

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Philadelphia, 14. There is great joy that Vallandigham has resigned his seat in the convention; he was the ogre of the convention, and would have split it. Fernando Wood and Henry Clay Dean of Iowa have also resigned their seats in the convention.

There is a paper here drawn by President Johnson, in which he urges above all things to present a bold, harmonious and united front to the country, and suggests that there be but little speaking, and that the whole business and action of the body should be, so far as possible, determined upon in caucus meetings of the Chairmen of the respective delegations.

The convention organized at noon, with Gen. Dix temporary Chairman, but the wigwag not being finished and the weather stormy there was comparatively a slim attendance. Randall called the convention to order, and announced the Massachusetts and South Carolina delegations as coming in arm in arm, which elicited great applause and music. Randall then nominated Dix, who made a lengthy speech, on taking the chair.

Doolittle offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—Resolved that all resolutions and propositions not relating to the organization of the convention be referred by the Chairman to the committee on resolutions without debate; and that all resolutions, propositions and questions relating to the right or claim of any person to sit in the convention be referred by the Chair to the committee on credentials, hereafter to be appointed, without debate; and until that appointment that they lie on the table without debate.

Committees were appointed as follows:—On credentials, J. B. Steadman of Ohio, N. D. Coleman of La., T. Haynes and C. P. Daly of New York, D. Kilgore of Ind., J. B. Campbell of S. C., A. H. Smith of Wis., G. M. Ord of Conn., B. H. Pierson of Texas, W. M. Blair of N. H., A. Greer of N. J., J. McFerran of Missouri and J. R. Franklin of Md.—On organization, N. S. Little of Me., L. H. Hubbard and J. J. Deavitt of Vt., E. A. Alger of Mass., A. Ballou of R. I., A. P. Waldo of Ct., W. H. Ludlow of N. Y., J. Parker of N. J., A. M. Tracy of Penn., J. Barr of Del., M. Blair of Md., T. F. Flourney of Va., J. J. Thompson of West Va., M. A. Wright of N. C., L. A. Hawkins of Tenn., P. Ingraham of Ga., J. B. Hawking of Fla., J. W. Bally of Miss., J. G. Parkham of La., J. B. Luce of Ark., B. H. Epperson of Texas, J. Ramsey of Tenn., A. White of La., L. A. Graves of Ky., G. Fries of O., G. Ross of Ind., T. J. Turner of Ill., A. A. Stevens of Mich., S. M. Rice of Minn., L. P. Vila of Wis., J. H. Murphy of Iowa, A. Smith of Kansas, S. Phinny of Cal., W. H. Farr of Oregon, O. Thorn of the District of Columbia, J. W. Turner of Dakota, T. W. Boes of Idaho, and E. Evans of Washington Territory.

The convention adjourned at 1-15. The committees have been busily at work under pressure to get through tomorrow. There will be no speech making, and the question only remains to be decided whether the convention will adopt a platform of resolutions, or express their sentiments in the form of an address to the people.

London, 13. The cholera is decreasing in this city. Mr. Bates, a prominent iron master of Tunstall, has failed, with liabilities of about £5,000, 000; half of this sum is secured by a lien on the works of which he was owner.

Florence, Italy, 13. Venice is to be declared free, and prisoners of war are to be exchanged between Italy and Austria.

Padua, 13. It is said that the commanders of the Austrian fortresses in Venetia have been directed to forward to Vienna all the moveable war material remaining in the quadrilateral and other places, before the 25th of August. All citizens in the hands of the police of Austria have been discharged.

St. Petersburg, 13. Martial law, which has been prevailing for some time past in 13 districts of the Empire, has been abolished.

Paris, 13. The *Constitutionnel* says that, while France has a right to compensation from Prussia, her true interest is not an insignificant territorial aggrandizement, but to aid the thorough reorganization of Germany, for the interest of Germany and of Europe.

London, 14. Advice have been received from the continent indicating a probable renewal of the war between the Prussians and Bavarians, upon the territory of the latter power, and great fears are entertained of such an event.

