e micentei fast als enconneren indee resta-tiumely, and reproact. Is the illegat contlitution of the two houses of ity the service in the proceedings of those two less by the appointment of a joint committee on important, questions of reconstruction, and the no of members to each body-a committee simi-t of public asfety in the constituent gasenably

the concession that the great mass of these who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they he leved to be their duty in contense of what it was had been thought is and more it. The second what it was the second second which and the second second second second second which they were powerless to ra-set. Nor can it be amiss to remember that iterible an have been the betrayrements and the losses of this war, hey have failen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party-that they hure failen indeed, with far greater weight upon these with whom the war behi upon these with whom the wir bi-death of relives and friends, the dis-les, the discription of social systems and yorthrow v(scornments, of law, and sorthrow v(scornments, of law, and us of industry, the loss of political, com-orel influence in every since and form amilies can assume, the States and peo-rol influence in very since and form amilies can assume, the States and peo-ged is the war aralist the government Sates have suffared tenfold more than inced in allegiance to its Constitution

Ion. John Hogan, of Misseuri, after which Mr. 3. bert J. Holmes, of New York, proposed the thanks of the convention to the members of the and laws. These considerations may not, as they certainly do not justify the action of the people of the insurgent Statest but no just orgenerous man will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of con-dact which the government of the United States should press for their truthful reports, which was unani-

hich the government of the children without towards them. accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without The adventument the defeat and overthrow they have ined. They acknowledge and acculesce in the is, to them and the country, which that defest in-es. They perioger claim for any State the right orde from the Union they no longer assert for any an allegizace paramognut to that which is due to

the convention. Unanimously agreed to. Mr. Alger, of Massachusetts, moved an amend-ment to Mr. Hogan's motion to the effect that when this convention adjourn they do so with three obcers for the Union and the Constitution of our fathers, and the President of the United States,

Andrew Johnson. Andrew Johnson. Three chocris were given for Sonator Oswan, three for Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the resident of the convention, and three for the Indies (God bless them)) who had honored the convention with their presence.

5. They no locker claim for any biate the right. "Cd from the Union: they no longer messers for any an aliex/acce parameter." To has which is due to the original sectors and the states and concurred with the States and people, is whose Union in prohibiting its existence is whose Union the prohibiting its existence or upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the soil or which and the states and people, they do not a state of the soil or which the states and people of the soil or which the states and people of the soil or which the form of the soil or which the source the soil or which the source of the soil or the soi The president, after thanking the convention for their kindness and courtery to himself, then finally introduced the Roy. Mr. Elliot, who pronounced the parting benediction in a few well-chosen an ervent words. A deathlike stillness provailed dar ing the henediction, when the convention rose t its foet and gave nine hearty cheers, and then

the Constitution of the United States, and to shall aw itant may be made in pursanate thereof. Fellow constrymen: We call upon you, in full reli-nce upor your incidinge confidences this full surrenders on the part of those lately in arms against your antihority, and to share with them the honor and renown that may those lately in the part (clead, with generous and unarringing confidences this clead, with generous and unarringing confidences this against your anthority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await thoses who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just (clead, with all its sorrows and disatestrs, has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostillites of sentiment and of taterest which were a stending menace to its peace. It has de-victional agritation and strife, and has open dore or country the way to unity of interest, of principle on a section, through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for they under united coulds, an land, before un-nown even to ourselves, and desting to the contisent and all compacted our power, it has proved to us beyond our tower of cload these function in the sort inversed and while it has thus revealed disciplined ad compacted our power, it has proved to us beyond our towers of claads, by the course pursued towards our towers of class of our own independence, and and the grandhans of our own independence, and is the principles of republican freedom we represent in find among the nations of the earth no friends or sheaders but ourselves.

afonders but courselves. We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration f your own idignity and safety, and in the name o berry throuthout the work of estoration and peace which the President of the Unite tates has so well begun, and which the pollcy adopte ad the principles asserted by the present Courses ions obstruct. The time is close at hand when men

wrute. The time is else in finder budgets new Contress shall perpendiat which mitry xcluding loyal States and people from repre-taits halls, shall continue the surpration b e legislative powers of the government art cless, common pridence compels us to an-uagmented discontent, a sullen withdrawna duties and obligations of the Federal and the sud obligations of the federal and the sum of the su Januaria and accessions, and in an investigation of preferences which may accessible the second of the second of the second statill more fearning takens, the civil war f se havejust emerged. We call upon you your power to prevent the recurrence of so at a calamity. WE CALL UPON YOU CONGRESSIONAL INTRICT OF E CONGRESSIONAL INTRICT OF E

Your power to prevent the recurress of a first at a salamity. WE CALL UPCN YOU, TI CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF EVER TO SECURE THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS WHATEVER OFHER DIFFERENCES MAY CTERIZE THEIR POLITICAL ACTION. WILL IN BEGOGNIZING THE RIGHT OF EVER 08 THE UNION TO KEPRESENTATION I 10 BEGOGNIZING THE RIGHT OF EVEN 08 THE UNION TO KEPRESENTATION I RENAME VERY ENTLE OF ALL RENAMES AND A SEATHER AND A TOUSE, IN THE EXERCISE OF THE FOWER OUSE AND THE EXERCISE OF THE POWER NOUSE, IN THE EXERCISE OF THE POWER RED UPON IT BY THE CONSTITUTION VE BERN DULY ELECTED. RETURNED ZALIFIED FOR A SEAT THEREIN.

