gathered in our legions, to drive the traitors forth,
From every nook and corner, of every rack and stall,
And place anew in every post, statements of the Nation.

We are coming, Andrew Johnson, we are coming from the South;
To hail again our fatal flag, the glory of our youth—
The flag our grandfathers wore, by Deane's hope and pride;
The one he bore with heroism, on every sea and side.

We are coming, Andrew Johnson, we are coming as a band
That own a common heritage, in this free and happy land;
We had one father only, the fairest and the best,
We owe one father only—"Cincinnatus of the West."

As such we are coming, chieftain, face to revolution,
The friends of law and order, and the glorious Constitution;
Which is by night our polar star, by day a glowing sun;
Oh, keep it guard its sacredity, that bon of Washington.

THE GREAT NATIONAL UNION WIGWAM.



THE UNION CONVENTION.

Union Men Rule the Wigwam.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE PRESIDENT.

FERNANDO WOOD RETIRES.

Henry Clay Dean goes Home.

VALLEYMIGHAM OUT IN THE COLD.

Massachusetts and South Carolina Fraternal at Last.

ONE FLAG, ONE UNION, ONE DESTINY.

SENATOR COWAN'S REPORT.

The Grandest Political Platform on Record.

It Declares Slavery Abolished.

IT ADOPTS THE NATIONAL DEBT.

IT PROVIDES FOR THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

IT ENDORSES PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

It is Heartily Enthusiastically and Unanimously Endorsed.

MR. RAYMOND READS THE "ADDRESS."

The Greatest Political Document Ever Produced.

THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

rumor in regard to the National Hall, and were similarly disappointed. Those who had taken the precaution to get posted went to the wigwam and were comfortably housed.

The rain drizzled uncomfortably all the middle of the day. When the delegates turned toward the wigwam the rain was falling heavily. Nearly all the delegations drove directly to the scene in closed carriages. The humbly disposed took the horse cars. The ride in these vehicles was an unparalled jam. By the front entrance of the building the cars of the Girard-avenue railway pass twice in five minutes. Under the shadow of the eastern wall is the terminus of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth-street railroad. A square below the Ridge-avenue line with its double track intersects Girard avenue, and further east the Fifteenth-street cars ran crowded to repletion. With these several lines of access to the wigwam, and the scores of cabs that rolled along towards the convention, more persons walked to the place than could obtain conveyance.

The wigwam itself, then nearly completed, was praised by all who visited it. The delegates unanimously agreed that it was the most admirably constructed building ever erected for campaign purposes or for the accommodation of a convention. No previous structure ever equaled it in size. It looks, at a distance, like a huge camp barracks, or a temporary enclosure for a mammoth fair. At the intersection of Girard avenue and Twentieth street is a large corner. In the center of the lot the wigwam stands. It faces northwards. Upon Girard avenue it has a front of one hundred and forty-six feet.

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The Front View.

From the avenue the appearance is very fine. The front is a long, high, white structure, two large windows and five doors. The main entrance is a folding door twelve feet wide, leading into a wide vestibule. On either side of the principal door are smaller entrances. The doors to the galleries are at the east and west ends of the front. A tall bastion, one hundred feet high, crowns the peak of the roof, directly above the main entrance. From its lofty top the star-spangled banner flutters benignantly on the patriotic man who best looks to preserve the Union founded in blood and consecrated by the sacrifice of thousands of the bravest of the land.

The Vestibule.

The arrangement of the vestibule is not unlike that of the Academy of Music. It is a broad avenue, twelve feet wide and forty feet long, reaching from the main entrance to the lobby. The doors on either side of the central entrance lead into the vestibule, which will employ the largest audience that can be gathered within the wigwam in ten minutes.

The Amphitheatre.

The vestibule opens into the amphitheatre. This is an open space large enough to seat three thousand persons. It is semi-circular in the front, but terminates by square angles at the south. It is filled with benches for the accommodation of the delegates and invited guests. The northern end is separated from the elevated seats by a large lobby.

The Galleries.

The galleries are very extensive. They are designed to accommodate seven thousand people, and fully meet the intention of the builders. The galleries are twofold. They rise from the east and west sides of the amphitheatre to the walls of the wigwam, curving to the sides of the vestibule on the north. A wall of boards divides them. To the lower, access will be had from the floor through the lobby. To the upper, the entrance will be from the exterior. Only ladies or gentlemen accompanied by ladies are admitted to the lower tier of seats. The upper circle is in-

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tended for gentlemen alone. A music stand is directly over the main entrance. A fall brass band will be present during the session of the convention.

The Stage.

The amphitheatre is separated from the rest of the building by a broad partition three feet high. The stage is at the extreme rear of the building, and towards it all the seats will face. It is of a triple character, a central staging, about twenty-five feet square, being the speakers' and scorers' stand, and the side stands being intended for reporters' tables. On the stage were seated the leaders of the movement. The neat, attractive figure of Senator Doolittle and the like, long body of Senator Owen were observed of all observers. General Randall, General Steadman, Senator McDougall, Montgomery Blair, Thomas B. Florence and General Dix, who, with a score of other prominent gentlemen, occupied seats on the stage, were the centre of attraction for thousands of admiring glances.