Philadelphia, 15. The convention permanently organized with Doolittle in the chair.

The committee on resolutions includes Cowan, Dixon, Raymond, Hendricks, Browning, McDougal, Reverdy Johnson, Garrett Davis, Bigler of Pa., Gen. Couch of Mass., Thomas H. Benton of Iowa, C. E. Stuart of Mich. and C. A. Eldridge of Wis.

The convention, at 11-50, adjourned until 10 to-morrow, when a platform or address will be adopted. Raymond and Weed have succeeded in managing everything, and Raymond will, it is said, write the platform.

Cincinnati, 15. There were 100 deaths yesterday, 81 of which were by cholera. This is a small decrease from the preceding day.

Halifax, 14. A much better feeling prevails at Frankfort, the soldiers billeted upon the inhabitants having been removed to barracks.

A Royal decree has been published, ordering a forced currency in the Venetian provinces occupied by the military.

The correspondent of the *London Times* gives an account of Marshal Benedek's retreat. He describes the demoralization of his troops, and says that every messenger from Vienna was ordered to say, on his return, make peace, or the army will be annihilated.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* asserts that the war result has occasioned a deep feeling discontent in France; the Emperor himself was confident of Austria's being victorious, and hardly concealed the hope that he should obtain the Rhine provinces without the loss of a single man.

New York, 15. The *Post's* money article says gold is stronger, in consequence of the threatening aspect of European affairs. Money is easy, and stocks opened with firmness.

The *Post's* special says the order issued by Secretary McCulloch, for refunding the temporary loan certificates, will at once throw upon the market \$70,000,000 of currency now in the Treasury. The Secretary is obliged to redeem all these certificates at once, as he could not discriminate between them.

Philadelphia, 15. The following dispatch was received from the President, and greeted with enthusiastic cheers:—

Washington, 15. To Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall of the National Union Convention in Philadelphia. I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to ultimate success.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

London, 15. It is announced to-day that plans for the confederation of the British Provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the government. A statement is also made that the terms for a loan from the government, for the building of an international railroad from Halifax, N. S., to a point of connection with the Canadian grand trunk railroad, have been settled.

Paris, 15. It is reported to-day, on good authority, that the French government has abandoned the idea of extending the frontier of France by the annexation of certain German provinces on the Rhine.

Berlin, 15. The council of state is holding its sittings in this Capital, and is engaged in the consideration of the question of the re-annexation of the states of Southern Germany to the German Confederation.

Berlin, 14. Gen. Storchelz has been appointed Gov. Gen. of Hanover, and the King of Prussia has informed the Queen of Hanover that her farther residence in the Capitol of the late kingdom would be attended with much inconvenience.

Herr Von Patow has been appointed chief of civil affairs, on the part of Prussia, in the Grand Duchy of Nassau and the City of Frankfurt.

Vienna, 14. The Emperor has returned from Pesth.

Berne, 14. The Swiss troops, lately employed guarding the Italian frontier, have been disbanded. The Austrian headquarters in Tyrol are fixed at Bergo.

Chicago, 16. There have been but few cases of cholera thus far in this city. One hundred and seven cases were reported at St. Louis yesterday, including 48 fatal. Scattering cases are reported all over the country, but the disease is reported subsiding at New York.

Washington, 16. Gov. Throgmorton, of Texas, has telegraphed to the Secretary of State that he has been duly installed in office, and has assumed the government of the state. That he and other state officers will now prove by their acts that the confidence reposed in their integrity and patriotism, by the President, has not been misplaced.

Philadelphia, 16. The convention met at 10 a.m., Doolittle in the chair. Cowan reported the resolutions from the committee, and subsequently Raymond reported the address, the reading of which took one hour. Both the platform and address were adopted with enthusiastic unanimity and repeated rounds of applause.

The National Executive Committee at Washington and the committee to wait on President Johnson with the official report of the proceedings were then announced, and at half past 12 the convention adjourned *sine die*, with 9 cheers for the Constitution and Andy Johnson.

