EZZIR

HUNTINGDOV. TUESDAY. AUGUST 21, 1866.

WE ARE COMING.

1

BY J. L. HUSBAND. We are coming, Andrew Johnson, we are coming

tom the West:
We have gathered from the prairie plains, the fbravest and the best,
To bear aloft the starry flag, the emblem of the

free,
The standard of that legion host, the sons of We are coming, Andrew Johnson, we are coming

from the East; We have kided the fatted calf, to make ready the great feast
At which the sons from all the States can congregate and sing,

And laugh and shout these wild huzzas that make
the welkin ring.

We are coming, Andrew Johnson, we are coming from the North: We are gathering in our legions, to drive the

From every nock and corner, of every rank and And place anew in every post statesmen of the nation.

We are coming, Andrew Johnson, we are coming from the South.

To hail sgain our natel fisg, the glory of our The flag our grandaires swore by, Decatur's hope

and pride; The one he bore with heroism, on every sea and

That owns a common heritage, in this free and

We had one foster mother, the fairest and the best. We own one father only-"Cincinnatus of the

As such we are coming, chieftaic, the focs to revo-

The friends of law and order, and the glorious Con-Which is by night our polar star, by day a glowing

Oh, keep it, guard it sacredly, that boon of Wash-

UNION CONVENTION.

Union Men Rule the Wigwam.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE PRESIDENT.

FERNANDO WOOD RETIRES.

Clay Dean goes Home. VALLANDIGHAM OUT IN THE COLD.

Massachusetts and South Carolina Fraternal at Last,

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 Unan-

MR. RAYMOND BEADS THE "ADDRESS."

imously Endorsed.

The Greatest Political Doou

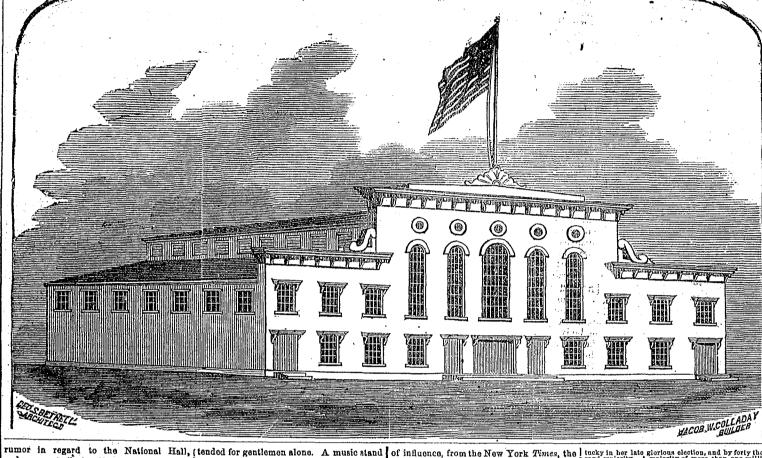
ment Ever Produced.

THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Tuesday, August 14.

The morning of the convention, yesterday, was cloudy and dull. It was a damp, foggy day, cheerless in the streets and comfortless in the hotels. The delegates were astir early. Before the business houses were opened the different committees had assembled to per- which will empty the largest audience that fect their organization. At a very late hour on Monday night, it had been determined to minutes. meet at the wigwam whether wind or weather favored or lowered. This fact was generally unknown. The wigwam was sat- This is an open space large enough to seat and Monday. Through the unfinished roof in the front, but terminates by square angles the apex. Between the two roofs is an open the mist and rain entered until the whole building eminently suggested chills and originated that the convention would meet from the elevated seats by a large lobby. for temporary organization at National Guard's Hall. A counter rumor was started that it would first assemble at the Academy deception. A large number believed the lower tier of seats. The upper circle is in- bracing all classes of polities and all grades of

THE GREAT NATIONAL



went to the wigwam and were comfortably of the convention.

housed. The rain drizzled uncomfortably all the along towards the convention, more per- sands of admiring glances. sons walked to the place than could obtain conveyance.