The stage itself was neatly decorated. The original intention of the National Union Johnson Club, of this city, to drape the wigwam with decorations, the elaborations of which would outvie the scenic splendor of Union avenue of the great sanitary fair, was of course postponed in the incomplete state of the wigwam. But the impromptu decorations of yesterday morning were neat and becoming. Two immense flags, the dimensions of which seemed illipian in that vast theatre, with blue fields touching, formed the back of the stage. At the union another flag drooped and fell, bearing the coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania. Above it was a wreath of evergreen, and arching it all was a beautiful span-bearing the names of the States, and wearing the motto: "UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL." The sides of the wigwam over the galleries were fastened with red, white, and blue folds. The coats-of-arms of several States were on the walls.

The Side Rooms.

The space under the elevated seats is divided into smaller rooms. On the east the committee of the National Union Johnson Club have constructed a very handsome committee chamber, forty-eight by twenty-eight. A telephone office is placed in the southeast corner, and communication established directly with the centre of the city and all parts of the country. On the west side a spacious room, twenty by eighty, has been set apart for banqueting and other purposes.

The Roof.

The distance from the ground to the eaves is twenty-eight feet. By a rise of twelve feet at an oblique angle, the roof covers the galleries. This roof is distinct from the capping of the amphitheatre. The roof of the latter is forty feet at its eaves and fifty feet at the apex. Between the two roofs is an open space two feet high, extending around the entire building, for ventilating purposes.

At the wigwam the police arrangements were complete. A line of patrolmen guarded the doors leading to the galleries and a sergeant's squad formed a hollow square at the central entrance. As the delegates approached one by one, their credentials were examined and the delegates admitted. By noon the building was half filled. The reporters to the number of two hundred occupied the front of the amphitheatre, facing the speakers' platform. The press of the United States never were so generally acquainted with each other as they were yesterday. From the different cities were gathered the principal editors and reporters, embracing all classes of politics and all grades

of influence, from the New York Times, the exponent and leader of the Union party of the country, to the infinite extremes of the Philadelphia Star, which, represented by one reporter, whom nobody knew, was thrust into a corner out of sight and out of mind. Full staffs of reporters from the great New York dailies, ready to record the full proceedings of the convention, seated themselves along the front of the stage, and near them the special photographers of the Washington official supplies and of the Philadelphia papers were placed. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Boston, Springfield, Baltimore and Washington journals were all represented, and nearly fifty reporters were admitted on the authority of credentials from influential and enterprising official supplies and of the interior of this State and from New Jersey.

The convention filled up rapidly. Delegation after delegation came in, until the lower section of the house could contain no more. Then they crowded into the reporters' galleries and stepped over the rail into the outside circle of seats. At half past twelve there were over a thousand (Excluded) delegates assembled within the wigwam. With them came venerable and gray-haired statesmen from all quarters of the country, Men, life-long antagonists, whose heads had whitened in political warfare, begun before the time when Andrew Jackson appealed from a rump Congress to a thinking people, now met side by side in amity. The few delegates who arrived from one or two southern districts carefully kept themselves aloof from the convention. The spirit of the hour manifested in the previous session of the committee, and the determination of the Union men to keep the convention unimpaired, were pointed out as the reason. With a lesson the significance of which it is hardly necessary to say, the delegates of the North, a feeble handful of whom had been accredited to the convention. The Woods retired on Monday night and returned home. Henry Clay Dean and Vallandigham withdrew yesterday.

Mr. Dean, in his letter, said:

For the purpose of the temporary organization of this convention, I propose the name of General John A. Seward, of New York as temporary chairman.

The proposition was unanimously acceded to. Fifteen hundred years answered the question, and while the cheering broke out afresh the veteran was escorted to his seat.

When he appeared before the convention, his hair frosted with age, but his face aglow with patriotic love for his country, he looked the embodiment of the Union soldier who now as ever would shout on the spot any man who would dare to dishonor the Union of our fathers. In respectful silence the convention listened to the general.

Opening Address of General Dix.

Gentlemen of the convention and fellow-citizens of the whole Union: I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in choosing me to present temporarily over your deliberations. I regard it as a distinction of no ordinary character, not only on account of the high moral and political standing of the gentleman who has presided over this convention, but because in a convention of the people of all the States it is a rare privilege to be chosen to present the views of a man whose name and authority are so widely known and honored. I have the honor to be chosen to present the views of a man whose name and authority are so widely known and honored.

Letter from Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

The following mobile letter from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was read at the executive rooms:

BROOKLYN, August 9.—Hon. Everett Saltonstall: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. in relation to the National Union Convention. It is with a pleasure that I shall be able to do so.

General Dix's Report.

General Dix, in his report to the convention, stated that he had been in attendance at the National Union Convention, and had seen and heard all that was going on there.

Senator Doolittle's Report.

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Senator Cowan's Report.

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