When this shall have been done the government wi we been restored to its integrity, the Constitution United States will have been re-stablished in it supremary, and the Amarican Uniton will have in better worksign without the Amarican beaution will be the worksign without the analysis of the analysis of the state of soversign nation, composed of separ like itself, moving in a distinct and in re, exercising powers defined and reserv a sphere, exercising powers defined and reserv ommon Constitution, and resting upon the asser Indence and co-operation of all the States and a ople subject to its authority. Thus reorganiz-stored to their constitutional relations, the State

and the general constitutional femalons the state and the general covernment can enter in a fratern appirit, with a common purpose and a common interes upon whatever teforms the security of personal right the eulargement of popular liberty, and the perfection of our republican lastitutions may demand. On motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, an offici

copy of the proceedings was ordered to be prepared r publication. A despatch from General Dix, regretting his in voluntary absence, and congratulating the conven tion on its harmchious action, was then read ami-

thunders of applause. The several committees appointed by the chai were then announced, as follows:

Fere inen announced, as ioliows: NATIOSAL UNION EXICOTIVE COMMITTEE. John T. Crowell, of New Jerssy, chairman. Maine-James Mann and A. A. Gould. O. Culler. New Hampshire-Kdanund Burkoand E. O. Culler. Vermoni-B. B. Smalley and Colonal H. N. Wortham, Massachuseils-Josiah Danham and H. G. Spofford Rhods Island-Alfred Anham and James H. Par.

nas Connecticut-James H. Babcock and D. C. Scranton. New York-Rovert H. Prayn and Samuel H. Tilden. New Jersey-Joseph T. Crowell and Thomas T. Ran-

Missonri-Thomas L. Price, Charles M. Elliard, Minnesota-Hon, C. F. Buck, Charles F. Gilman, Wisconsten-I, B. Doc, C. L. Sholes, Iowa-M. D. MoHearr, S. G. Buller, Kansas-F. P. Fitzwilliams, G. A. Colion, California-John H. Bairo, Heary F. Williams. Nevada-Frank Hereford, L. H. Newton, District of Columbia-Charles Knap, K. Pickerell, Dakoia-J. B. S. Todd, T. C. Dewitt, Iasho-C. T. Puwell, T. W. Beite, Nob stigs-James K Fortor, P. B. Becker, Washington-Ed. Lander, K Frans, Arzorg, Oregon, Buchana, Utan, and Colorado, no "pooliments.

The motion for a final adjournment was made by mously a lopted. Hon. James G. Rullizs, of Missouri, moved that

the thanks of the convention be voted to the officers of the same, and also to the citizons of Philadelphia for their kindness to the membe s of

uietly dispersed.

So ended a convention memorable foievermore in the history of the world. Only one conclast hold on the western continent furnishes its paral-lel. By a singular coincidence, in the city where, in 1776, the fathers of the government founded th Union, the sons of those hereis sites met to uphoid and perpetuate the same. For good or for oril, all men know, the mighty assembly sitting here weu'd speak. It has speken, and its voice has been for good. Potential and irresstible, the convention yesterday wont forth to its clorlous mission to

heal strife, to pour the bulm of fraternal reunion upon a country between whose sociions rankles discorsion, and to knit in closer union the wide-spreading portions of the Union of our fa-

thers. In all the vast convention no sound of strife was ever heard. There was not a dissenting voice to the resolutions that were adopted, or the address

to inderesolutions that were adopted, or the address promulgated to the world. A spirit of unity per-vaded the entire doliborations. Every man who entered the doors of the wigwam came imbued with the living spirit of patriotism. They had learned the losson of union and liberly, and, filled with the veachings of the patriotic leaders of the land, they gathered to solemnly body orth their principles, and invest them with the power and disnity of national traths.

dienity of national traths. They met in harmony. They deliberated in unison, and upon all thoir acts rested the im-press of the Divine Spirit that had inspired them to their hely werk. They clead their labors in the full satisfaction that as faithful husbandmen they had sown the seed of liberty and union to the four winds of heaves. They now go home to per-fect the work so propitiously begun. In the same spirit in which it was incepted it will be carried

forward until the roll of the Ostober and Novem ber elections shall be called and the two occars that bound this continent shall answer, "deep calling unto deep," for the unbroken union of the States and the undimmed mejosiy of the Federal government the undimmed m-josity of the Federal government When the delogations left the convention, restor-day, they left is 'with a procef feding of labor done. They read in each other's faces the light and promise of victors. The bond that was knitted between the North and the South, within the walls of the wigwam, will grow into a band that will dir-sle the continent and bind the separated sections is a mission hower bands can never read.

n a union humon hands can never roud. The different delegations took leave of each other at the hotels yesterday afternoon. They were all confident of victory. The afternoon trains to the South carried the New York and New Eng-

land delegates punctually home. In the right trains of the Pennsylvania railroad the westor men generally followed. The southern mon will ro to-day, and such an assomblage probably no human eye will ever see gathered under the Unio fig again. Faturity will place it upon the soroll of fame side by side with the no less illustrious but smaller band who founded the government, and gave to the world the Union under which we to day live.