THE WIGWAM.

mon. In the centre of the lot the wigwam forty-six feet.
The Front View.

wide, leading into a wide vestibule. On either side of the principal door are smaller the east and west ends of the front. A tall flagstaff, one hundred feet high, crowns the peak of the roof, directly above the main entrance. From its lofty top the star-spangled banner floats benignantly on the patriotic

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,

The Amphitheatre.

The vestibule opens into the amphitheatre. urated by the heavy rains of Sunday night three thousand persons. It is semi-circular at the south. It is filled with benches for the accommodation of the delegates and in-Yesterday morning a rumor was vited guests. Che northern end is separated The Galleries.

The galleries are very extensive. They are designed to accommodate seven thousand splendid theatre into an academy of even rise from the east and west sides of the ammore magnificence than the past, the latter phitheatre to the walls of the wigwam, curvrumor was not credited. It gained strong ing to the sides of the vestibule on the north.

and were similarly disappointed. Those is directly over the main entrance. A full exponent and leader of the Union party of who had taken the precaution to get posted brass band will be present during the session the country, to the infinite extreme of the

The Stage.

The amphitheatre is separated from the middle of the day. When the delegates rest of the building by a broad partition Full staffs of reportors from the great New turned toward the wigwam the rain was falling heavily. Nearly all the delegations rear of the building, and towards it all the

York dailies, ready to record the fall proceedings of the convention, seated themselves drove directly to the scene in closed car- seats will face. It is of a triple character, a along the front of the stand, and near them risges. The humbly disposed took the horse cars. The ride in these vehicles was an unsquare, being the speakers' and secretaries' to official editor and of the Philadelphia paralleled jam. By the front entrance of the building the cars of the Girard-avenue railway pass twice in five minutes. Under the leaders of the movement. The next, atthe shadow of the eastern wall is the ter- tractive figure of Senator Doclittle and the minus of the Seventeenth and Mineteenth- lithe, long body of Senator Cowan were the reporters were admitted on the authority of street railroad. A square below, the Ridge- observed of all observers. General Randall, oredentials from influential and enterprisavenue line with its double track intersects General Steedman, Senator McDougall, Girard avenue, and further east the Montgomery Blair, Thomas B. Florenco and this State and from New Jersey.

Fifteenth-street cars ran crowded to replace General Dix, who, with a score of other The convention filled up rapic tion. With these several lines of access to the prominent gentlemen, occupied seats on the gation after delegation came in, until the ONE FLAG, ONE UNION, ONE DESTINY, wigwam, and the scores of cabs that rolled stage, were the centre of attraction for thou-

> The wigwam itself, then nearly completed, the wigwam with decorations, the elaborawas praised by all who visited it. The delegates unanimously agreed that it was the splendor of Union avenue of the great most admirably constructed building ever sanitary fair, was of course postponed in erected for campaign purposes or for the the incomplete state of the wigwam. But accommodation of a convention. No pre- the impromptu decorations of yesterday the time when Andrew Jackson appealed vious structure ever equaled it in size. It morning were next and becoming. Two from a rump Congress to a thinking people, looks, at a distance, like a huge camp har, immense flags, the dimensions of which now met side by side in amity. The few racks, or a temporary enclosure for a mam- seem liliputian in that vast theatre, with leading rebels appointed from one or two moth fair. At the intersection of Girard blue fields touching, formed the back of the southern districts carofully kept themselves avenue and Twentiath streat is a large come stage. At the union another flag drooped aloof from the convention. The spirit of the stands. It faces northwards. Upon Girard sylvania. Above it was a wreath of everthe committees, and the determination of avenue it has a front of one hundred and green, and arching it all was a beautiful the Union men to keep the convocation From the avenue the appearance is very DIVIDED WE FALL." The sides of the wig- intention signified to the peace Democrate fine. The front is two stories high, with wam over the galleries were festooned with of the North, a feeble handful of whom had twelve large windows and five doors. The red, white, and blue folds. The coats-ofmain entrance is a folding door twelve feet arms of several States were on the walls.

