

yesterday unanimously re-nominate Gov. Fenton, and adopted resolutions endorsing congress and declaring the President's policy false and pernicious.

The Kansas State convention at Topeka yesterday renominated Gov. Crawford and Sidney Clark for congress, and adopted radical resolutions.

The Cleveland demonstration on Monday night causes deep regret throughout the country, that the crowd should have insulted the President, and that the President should have degraded his high position to bandy epithets with irresponsible men in the crowd.

Philadelphia specials say the city was grandly enthusiastic over the union of the southern and northern delegations celebrated on Broad street last night. The processions were immense, including the firemen, military and political clubs, &c., and no effort or expense was spared to make the demonstration a success. Mayor McMichael presided at the main stand and spoke half an hour in severe criticism upon the President's conduct during his trip. Other speeches were made by Ex-Secy. Harlan, John Miner Botts, Gov. Hawley of Conn., Wm. D. Kelly, Gov. Hamilton of Texas, Gen. Butler, Senator Wilson, Theodore Tilton and others.

Chicago, 6.

The ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the Douglass monument today were most impressive, and were accompanied by a most enthusiastic ovation to President Johnson. At an early hour the streets near the Sherman House were choked by the vast crowd, which had come in from every part of the state to witness the ceremonies. The procession to the ground was over a mile in length, and was formed by the various lodges of the masonic fraternity in Chicago, the committee of arrangements, the knights templars, the Hibernian organization, temperance societies, the turners and a vast crowd of citizens.

All along the route the President, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut and Mr. Seward met the most enthusiastic reception from the crowd, which numbered many thousands.

After the stone had been laid by the President, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix delivered an oration on the life, character and public services of Stephen A. Douglass, characterized by great eloquence, and concluding with the following words of Douglass:—Tell them to obey the laws and support the constitution of the Union.

The President leaves tomorrow for St. Louis.

London, 6.

In the admiralty court today an appeal was made, by the council of the defendants, for the release of the seven ex-rebel blockade runner steamers seized at Liverpool some weeks ago. The Judge decided that the U. S. Minister, Mr. Adams, or the U. S. Consul at Liverpool be required to file written authority for their prosecution.

The Bank of England to-day reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

Florence, 6.

The cholera is making sad ravages in Italy.

Philadelphia, 7.

The Union League House caught fire in the laundry about midnight; it will be entirely destroyed.

Providence, R. I., 6.

The Union Worsted Works, formerly known as Schröder's print works, in Smithfield, five miles from this city, were totally destroyed by fire this forenoon. They were owned by W. F. and F. C. Gayles. The loss on the buildings, stock and machinery is \$140,000; insurance \$8,000. The fire is understood to have been caused by the ignition of naphtha.

New Orleans, 5.

The Military Commission organized to investigate the circumstances connected with the late massacre have completed their investigations, and handed in their report to Gen. Sheridan at noon today. The report covers 1,100 pages of closely written manuscript, and proves conclusively that the massacre was preconcerted and arranged by Mayor Munroe and others. The members of the fire department and different sections of the rebel military organizations which exist in this city appeared on the ground at a given signal, armed to the teeth, and assisted the police in their hellish task of murdering innocent and defenceless union men. Over 150 trustworthy citizens have been examined, and the evidence corroborative of this statement is incontrovertible.

Philadelphia, 6.

The southern delegates met at the National Hall at 10-30 a.m. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bedell. A telegram was received from the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, congratulating

the convention upon the favorable auspices under which its sessions were being held. Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved that the loyal people of the south cordially unite with the loyal people of the north in thanksgiving to Almighty God, through whose will a rebellion, unparalleled for its causelessness, its cruelty and its criminality, has been overruled to the vindication of the supremacy of the federal constitution over every State and Territory of the Republic.

Resolved that we demand, as we have demanded at all times since the cessation of hostilities, the restoration of the states in which we live to their old relations with the Union, on the simplest conditions consistent with the protection of our lives, property and political rights now in jeopardy from the unquenched enmity of rebels lately in arms.

Resolved that the unhappy policy of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in its effects upon the loyal people of the south, is unjust and oppressive; and accordingly, however ardently we desire our respective states once more represented in congress, we would deeply regret restoration on the inadequate conditions presented by the President, as calculated not to abate but only to magnify the perils and sorrows of our condition.

Resolved that the welcome we have received from the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, under the roof of the time-honored Hall in which the declaration of independence was adopted, inspires us with a hope that the principles of just and equal government, which were made the foundation of the Republic at its origin, shall become the corner stone of the constitution.

Resolved that, with pride in the patriotism of congress, with gratitude for the fearless and persistent support they have given to the cause of loyalty, and their efforts to restore all the states to their former conditions as states in the American Union, we will stand by the position taken by them, and take all means, consistent with a peaceful and lawful course, to secure the ratification of the amendments to the constitution of the Union, as proposed by congress, which in its wisdom did not provide by law for the greater security of the loyal people in the states not yet admitted to representation.

Resolved that the political power of the government of the United States, in the administration of public affairs, is, by its constitution, confided to the popular or law-making department of the government.

Resolved that the political status of the states lately in rebellion to the United States Government and the rights of the people of such states are political questions, and are, therefore, clearly within the control of congress, to the exclusion of and independent of any and every other department of the government.

Resolved that there is no right, political, legal, or constitutional, in any state to secede or withdraw from the Union, but they may, by wicked and unauthorized resolutions and force, sever the relations which they have sustained to the Union, and when they do they assume the attitude of public enemies at war with the United States, and subject themselves to all the rules and principles of international laws of war applied to belligerents, according to modern usage.