## THE PLATFORM.

The declaration of the principles adopted by the convention thanks God for the return of peace. Says the war maintained the authority of the constitution and preserved the equal rights of the states. That the right of representation in Congress and the electoral college cannot be denied by Congress nor the General Government. Calls upon the people to elect to Congress only the men who will admit this right. Declares that certain powers are reserved to the states, and among them that of prescribing the qualifications for the elective franchise; and declares that no state can withdraw from the Union, nor any be excluded. That all the states have an equal voice in ratifying constitutional amendments. That slavery is abolished, and that the enfranchised slaves should receive protection in person and property. Repudiates the rebel war debt, and declares sacred the debt of the Nation. Says it is the duty of the Government to meet the just claims of its soldiers and sailors, and to care for the survivors and widows and orphans. Recognizes in Andrew Johnson a President worthy of the Nation, and tenders him cordial and sincere support.

New York, 16. Thirty insurance companies in this city have paid \$1,385,200 losses by the Portland fire.

The bark John Martin, which arrived today from Antwerp, has had 18 deaths from cholera on board; she is detained at quarantine.

Four cases were received on the hospital ship today.

London, 16. Consols, for money, 87½. U. S. 5-20's 68.

Philadelphia, 16. The cholera report at the board of health, up to noon today, showed 20 new cases, 6 of which proved fatal.

Paris, 15. The Emperor Napoleon received the Prussian Ambassador to-day at the Tuilleries. The Minister delivered to his Majesty the reply of the King of Prussia to the French note demanding an extension of the frontier to the Rhine. This state paper declares that the demand is inadmissible, and that Prussia will not accede to it.

Napoleon replied that he had made the demand in order to satisfy public opinion in France on the subject of the rectification of the frontier. He deemed it a just demand, but at the same time acknowledged the fairness of the argument used by the Prussian Cabinet in reply. Of the refusal, he said that the relations existing at present between France and Prussia should not be disturbed in any case, and hoped that Prussia would not overstep the line.

It is officially stated to-day that the French government has receded from its demands made upon Prussia for an extension of the frontier to the Rhine. France does this in the interest of peace, which she desires far more than territorial aggrandizement. The hope is also expressed by the official journal, the *Moniteur*, that Prussia will not extend her project of annexation to the German states south of the Main.

Washington, 17. The President is highly pleased with the proceedings and results of the convention, and has been in excellent spirits all day. He regards the harmony and enthusiasm there displayed as certain indications of the success of the conservatives and the endorsement of his course by the people.

It is reported, on good authority, that the further issue of rations in the southern states by the Freedmen's Bureau, except to hospitals and asylums for both freedmen and whites, is to be discontinued, and that an order to this effect will shortly be promulgated by Gen. Howard, thus throwing the support of the indigent oral classes upon the local authorities.

Philadelphia, 17. Extensive preparations are making to make the convention of southern Unionists, which meets here in September, an imposing affair, and indications promise a large attendance, although the condition of society south has been such as to prevent holding local conventions to appoint delegates.

St. Louis, 17. The cholera is decreasing as rapidly as it increased; there were but 12 deaths yesterday. Business is lively, and but few have left the city.

Cincinnati, 17. There were 67 deaths by cholera yesterday.

New York, 17. The *Post's* money article says gold is steady. Governments are strong and advancing.

There were 10 cases and 4 deaths of cholera in the city today, and 13 cases and 4 deaths in Brooklyn. The total mortality in Brooklyn during 6 weeks is 1,819 deaths, including 259 by cholera.

Mayor Hoffman having vetoed the bill authorizing the construction of elevated railways in Broadway, Greenwich and other streets, Judge Barnard to-day granted an injunction restraining the Common Council from passing the bill over the veto.