> entrances. The doors to the galleries are at vided into smaller rooms. On the cast the banner floats benignantly on the patriotic corner, and communication established dimens who meet below its folds to preserve the Union founded in blood and consecrated by the sacrifice of thousands of the bravest of the land.
>
> The vestibule.
>
> The airangement of the vestibule is not unlike that of the Academy of Music. It is one of the galleries lighted by win-unlike that of the Academy of Music. It is unlike that of the Academy of Music. It is ventilated, and the galleries lighted by windows placed in the east and west sides of the wigwam. In the rear of the stage retiring rooms and water-closets have been erected.

The Roof is of board, doubled and covered with pitch. can be gathered within the wigwam in ten The distance from the ground to the caves 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 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 apof Music. Among Philadelphians, who are people, and fully meet the intention of the proached one by one, their credentials were aware of the regains now transforming the builders. The galleries are twofold. They 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 hold, however, among strangers. By noon A wall of boards divides them. To the lower, the speakers platform. The press of the the scademy had been visited by two thou access will be had from the floor through the United States never were so generally acthe speakers' platform. The press of the sand people, who thought the convention loby. To the upper, the entrance will be quainted with each other as they were yeswould meet there at noon. Of course they from the exterior. Only ladies or gentlemen terday. From the different cities were gathwere chagrined beyond measure at the accompanied by ladies are admitted to the ered the principal editors and reporters, em-

Philadelphia Star, which, represented by one reporter, whom nobody knew, was thrust into a corner out of sight and out of mind. nals were all represented, and nearly fifty ing dailies and weeklies of the interior of

The convention filled up rapidly deoreal Dix, who, with a score of other promining gentlomen, occupied scats 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 drapt the wigwam with decorations, the elaborations of which would outvie the scentesplend of Union avenue of the great a sanitary fair, was of course postponed in the impromptu decorations of yesterday morning were negt and becoming. Two memorials and the impromptu decorations of yesterday morning were negt and becoming. Two memorials and the intentions of the wigwam. But the impromptu decorations of yesterday morning were negt and becoming. Two manifested in the intentions of the wigwam. But the impromptu decorations of yesterday morning were negt and becoming. Two manifested in the provious action of the season provided and fell, bearing the coat-of-arms of Ponnylvania. Above it was a wreath of every series, and arching it all was a beautiful span bearing the motic: "Unitted were provided and fell, bearing the coat-of-arms of Ponnylvania. Above it was a wreath of every series, and arching it all was a beautiful span bearing the motic: "Unitted were provided and fell, bearing the coat-of-arms of the wight was overthe galleries, and the determination of the house could enter the provided were provided and fell, bearing the coat-of-arms of Ponnylvania. Above it was a wreath of every series, and arching it all was a beautiful span bearing the mames of the States, and we mover the galleries and the provided and fell, bearing the coat-of-arms of Ponnylvania. Above it was a wreath of every series, and arching it all was a beautiful span bearing the names of the States, and were the galleries and the provided and the provided and the policy of the wight of the were provided and the policy of the wight of the policy of

at record is distasteful to the radicals and their thir as a record is distasteful to the radicals and their third that the third the second of the confident that such an outrage of the confident the second of the confident the right of the confident the right of the confident the right of the confident that confident the right of the confident that confident the right of the confident that confident the confident that

Mr. Dean, in his letter, said:

Mr. Dean, in his letter, said:

Hon. John M. Elwood, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee: Dear Sir—Through, the kind confidence of the Democratic party I have been honored with the appointment of delegate to the Union Conservative, National convention, to the Union Conservative, National convention, to the Union Conservative, National convention, to the Union Conservative, National convention to the Union Conservative, National convention to sustain the President of the United States in 11s effort to sustain the President of the United States in 11s effort to restore the supremony of the Constitution and the laws, and the States to their legitimate authority, and representation to the people but I cannot instrument of the man by the Constitution of the Constitution by the man, and in so far as the President sustains it, it is the day of all Democrate so usual in the President with their lives, fortunes, and sacred honors.