National Union Executive Committee.

The following resolution has been adopted by the National Union Executive Committee: PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1866.—At a meetin the National Union Executive Committee, held at j adelphia, August 16, 1866, the following resolution adelphis, August 16, 1860; the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the National Union Excoutive Com-nities expressive recommend to the friends of peace, Union, liberty, and law, in each county of the thirty-six states and nine Forritories of the American Union, as a state and nine forritories of the American Union, as a state and a state the school of the Natings I Convention, and also the provide means to place its pro-ceedings in the hands of every cit son of the Republic, LOSEPH 8. CROWELL, Cheirman National Union Executive Committee,

age in the Senate, until a national convention d, at no very remote day, and an oprortunity he nation to review and readings the distribu-deral power upon principles that shall have neur latention to sld in watting in g nod faith the Binanoial obligations of the maifonal government, while the delegates from the North united in pro-nouncing in favor of the constitutional restoration policy of the President, under while the Battes will be admitted to their wild places in the Union, and the uncertain y and a ube waith now case a cloud over the prospects of the sation, both in a political und business view, be entirely removed. prevent the purposed initiative of admitting Nebrask with its less than forty thousand population, and Co-rado with its less than fifteen thousend, at the new sestion of Congress. Some four or more Territori iave, for party purposes, been admitted witbin the las-way yoars, whiles having less than a third of the r ulsite population. The placing of such a grossly bused pewer under some saturary restrain must r eive the approval of all considerate, honest men. I il be asslinitary mode of expressing national disag-robation of such dishonorable trickery and broach of dicial trait.

"Ill and adjuster inder of appressing national disappropriation of such dishonorable trickery and broach of dicial trait. The foolish and porrupt tinkering with the Constitu-tion by the likelicals has brought all abonding of the formation into apparent popular dishort. This sort if hands not go so far as billingly to reject all readed in the posting of the product of of the produc

sat a most important part of their ullerior programma rich is belloved to be the rejection of the electoral otes of the eleven Skites, if that be necessary to the occess of their candidate. This they know would cer-ainly produce civil war, if any three of the five, or you if any two of the three largest of theos states go gainst them, and that is a result they woll may fear maet.

to meet. The first blush impression of southern delergies will probably be unlavorable to the first of the proposed amendments, but whom they take the trouble to reduct that the abolition of slavery has removed the main reason for the zeal in favor of rights in which they were raised they will abandon that proposition. The size of the southern States will prevent any of them first long remaining in the class of anguler binters and full should be able to be able to be able to be able full should be able to be able to be able to be able full should be able to be able full should be able to be able to be able to be able to slate rights as anisonized by the rights of population. Most respectfully, your fellow weithers able to be able to slate the best of the source of the source to be able to be able to the source of the source of the source of the source of the most respectively to be able to the source of the source of the source of the source of the most respectively the source of the so S. S. NICHOLAS Louisville, August 7, 1866.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS.

The New York Times.

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

i tion has presented itself to the mon of this citr. What ass they to iss supposed Are they such as should be accessed. Has there been a work said, by the distinguished delegales who have addressed by the distinguished delegales who have addressed composed and the second work of the said second second second second to the tell we sitter and the delegales who have addressed composed and the second work of the said second second second man could object? Have not all the doings and saings of the convention new the mombers been commend a full and critest observative we see and proper that a full and critest observative of the sainter method by the commend a full and critest observative of the sainter second the saint of the last as the second commend a full and critest observative of the sainter second the solution of the last as the triate time in the sainter second second the second of the solution and the solution of the last, a div of second that the disclaration of the last, a div of second that the disclaration of principle sources of the solution that is all the solution of the last, a div of second that the dostaration of principle sources and the solution that the dostaration of principle sources of the solution that the dostaration of principle sources and the solution of principle sources and the disclaration of the main the source of the source of the main the source of t danger and the realits that may follow by getab-lifeting this principle are also shown, and then we are told that the right or the duty of a Scate to be represented in Coorress cannot be im-paired by robaliton, nor can the onjoyment of that right be prevented Both the address and the destaration of principles contain an appel to this poople in every concressionsi definition are to favorable to the point of restoration, for if the polor pursued by the creasent radical Coorress is addered to, civil war will be renewed. In proof of this it is shown that "nowhere are the laws bet-ter obeyed than in the States larely in rebeillor; that all the distarations for mergeners of the Rever-ment." The endorsement of the covern-mont." The endorsement of the covern-mont." The endorsement of the covern-mont." The endorsement of the covern-mont with a state by the ories of the func-tion is emphatics and without equivocation. The financial legislation and without equivocation. The financial legislation and without equivocation the financial the resource of the Administra-tion is emphatics and without equivocation. The financial legislation of the financial policy pointed out whits will is real remeased to be one of the state of the strong the administra-tion is emphatics of the fourts with foi-low a continuance of the financial policy pointed out with sufficient financial policy pointed