The National Union and Democratic committees meet at Albany, next week, to call a state convention and arrange for a joint campaign. Gov. Fenton has requested Senators Morgan and Harris to attend the convention of the southern Unionists at Philadelphia on the 3rd of September, and to assure these true and tried friends of the Union that the Union party in New York fully appreciates their continued self-sacrificing efforts to place the states lately in revolt upon a just and stable basis; that it sympathizes with them, and sincerely desires the re-establishment of loyal self-government in those states as soon as consistent with safety and future peace.

Washington, 17. Much activity is exhibited by the Indian Department in sending annuity Indian goods to the west, and the Treasury is promptly paying all bills. The Department seems determined that the Indians shall not commence hostilities with the broken faith of the government as a pretext. Preparations are also being made to pay the annuities early this fall.

The Treasury Department to-day made the first advance to paymasters since the failure of the Merchants National Bank. The sum called for was \$2,750,000.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring in brief, that whereas war exists in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention; and whereas the United States is neutral; and whereas Prince Maximilian, claiming to be Emperor of Mexico, has published a decree closing Matamoros and other ports; and whereas this decree is unsupported by a competent force, therefore the blockade is absolutely null and void as against citizens of the United States, and all claims which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States shall be disallowed.

New Orleans, 18. The military Governor has returned to his own headquarters, leaving the City Hall in the full occupancy of the city officials, but martial law has not yet been revoked.

Advices from the Rio Grande say that the revolution in Matamoros, on the 12th, resulted in the overthrow of the government of Caravajal without opposition or loss of life, and that Gen. Lew Wallace with his party of about 500 American citizens had arrived at Brownsville, preparatory to taking a hand in affairs on behalf of the Liberals.

Advices from the City of Mexico reiterate former stories of an approaching crisis in Imperial affairs, which threatens the downfall of Maximilian. Revolts have occurred and martial law is proclaimed in many of the States.

Chicago, 18. Selections are being made for officers of the new regiments of the regular army. But few names have been announced thus far; among them are Gen. George A. Custar and Gen. Miles to be Colonels of colored cavalry, Gen. Miles to be commandant of Fortress Monroe.

Washington, 18. The committee appointed by the Philadelphia convention, with such other delegates as were in the city, attended at the White House at noon today, and were received by President Johnson in the east room. The President was attended by Gen. Grant, Secy's Welles and McCulloch, Randall and Browning, and about a dozen ladies. Reverdy Johnson addressed the President on behalf of the committee, giving him an official copy of the proceedings of the

convention, congratulating him on his administration and the hopeful auguries for the future.

The President replied that language was inadequate to express his feelings on this occasion. He said:—In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the convention as they transpired recurred to my mind. Seemingly I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the convention, when I received a dispatch by two of its distinguished members, conveying the scene which has just been described of South Carolina and Massachusetts arm in arm walking in to that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the extremes had come together, and that for the future they were united as they had been in the past on the preservation of the Union. When the dispatch informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to an associate with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Cheers.)

I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under the proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. (Loud Cheers.) The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, bloody and momentous ordeal, yet we do not find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us.

While our brave men have performed their duties, both officers and men, (turning to Gen. Grant, who stood at his right,) while they have won laurels imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to be performed; while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. (Cheers.)

So far as the Executive Department of the government is concerned, the effort has been made to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to use a common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. (Loud cheers.)

We thought and yet think that we had partially succeeded, but as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us. In alluding to that element, I shall go no further than did your convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it that I do not believe the time and occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony. There is, on the verge of the government as it were, a body which assumed to be the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only a part of the states. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion, and to make the disruption of the states inevitable. Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has taken the form of retaliation, and this has been the course and policy of one department of our government.

The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to now. Suffice it to say, he is here under the constitution, and being here by the virtue of its provisions he takes his stand upon the charter of our liberties as the rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheers.) Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence that constitution—the constitution of the fathers of our country—and to make it my guide. (Cheers.)

I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the Executive Department of the government has been tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day, to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life that has not been against tyranny and despotism. As to myself, the elements of my nature and the pursuits of my life have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, aggressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that, having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the constitution, there is not power