But this support Democrate should be allowed to even the constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the State of

f appointment. I am, very truly, your obedient servant. HENRY CLAY DEAN.

The following noble letter from Hon. Rob ert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was read t the executive rooms:

Letter from Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

I have no disposition, however, to indulge in any imputations eliher upon parties or upon individuals. I hope that a spirit of forbearance and moderation will prevail at Philadelphia, nolwithstanding the insulting and proscriptive tone in which the coavention has been assailed by so many of the opponents of the President of the United States to the Constitution of the United States in the control of the whole country are not soon around to the to the danger of allowing the Constitution of the United States to be longer the subject of partial and discretionary observace on the part of those who are sworn to support it. It is vain to offer test oathes to others if we fail to fulfill our own oaths. The necessites the legislarity bad a executive. But now that, by the blessing of God, a state of peace has been restored to us, we are entitled to the Constitution and the Union in all their legitimate, authority and extent. Nothing less than the whole Constitution and the Union in the restoration of law and order in ten southern States, and even of the tastify us. For one I should despair of the restoration of law and order in ten southern States, and even of the tastify us. For one I should despair of the restoration of law and order in ten southern consenting of that scruppions adherence to the Constitution and the laws which characterized the earlier days of the republic. Nor could anything, in my judgment, be of more baleful influence upon the future carreer of our country than that Congress should ever seem to be holding in abeyance any provisions of the Constitution, until they shall have been consended in the interest repulsed the convention at Philadelphia will put forth a seasonable and effective protest.

Once more respective procest.

Once more respective procest in the convention at Philadelphia will put forth a seasonable and effective protest.

Once more respective procest.

Once more

Then, as if the tendency to letter writing had become epidemical, George Francis Train wrote one. Characteristic of the man, it produced intense amusement wherever read. His advice to the convention at the close of his letter is the most admirable suggestion yet submitted to that body. Train's

letter was:

The second state of the second second

ion must and shall be preserved," said M

lion of Irish votes, representing six million

n. Union must and shall be restored," said Mr

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY. Togsday—Organize.
Wednesday—Pass resolutions.
Wednesday—Pass resolutions.
Friday, and every day till fall elections, all the delegates should make speeches for the National Unior Party, thereby burying foreser the two offensive words—Democrat and Republican.
Sincerely, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The convention, as we saw, commence to fill rapidly, until at 12.30 the entire amphitheatre was crowded. In the music stand over the main entrance was stationed the oand of the National Union ohnson Club. It opened the exercises with a flourish o trumpets, a roll of drums and blare of bugles The echoes rolling through the long galleries were answered by a storm of applause that drowned the notes of the band and made the very roof-trees shake. At halfpast twelve, Postmaster General Randall rose to call the convention to order. As he stepped to the front, a commotion at the entrance attracted attention to the vestibule. A wild cheer that filled the vast theatre burst from every man present, when arm-in-arm, along the corridor, were seen approaching the veteran wag, General D. H. Couch, of Massachusetts, and Governor Orr, of South Carolina, In close file behind them came the other delegates of the two States, entering, side by side, the am-

Those who saw the entrance of the two delegations will not soon forget it. The scans itself was one of profound enthusiasm. Every tongue in the convention added to the cheers that rose like the roar of many waters, and the whole audience stood uncovered as the double lines filed into the centre of the building. But thinking men felt a deeper significance in the union. They saw, for the first time since the old Whig party died under the shroud of its silvery-voiced leader a national organization that would be again to the land a shield and guide, as the hones comanny of the North and South were in ne days of Clay. They saw a knitting of interests, a burial of faction, and a resurrec tion in the hearts of men of the principle of true and national devotion to a land whose only destiny is to be chief among the powers of the earth. The Massachusetts and South Carolina delegations were seated, and the

convention regularly opened.

Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, then rose and called for three cheers for thirty-sixStates. The response came before he could give the signal. Three united shouts made the rooftrees ring again. Three more were given for Andrew Johnson, three for the Union, and then the three times three were increased to a dozen by three more for the red, white, and blue.

When the cheers subsided Governor Randall said:

For the purpose of the temporary organization of this convention. I propose the name of General John A. Dix, of New York, as temporary chairman. The proposition was unanimously acceded to. Fifteen hundred yeas 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 shoot on the spot any

Union of our fathers. In respectful silence the convention listened to the Opening Address of General Dix.

man who would dare to dishoner the

the convention listened to the

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 preside temporarily over your deliberations. I regard it as a distinction of no ordinary character, not only on acceptance of the convention of the people of all the States of this Union, and because it cannot fail, if its proceedings are conducted with barmony and good judgment, to lead to most important results. It may be trait said that no body of men has mate on this continent under circumstates as a convention of the good judgment, to lead to most important results. It may be trait said that no body of men has mate on this continent under circumstates as a convention of the same to make the conducted with barmony and good judgment, to lead to most important results. It may be trait said that no body of men has made on this continent under circumstates as a conducted with the constitution of the post of the constitution of the proceedings and the constitution which they came here to form we are here to windicate and to restore. (Cheers.) We are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.) We are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.) We are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.) We are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.) We are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.) We are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.) We are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.) We are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.) We are here to vindicate and to restore. (Cheers.) It was such a government our fathers framed and put in operation. It is the government which we are house by virtue of that representation are entilled to a voice in the administration at the logicality of the delegation from Tomoration. It is the government which we are house by revery contained and maintain. Genited may be a constitution of the represented and unrepresented has been changed by the back of the

The Prayer.

Amid a hush so profound that the lull succeeding the tempestuous applause that followed the close of General Dix's address eemed awesome, the opening prayer was offered. Rev. J. N. McDonough priest who, between the horns of his country's altar, supplicated the divine blessing on the convention and its labors. While all stood in reverent stillness he offered adora-

General J. B. Steedman, of Ohio, then secured the floor and said:

Gentlemen, I hold in my hand a resolution for the appointment of a committee on credentials, which I offer for the consideration of the convention. On motion of Mr. Randall the following gentlemen were appointed secretaries of the onvention: E. O. Perrine, New York: J. F. Coyle, District of Columbia; Andrew Ross Potts, Pennsylvania; J. R. O'Byrne, District of Columbia. General Dix then directed the reading of the call of the convention.

Mr. E. O. Perrine amid repeated applause read the following call: The Call.

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each congressional district of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphia on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next. on the second Tuesday (1sth) of August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several ctates who sustain the administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution which, our latters established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz.

The union of the states is, in every case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws presed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligation.

The rights, the dignitys and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right, of representation in Congress, are soleming agaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much bleed and tressure were expended in the late of the result of the constitution, the save which from the constitution, the save which from the constitution, the save which from the constitution of the constitutio sentation in Congress, are solemily guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve the Union, or to separa e States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by the secession of the States, nor by the excession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the national government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction:

Exact state and the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own clotters, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to, dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance involate of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own ludgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the Unted States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the surrents on a contralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to republican government and destructive of literty.

Each house of Congress is made, by the Const turion, the sole judge of the sleations returns and government and destructive of lucerty.

Each house of Congress is made, by the Cenet tution, the sole judge of the elections, returns, and
qualifications of its members; but the excussion of
loyal sensors and representatives, properly obseen
and qualified, under the Constitution and laws, is
unjust and revolutionary.

Every patrot should frown upon all these acts
and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no
other purpose than te rekindle the animosities of
war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social
and material interests thome, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious
like war itself. and material interests at home, and upon our standing aboved, differing only in degree, is injurious liver itself, and purpose of the way having beat to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having bean suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the congressed, all resistance to the authority of the congressed, was measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peacoful administration, so that union, harmony, and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace revived and proceed and the cetty restoration of all the States to the accise of their constitutional powers in the minimum of the defense of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public ciedit,