The Fihiladelpha Inquirer. Abjousxuest or the Covrestion.-Tas "Na-ionat Union" convention has finished its labors, and in the projout issue of the Inquirer we place before our readers the results of its labors. They consist in, first, a declaration of principles; second, an address to the people of the United Stars. We sive verbation reports of these two important doca-ments, and are ture that our readers, in common with the people of the entire country, will read them dice its, and are ture that our readers, in common model Republic they are sppcias to the people, and the source is a fit of the out of the propies of the induced Republic the out of the country will read them dice its, and the out of the out of the special and the source is a of the out of the source of a spec-ind the source is of the out of the out of the source indige of their merits. The of and so constants the induced in the in-sugural processing. There was no discontances alwards the of interest is of the its of the wiggen past we do show the interest is of its wiggen past we days and the interest to it in witnessing the deliberations of a suit al our variant dress the deliberations of a suit al our variant dress the deliberations of a suit al our variant dress the deliberations of a suit al our variant dress the deliberations of a suit al our variant dress the deliberations of a suit al our variant dress the deliberations of a suit al our variant dress the deliberations of a suit al our variant dress the deliberations of a suit of the suit of the

The New York World,

Out with sum sent i from an observes.
The New York World.
The work so smoothly done by the great Union convention satisfies the most sanguine explortation set in the state is the most sanguine explortation satisfies the most sanguine explortation satisfies the most sanguine explortation satisfies the most sanguine explortation is the union may be inferred from the following considerations:
First, it zever at the connection between President Johnson and the Republican party. The vast influence of the occurred in the policy of the country if satisfies the value of the value past w. days and the interest toit in witnessing the deliberations of a tait nal convention draw type hr an immense concourse of peoplo. Yet, notwithstanding the vast ascenabingers, the discord-act pullical clouents therein presented, their was not be slightest di urbanes. A large poines rores was very properly de ailed for duy 'n and about the building where the convection met, set the only takk tray were called upon to perform was to examine the tightest of the respect and layed the building where the population of the respect and layed the building where the population of our great of people who make up the population of our great of people who make up the population of our great

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required that they should be deprived of the power of LETTER FROM HON. THOMAS dischef It was necessary to protect our armies in the process if formation against heetile obstructions, as well as to protect them against meetings and oppolang armies in he field Milliary commissions are warrantable only nordinar which the commanding general is without nordinar which the commanding general is without risk then he may proporties and no accountision to writes and share with but hor havesonabiluw; but I the EWING, OF OHIO. LANGASTES, Ohio, August 2, 1868.

Hon O. H. Browning :

Hon O. H. Browning: Dear Sir-Your letter, enclosing a copy of a call for a national convention to be held at Philadelphila on that lift in instant. has jong been before me I at once exe pressed to you my hearty concurrence in its objects, but-causes not within my control have thus far delayed me in giving, as I then promised, more definitely and at la for my views on the anbject. The next letter is a nonadoust the dif-ferent departments of the government do not more har-moniously in their proper sphere, but, in some respects, retard and disturb the action of each other. The will require a scatted the scatter of the sphere and a scat-ful investigation of its causes. It is most important that we have a distinct under-standing of the present condition of our country, the state of its organic laws, as estild by proceed the and its most important that a mistant of these mat-ters to the public, without a mixtant of the scenes. To this on the individue at the proposed conven-tion.

ance in the days of the revulues, and a second state of this commit-ly potent. If potent, the appointment of this commit-ad the powers granted the consolidated, and there no longer for the more important purposes of the nu two honges of Congress-two different assem-indeed, there could be no deliberation in either one bodies. They were feitered and bound by the of the init normities, and go member could by its

prejudice of party, that they may apply the corrective, its as I understand it, the object of the proposed conven-tion. To this object I was desirous to lend my feeble aid, as one among the thousands whose aggregate judgment make up proportion of the acadase been tought in the school of diamine, reared up and educated in the po-litural faith that allegiance to the Slate is paramount to allegiance, to the Union, and that a citizen of a Slate may, at the command of his State, lawfully bear arms and wage war against the United States and, as a corol-lary, against any one or more of the slater States. This is not new doctrine it is the same which, under different forms of government, distracted Eugope for more than six hundred year, made seven they allow the school of the university of the slater states, in the school of the University of the slater states, The is not new doctrine it is the school whole dontry a military encount for a slate school proper do more than six hundred year, made seven States, in the different forms of government, distracted Eugope for more than six hundred year, made seven States, in the different is the university of the union from the school propared to maintain as far as they might, by fore of arms, distinct and independent instanding the Union than is law, constitutionally encoded, where of finging force in all the States and the school to state coult second from creases to be an integral part of the Union that is laws, constitutionally encoded, and that to lefty part of othe schemes to a law of a state and to the mandate of its actinority. And it is this on which the issues was taken between the Julon and these who held the physical power in the eleven sceeding States. A civil war was the conse-quence, great in its magnitude, great in its resulte. The sopremercy of the Union has been maintained the file-gar and revolutionary declarations of secosion have for sopremercy of the Union has been maintained the sile.