Resolved that we are unalterably in favor of the Union of the States, and earnestly desire a legal and speedy restoration of all the states to their proper places in the Union, and the establishment in each of them of the influences of patriotism and justice by which the whole nation shall be combined to triumphantly carry forward the principles of freedom and progress, until all men of all races shall everywhere beneath the flag of our country have freely accorded to them all that their virtues, industry, intelligence and energy may entitle them to attain.

Resolved that the organizations in unrepresented states, assuming to be state governments, not having been legally established, are not legitimate governments, until reorganized by Congress.

Resolved that we cherish with tender hearts the memory of the virtues, patriotism, sublime faith, upright character and life and the generous nature of the martyr President—Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved that we are in favor of universal liberty the world over, and feel the deepest sympathy with the oppressed people of all countries, in their struggle for freedom and the inherent right of all men to decide and control

for themselves the character of the government under which they live.

Resolved that the lasting gratitude of the nation is due to the men who bore the battle and, in covering themselves with imperishable glory, have shown to the world its hope of free government; and relying on the invincible soldiers and sailors, who made the grand army and navy of the Republic, to be true to the principles for which they fought, we pledge them that we will stand by them in maintaining the honor due to the survivors of the nation and in securing the fruits of their victory.

Resolved that, remembering with profound gratitude the precepts of Washington, we should accustom ourselves to consider the Union as the principal object of the political desire which has heretofore sustained us in our love of the Union, when too many of our neighbors in the south were waging war for its destruction, our deep and abiding love for the memory of the father of his country and for the Union is more deeply engraved upon our hearts than ever.

Senator Crosswell, of Md., then read the address as follows:—The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice, to their friends and brothers in the states that have been spared the cruelties of rebellion and the direct sorrows of civil war. Here, on the spot where freedom was proffered and pledged by the fathers of the Republic, we implore your help against a reorganized oppression whose sole object is to remit the control of our destinies to the controversies of the rebellion, after they have been vanquished in honorable battle, thus at once to punish us for our devotion to our country and to entrench themselves in the official fortifications of the government.

Others have related the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation, we come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal knowledge our sad experience. If you fail us, we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than if the contest had been decided against us, for in that case even victorious slavery would have found profit in the speedy portion of those who had been among its bravest foes.

Unexpected perfidy in the highest place of the government, accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators; and now the rebels, who offered to yield everything to save their own lives, are asking to consign us to bloody graves. Where we expected a benefactor, we find a persecutor. Having lost our champion, we return to you who can invoke Presidents and punish traitors. Our last hope, under God, is the unity and firmness of the states that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jeff. Davis.

The best statement of our case is the appalling yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of traitors with power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men. Our wrongs bear alike on all races. Until we are wholly rescued, there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that, since Andrew Johnson afflicted us with his early slanderous and our constant enemies, a hand has been laid heavily upon us in the south. History, against the judgment of the President, and the confirmation of the future advise and declare that, after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to restoring the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots; that, after declaring that none but the loyal should govern the reconstructed south, he has practiced upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule; that, while in the north he has removed conscientious men from office and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason in the south, he has removed the proved and true patriots and selected the equally proved and convicted traitors; that, after brave men who had fought for the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed rebels substituted; that every original Unionist in the south, who stands fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1866, has been ostracized; that he has corrupted the local courts, by offering premiums for the defiance of the laws of Congress, and by openly discouraging the observance of oaths against treason; that, while refusing to punish one single conspirator, though thousands had retained the penalty of death, more than a thousand of devoted Union citizens have been

murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment; that he has pardoned some of the worst of the rebel criminals of the south, including some who have taken human life under circumstance of unparalleled atrocity; that, while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization; that, while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the Government, he has connived at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without parallel, save when the traitors bankrupted the treasury and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and navy only to make it more easy to capture the Government; that, while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven states unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority; that, in every state south of Mason and Dixon's line, his policy has fraught the most deplorable consequences, social, moral and political.

It has emboldened returned rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee, unless the patriots had saved and sealed these states to the old flag. It has corrupted high state officials elected by Union men and sworn to enforce the laws against returned rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the authorities of rebellion. It has encouraged a new alienation between sections and, by impeding emigration to the south, has erected a barrier against free and friendly intercourse in the north and west. It has allowed the rebel soldiers to persecute teachers of the colored schools, and burned the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God.

That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the frightful riots of Memphis and the still more appalling massacre of New Orleans, was as natural as that a bloody war should follow from the teachings of J. C. Cahoon and Jeff. Davis.

Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these unspeakable cruelties and, as he provoked, so he justifies and applauds them, sending his agents and emissaries into this refined and patriotic metropolis, to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people. He forgot that the protection extended to the 14th of August convention was not only denied to the free people of New Orleans on the 30th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but was denied amidst the massacre of hundreds of innocent men.

No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and constitutional law is more dark than that which assisted in the preparations for that awful carnage, and not only refusing to punish but toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon unoffending and innocent freedmen. The infatuated tyrant, that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee, when they were struggling to maintain a government, erected by himself, against his and other traitorous persecutions, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy, by clothing with the most despotic power the rioters of New Orleans.

Notwithstanding this heartless desertion and cruel prosecution by Andrew Johnson, the states of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, imbued with the Democratic Republican principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for all America, have determined that they, with the enemies of free constitutional government, and by the blessings of God, will soon range themselves in line with the former free states, and illustrate the wisdom and benefit of the great charter of liberty by their increasing population, wealth and prosperity in the remaining ten states.

The seeds of oligarchy, planted in the constitution by its slavery father, have grown to be a monstrous power, whose recognition, from the framers of that great instrument, enabled these states to entrench themselves behind the doctrine of states rights and, sheltered by the claim of constitutional obligation, to maintain slavery in the state. To present the American Government the alternative of oligarchies with slavery, a forbearing government, bowing to a supposed constitutional requirement, best acquiesced in the former alternative—the hand of the Government was stayed.

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