but on each occasion followed by an explanation and an spology. Mea are driffed by the strong current of events where their own deliberats judgment would not carry them. In the composition of most, even men possessing intei-ligence and some force of character, there is more of the oxier than of the oak; hence it is that in times of high pollulael excitement the more rectinated an indeal current is poly and the strong of the oak in the or the upper strong of the oak; hence it is that in times of the oxier than of the oak; hence it is that in times of the oxier than of the oak; hence it is that in times of the oxier than of the oak; hence it is that in times of the oxier than of the oak; hence it is that in the upper the integration of the oxier of the upper strong and integration of the oxier of the strange anomaly in American legislation would not have been resorted to. By the report of the Committee on Reconstruction, its appears to have been their opinon that what is gener-ist of the inserteel on or rebellion in a fiste president. Other two houses of Congress and not for the other two houses of Congress and not for the president.

premacy of the Union has been maintained; the illo-at and revolutionary declarations of secession have connanulled, together with the ordinandes in their apport and their maintenances and the several States, of a ray their faints acce as the ordinandes in their second states of the several states of the several we have contended throughout the contest that the tizens of those States who in any way sladed in the second States weres States of the Junion, and that the tizens of those States who in any way sladed in the volt were agrithy of treasen. This points frawny islead is set in the convention of the several states, the though and not open to discussion. If all of the Junion is set in a discussion in the point in the ordical res, that no delecate will take a set in the convention and cordinally endorse the great principal solve as and contained and not open the set in the several ho does not locally access the national situation, and contained the several principal as the several maned."

equally well shown here. Not only could not Congress agree as to what should most heartily approve. I would not willingly leet in counsel of join pointer action that question, the state be, who would again open that question, the gitation of which has inflicted such untold misery refore, that the laws of the Union e

been bloodpriver is hed, or that there had not been rein and misery povorty and privations coough brought non the people of the fourth to teach them that rebel-tion was on profitable. Arr Trumbull, had his views been carried out in detail, would have taught them will that submission was even less profitable than re-Jeased, could the treshout many or never a second to be a training of the second to be a training of the second the second the second s

M for iteason. Frommil Claime that the President. In a conver-with him (and I take him as a specince of the usen of his party), seemed to yield t. the ror corpressed the opinion, that the laws should (if) oxecuted against those who yield real the man one against hose who yield real the nonconverse with Mr. Trumbull, according to one tran burn of the conversion. A second to Which the Converses which are relatively according to the account we have of the conversation, he seemed to be smarting under the the conversation, he seemed to reseatment common to mon and justification and reseatment common to mon and justification and on variable and the set of the set of the one of the set of the set of the set of the pression of the set of the set of the set of the one of the set of the set of the set of the set of the reseatment of the set of the set of the set of the set of the one of the set of the set of the set of the set of the one of the set of the one of the set of the one of the set of the one of the set of the one of the set of the one of the set of the

for conten. His offices was then the restorer of the public peace and order, not the avanger of private, wrongs, or the instrument by which private vongeance was to be grati-field and the became a question, what was the best mode of recording a limen to their conditions and establish. Inspeace and the women and presentions still wrist in the

reconcilies all men to their conditions and establish g pace and harmony in the country. The That popular pacificons and projunics will critis in the nucleic state of the second state of the second pace of the second state of the second state of the pace of the second state of the second state of the better to live at paces and enjoy freedom and safety the bayons it ougs they may well be taught that it better to live at posers and enjoy freedom and safety life and property undry if segular constitutions

be done to effect reconstruction—when it should begin und how far, it should advance—without the all of a committee of reconstruction, but that committee some extend say that the result of their report was a mutras to pression after a long and careful comparison of con-In Jession Rifer 3. JOIR and threat to impair you of the citing oplications. It would seen their inability to agree might have well institud of some deformed and respect for the oplin one of the Freeldent, who, with more knowledge or orbainly provide hyperbolic allowed from some and perhaps, all them and if he ware mistaked, and members were for-imed to Congress from Sintes not crigatived, so as to a competent to retain them, each house had the power of elermines the question for itself in the case of each did wiral member, and, on full information, to reject radmit.

r admit. There seems to be no agreement on the points in which is charged that the President erred, and every act. t is charged that the Fresident erred, and every set, ind each concivable omission to, act, is objected to by lifferent individuals. The only particular in which hey unit is that he did not in all things conform to be will of Cengress. He had opluions of his over, and groesned them in time and form as prescribed by the

Constitution. But other grave objections were urged. Seastor Trumbull in a speech lately delivered to his constituents, claims that the President did not punish traitors sufficiently; in other words, that there had not been bloompongh sheet, or that there had not been rain

And I would ask, under what law, after the war had

dont. yeav it was his duty to execute the laws of Con-and they ignore and, in effec., deny his right to s duty under the Constitution, except as May may tor impel him; this is their first radicaterry, and lose of the report shows how undt a legislative is for the performance of executive duty raw woll shown in the long Farliament of Exgland.

to exercise executive powers:

New York-Rovert H. Fraya and samies H. Tiden. Thew Jersey-Joseph T. Crowell and Thomas T. Ran hard and the set of the s

District of Columbia-Josiah D. Hoover and J. B. Blake. Dakotsh-N. K Armstrong and N. W. Miner. Idaho-Wm. H. Wallece and H. Cummins. Nebraska-Gen-H. H. Hesth and Hon. J. S. Morton. HSIDENT SIZCUTIVE COMMITTER AT WASHINGTON, Naryland-Hon. Monigomery Blair. Iowra-Hon. Charles Mason. District Columbia-Ward H. Lamon, John F. Coyle, A. E. Perty. Committer Ward H. Lamon, John F. Coyle, A. E. Perty. Samel Fowler, Col. James R. O'Beirne.

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ison. Michigan-General C. O. Loomis, Ganeral George.

Michigan-General C. O. Loomis, General George A Gustar. Wisconsin-A. W. Curtis, B Ferguson. Iswa-Colonel Cyrne B. Markley, B B. Richards. Kanaa-Genorai H. Sleeper, Oslin Thurston Cattornia-T. A McJongall. colonel Jacob P. Lee. Nevada-Hen. Gideon J. Tacker, John Carmichael. Oregon-W. H Farrar, E. M. Barnum. District of Columbia-Themas B. Florence, B. T Brest!

Ulan Cotorado- Territory-George C. Cole, C. T. Eagan. Munesota-D S. Morton, H. N. Rice. Missuri-E. A. Lewis, John M. Richardson.

Minnesora-D S Morton, H. N. Ries.
Minnesora-N. John Barleigh.
New Hangshirs-Daniel Margy. W. W. Blait.
Vermont-K. W. Ghuss. G. J. Davenport.
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Vermont-K. W. Ghus. B. J. Status.
Connecitati-JH. Ashmasd. Freeman H. Brool.
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Alashe-Jewei Min, William M. Laroy.
Richasia-A. M. Hobbrook.
rekaseate-M. L. Bei, O. L. Fellow.
rekaseate-M. L. Bei, O. L. Fullow.
rekaseate-M. B. George J. Staneay.
Neinseitar-H. M. Borto, J. Manock.
renessee-Wan. D. Ferzuson. Jonn A. Bingford.
Louisia-A. M. Hobbrook.
renessee-Wan. D. Ferzuson. Jonn A. Bingford.
Panessee-Wan. D. Kerzuson. Jonn Multimat.
Kouth Control. H. M. Marces.
Hubma-Lewis Own. J. S. Konneay.
Hubma-Lewis Own. Jonn Multimat.
Kouth Control. B. Martine, Manock.
Tonnessee-Wan. D. Kerzuson. Jonn Multimat.
Kennuky. M. B. Okton, Jane Underhill,
Michigan-Hon. W. M. B. Okton, Janes Underhill,
Michigan-Hon. Wan. B. Okton, Janse Underhill,
Michigan-Hon. George C. Monroe, William B. McCreety.

A Sterling Letter.

Among the many outside endorsements of the convention none was read more earnestly than the jollowing letter from Judge Nicho-las of Kentucky.

the convention none was read more carnestly than the iollowing letter from Judge Nicho-las, of Kentucky: To the Members of the Philadaphia National Conven-tion: In the extratile of a right belowing to every citi-su, and more especially to avery one who has been informly loyal to the Union and the Constitution; i propes, most respectfully, to invite your attention to a toplo that descryses to be of engreasing lateress in your deliberations. The Radicals propose to carry on the coming political empairs mpon the issue of amendments of the Constitution and more especially to avery one who has been "The Radicals propose to carry on the coming political empairs mpon the issue of amendments of the Consti-ticat the actional approval towards securing the per-manency of their party power. This would seem to invite from your convention the proposal of a counier project of Constitution amend-ment, so that the supposed popular desire for some amendment may receive the proper direction, and the income ded than those barry of the supposed to pul-more the constitution. There sit we such amendments which invite your steation, not less available as issues in the election amplain than as much-needed, important improve-ments to the Constitution. First. The taking from the House of Representatives all participation in an undecided presidential election be rouged as at hour be detector for more the address at the ballot-box all sectional party issue will devolve upon the House. After the owa, throw of we receit set the constitution of now States, ar-According to rational probability the maxit presiden-tial election, and most of the section for the state settional parties. In the absence of such arrys will have receit be insolute action for two prest estional parties. In the absence of such arrys it will be mere personal poolatity of any two ment is not likely to produce such a result, and in its ab-sence, the devolution of the selection on the House is certain.

ence, the devolution of the election on the local priatin. It appears from Story's Commentaties that many of the makers of the Vonstitution, with Madison among them, viewed the frequent devolution of the election on the House as a necessary result of the plan for making Presidents. Each site, is belived to be the prevalent opinion among our most intelligent men of the prevalent

Is about they do priority and the section and the House bit section.
 If appears from Story's Commentaries that any of the mestation, with the section of the Constitution, with Maldan among the House as a necessary result of the prevalent try, as will more at an another the prevalent prevalent to the prevalent prevalent to the prevalent for the value of the prevalent for the value of the prevalent for the prevalent for the prevalent for the value of the prevalent for the prevalen

The Philadelphia Age.

The Philadelphia Age. THE RESTORATION CONVENTION.—This grand con-vocation of disinterested and pathotic clitteres ended its blors yesterday. Henceforth the move-ment becomes a part of the history of the nation. it will stand sidely with the block mattered and input the stand sidely with the standard the most of and contributed to its riumphant success will rank with those of 76 and 680. The same spirit of en-larged particulation of unsetBat nationality, of re-staf for the rights of the whole people, with which the particulation of unsetBat nationality, of re-staf for the rights of the whole people, with which the particulation of unsetBat nationality, of re-staf for the rights of the republic were so plenteously endowed, animated the members of the particulation of principles. Jaid down by this convention of principles. Jaid down by this convention is broad, eatholic, and and fister poli-tics, and the doctrine of state rights and national authority as defined and corpined and national authority as defined and corpined and and internal the open is no frinciples. Jaid down by this convention of brinciples. Jaid down by this diverse riom the field of national and State poli-tics, and the doctrine of state rights and national authority as defined and corplaned as to most the approbation and assert of avery particit in two na-tion. The financial boror rand credit of the United Batters are also hedged in by the most solomn and sector national assurances, and thus the pro-gramme made satisfact ry to all the great interests of the country, as woll moral as material.

is incore a seirances, or that the convention was simply a political meeting, devoid of digality and representative importance. The reverse may be afformed with truth. By abstaining from needless talk the delegates vindicated themselves from the imputition of femanscrapting, and gave view of the wore ment they inaugurated a character for cells ear restness and thoughtful power which will com-nend it to the good will of conservative elitisms everywhere. For the convention has taken care that it shall not be misunderstwid. Despite its midliference to speeches, it has pre-ented its principles and nur-poses in a form that may asfel challenge contro-versy. Its ten resolutions and the accompanying address are a more substantial foundation than to a crations multiplied by ten. They teach the right kory-note at starting-the desire of a larco main the constitution and the continued axistence of the Dasi," to revenance the Union as more suced than ever, and to heat the wounds which the war has made. They assort the surrem value distribution of the Union. " with the quel lights, dismits and "rubority of our countrymen." to forget and forgive the pass." to revenance the Union as more suced than ever, and to heat the wounds which the war has made. They assort the surrem value distribution of the Union. " with the quel lights, dismits and "rubority of the States perfect and minous du." They delease that representation in Oongross is a fundamental light ability and oreary Sizato, which neither Congress nor the general sovern-mover bas authority to deay or withhold; and they call upon the poople to arrest the usur-pation of Congress to all powers not could be fuel dropy to entralization by asserting the resolute farm to a right to preservice qualification for the distors far-doncy to contralization by asserting the resolution treating the preservice qualifies the facts being "use right to preservice qualifies the distors far-son the sitter desire nor itotation to distory; anot the state reveal of the solution of slavery

. The New York Herald.

The popular gathering at Philadsishin has con-cluded its labors and adjourned. The campaign for the restoration of the Union is new fully insu-gurated. That it has an auspholous beginning is evident from the pinic exhibited by the Hadjoal orans. Their efforts to preduce the public mind against the convention by the publication of false and malicous reports show that they believe that the movement has taken a deep hold with the peo-pis.

and manualous reports show that they believe that the movement has taken a deep hold with the poo-ple. Contrary to the predictions of the radical organs, and in spite of their efforts to create disturbance, arouse the jcalouaics of the dofgations, and excite wrangling in the proceedings, no convention ever gesembled in this country where harmony, good feeling, and mutual confidence existed to the ox-tent that was manifested at the guthering in Phila-dephia. From the hour of the arrival of the dele-rates down through all its proceedings, including the adoption of the declaration of principles and the address, the mest perfect harmony was exhibited. No untoward circumistance arcse to mar the occa-ion. All present seemed to feel the importance of the movement and realize that momentous que-tions ware as take, in rolving the peace, the abolition of alavery. If proves the the republic. In this orcumstance of the output by both abolition of alavery. If proves the there has the head of alavery has wined out the distinction between the alavery has wined out the distinction between the two sections. It has removed the line which di-wided the North and the South, but that we have apacies of like interest. Ike alaward had head head alavery has wined out the distinction between the two sections. It has removed the line which di-wided the North and the south, and has made as a pacele of like interest. Ike alaward and diverse this fact the Philadelphia convention forcibly proves. "The fact that all the speaches singe the conven-

The fact that all the speeches since the conven-The fact that all the speeches since the conven-tion has been in session, whether delivered by men spirit and exhibit a full concurrence in scattant, show the strength of this movement and will give it great weight with the public. The same har-moy also existed in the adoption of the address and to declaration of principles, leaving no room for those who oppose it to avio and the declaration of principles a sentiment or assortion that cannot be cheoring portor of the war in the Morth. It acknowledges is ave should receive equal protection with all other clizons in very right of the conner in administration the store steed and haviolable, and fully recognize the services of our soldiers and salitors. What moro can be asked by any party, except they may want in office to the injury of the country? The address in office to the injury of the country? The address is treats at some length the question of the right of the address and solits. What moro can be asked by any party, except they may wait in office to the injury of the country? The address is treats at some length the question of the right of the state and haviolable, and fully recognize the advertion of some acheme that will knew theor the addition the state will knew theor the addition of some acheme that will knew theor the addition of some acheme that will knew theor the addition to of some acheme that will knew theor the addition to some acheme that will knew theor the addition to some acheme that will knew theor the addition to some acheme that will knew theor the addition to some acheme that will knew theor the addition to the place on Thesday at Polk

vorey man who is not with the Periodical segates in the observed section of the Union. or moring throughout the intervent i

uniold debt, misery, and bondage on us and our children. 5. That Andrew Johnson is striving to carry out the principles and redeem the pledges of Abraham Lincoln-to protect the people from the dangers and encroachments of a contrained desponsion—and that his pame will forever staad with those of Washington, Jaevson, and Lincoln. 6. That the Hon. Edgar Cowan, our telented and lion-hearted senator, for starding by Andrew Johnson us Benton stood by Jaekson, has won for himself immortal honor, and whon the storny whirlwind of fanation has roome by all true parti-ots will hall the names of Jehnson and Cowan ay they now delight to honor these of Jackson and Banton. 7. That we hereby concur in and ratify the elec-

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Rear Admirals-mative list... -retired list... Com modores-active list... Captains-active list... "retired list... "retired list... Commandera-active ist.... -retired list... -retered list...

Parmaters, all ranks...... Chaplaine, all ranks...... Profasors of mathematics.... Naval constructors..... Engineers, all ranks...... Ganners... Ganners....... Ganners......

but right and reasonable in the present anomalous Base. But allow this sa presentant and pencially excepted. But allow this sa presentant and pencing the heat pencing anomalous cases will continue ally areas in the opin-pencipal state of the second second second second pencipal second second second second second The far and no further. The Constitution allows no exceptions, it provides for manomaly. If violated but fore day, it is violated, This I look upon as the great source of evil, pregnant with political mischief. The same shall be allowed for-ward to its results must hake, if not desiroy it. It is 'needless and idle to dwoil upon the past, that which belongs to history; but it is not, perhaps, impro-per for me to say that I have not, in all things, con-curred in the action of the past or the present Saceu-ita. Jarpenter Jailmakers Marine corps, officers. or in navy-yards, or awaiting orders

A TEREBER EXPLOSION.—The Italian journals feport. a frightful catistropho at Piacenzs. A small powder mill'blew up, and communicated the fire to a factory of cartridges, which likewise exploded. About sixty young women, some soldiara, and several civil laborers who were employed on the premises, were all burning ruins. The exact number of the dead and wounded is notknown. currend in the action of the past or the present execu-itye. In the direct political movement necessary to preserve the integrity of the union and enforce its is way-in the conduct of the war-1 felt no hesitation, no difficulty and I folt too, the necessity as a war measure to remove from those the power of mischlef who actively and openly attempted to obstruct the raising of our armiss or to induce descriton from the same. Their erime approached treasure, but did not fall within its definition. The position of induce hese be-tween traitor and soy, but whatever the indemnase of courts might be upon their acts, the performance of a duty which the President owed the Constitution

abstract right area unchanged for no man or men were ever reasoned into a change of opinion by the cannon or the bayonet, it ougn hey may well be taught that it is better to live at pace, and adjoy freedom and estery of ite and property under a regular constitutional good constrained to the second start of the outrors in the the remark of a writer who lived through the French resolution, who reasoned sagaly, and who ob-served much, this "the remedy for popular passions is to be found not in despotism of arbitrary influiden, but in the as-ured solvarelizaty of the law." I founder in this opinion, and for therefromould can some the Presti-ben and for the transmotter in this official action for the miscriss of those who had most wrouged him, especially as I an conscious that his kindness and for-bearance the ded much more than severily to the estab-lishment of union and harmony. I am of the apploing of the President in the severily of the estab-lishment of union and harmony. I the do him and additions in these I may reality err, but my optional are founded on the observation of passing events, and with a view only to the interests of my country. I is indle to impage the molitical solution call names, to use contemptions explained and there are the sever of the start is moly performed and the several of the start is moly perform at these that of the first with the in political endiables nor statesminike in the speech of Nr. Trumbull, which is now before me, but will not comment upon its. My which is that the Regulation area of whose members I highly respect may return to the another with the start and the Union cannot whose members I highly respect. The show and the the another with the start and the Union cannot whose members I highly respect of the start in the match with the show and any and order to another with the show and har and order to another with the second the start in the start and the rights of property, choose to form themsets and the rights of property, choose to form themester in the section

Lieutenants-active list ...

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