

THIRD EDITION LOYALTY!



THE GREAT CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The Delegates Arrive by Legions.

THE PRELIMINARIES ARE DISCUSSED

TENNESSEE BEGINS THE HEAVY WORK.

Andrew Johnson's Record is Examined and Severely Condemned.

The Game of Calling Hard Names, at Which Two Can Play.

What Hope Have the Loyal Men of the South, if "My Policy" Prevails?

ITS PRESENT FRUITS--RIOT, LIKE FRESH FISH, SERVED UP EVERY DAY.

Pistol, Knife, and Torch--Another Game at Which Two Can Play.

Gossip of the Saloons--What the Delegates Say, and What the Convention Will Do.

THERE ARE NO LEGAL STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The Task of Reconstruction Falls Upon Congress.

The Negro Must be Given the Ballot, to Save the Loyal White Man from Extermination.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SATURDAY.

The Wigwam Furor Reinaugurated. A citizen of the good city of Philadelphia had retired to rest on the day that the Wigwam pantomime adjourned...

But there was no hidden secret about this unusual hubbub. The Wigwam having passed into history, the Convention of Southern Loyalists was simply getting under way...

For several days past the delegates from South and North had been gradually arriving in the city. The meeting of Friday night in front of the Union League House had given an impetus to the affair...

Tennessee Begins the Heavy Work. The innumerable delegation which Tennessee has sent to the Convention is a characteristic one...

Having collected in large numbers in the afternoon, an informal meeting of the delegation was organized in the parlor of the National Union Club House...

On the adjournment of the Tennessee delegation, a general informal meeting of delegates was organized, and the views of the gentlemen present interchanged.

Tennessee Steps for Supper, and Begins Again Where She Left Off.

After supper the Tennessee delegation held another meeting in the parlor of the Club House, the rooms and passage-ways being crowded to suffocation.

Tennessee Respects the Sabbath. The proposition meets with violent objection, and the time is fixed at 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

Tennessee thereupon adjourned; and although the majority of persons present were from that State, a general meeting was organized by calling to the chair Colonel Charles E. Moss, the radical editor of the radical Press, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"A Man Without a Head,"

as he was called by somebody, who explained the anomaly by saying that Mr. Smith had been an office-holder under the Federal Government, but had recently been removed to make way for a man who had been more of a Rebel than he was.

Mr. Smith was requested to step forward and give some account of the late riot in the Crescent City. Mr. Smith was not present. Tennessee, however, was not fastidious, and the New Orleans riot being out of the question, they concluded to take into consideration the Memphis riot, which would serve the purpose of showing how "my policy" worked, as well as a more remote affair of the same character.

General John Eaton, the editor of the Memphis Post, was called upon for this last purpose, and responded in a telling speech.

General Eaton Discusses the Memphis Riot, and Shows How Treason has been Made Odious in Tennessee and Elsewhere.

He commenced by saying that the Memphis riot was an old-time affair, which it was scarcely worth their while to meddle with. Riots and massacres have become so frequent that a new one is served up, like fresh fish, every day, and will be as long as "My Policy" continues in force. (A voice, "That's so," and other tokens of confirmation.) The speaker then proceeded to show that the municipal government of Memphis was constituted after the war pretty much the same as during and before it, in consequence of which there were premonitions of trouble with the negro portion of the population, as soon as the Federal Government commenced the removal of the troops.

The catastrophe was precipitated by the disbanding of a negro regiment which had been in garrison in a neighboring fort. The soldiers, whose families were supported by them in the vicinity, at once proceeded to enjoy themselves while their money lasted. Some of them may have been a little boisterous. At any rate, the police saw fit to interfere; but they could and did make no arrest of a negro without insulting and abusing him. The spark thus lighted was kindled into a flame, the city authorities being led on by the Recorder. This man is now President of the Johnson Club of Memphis, and was Vice-President of the meeting recently held there to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Johnson Convention.

The speaker thought that, although the Congressional Investigating Committee had done their very best, the horrors of the Memphis massacre had never been and could never be fully disclosed. Attempts had been made to shift the responsibility for them upon the shoulders of the Irishmen, but they had stoutly and successfully disclaimed it. It was then charged to the radicals, whose sole object had been to attempt the social elevation of the negro. It was the Rebel enemies of the negro who had been guilty of the butchery. Although these men professed to be haters of the negro, yet seven of them were known to enter a house where a poor negro woman lived, and to violate her person in turn, to the seventh man. It was the evil genius of rebellion which has lured the whole of these murders, rapes, and arsons. (Loud cries of "That's so.") But, continued the speaker, the negroes were not alone in peril; the loyal whites were equally

so. The cry raised against them was different, however. "Do not destroy them," said the Rebels, "for that will only strengthen their cause; they must be driven out." The spirit of rebellion still existed. Men who had killed negroes boasted of it openly, and were pointed out and honored on that account. The Executive Government, supported by its military force, had the power to punish these criminals; yet it had failed to do so. It was idle to talk of their punishment by the civil authorities. The Rebel sentiment so predominated that no man could be convicted of offenses of this sort. The community was powerless for such a purpose.

The speaker then contended that these men could never be punished, unless the present State Government of Tennessee is sustained. The guilty parties have, therefore, declared that it must be overthrown. The Metropolitan Police law recently put in force in Memphis had taken the power out of Rebel hands, and placed it in the hands of capable and honest men. Yet the city government had rejected the estimates presented by the police commissioners, and the county court had refused to levy a tax to support it. So the new police is sustained on borrowed money. In conclusion, the speaker said that this Convention should tell its own story that the North could see the whole truth, and take the proper action. The general aspect of affairs throughout the South is one of riot and bloodshed. We must now appeal to the people who have saved the Union, under God, to save in turn the Union men of the South!

General Eaton then resumed his seat, the company heartily applauding his sentiments, as they had frequently done during his speech.

Governor Brownlow is too Hoarse to Speak.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, was then called upon to state the prospects of future trouble. The Governor, in his shirt sleeves, was seated near a window in a lounging attitude. He declined speaking, on the plea of excessive hoarseness, and, in truth, he looked very haggard and tired.

Secretary Fletcher, Promises Some Interesting Developments.

Hon. A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State of Tennessee, in response to an invitation to detail the struggles of the loyal men in attempting to administer civil government in that State, responded by saying that he thought the occasion inopportune, as most of his hearers were Tennesseans, and as well acquainted with the facts as himself. He promised to make himself heard on this subject, however, at some time before the Convention adjourned. Having enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his Excellency the Governor, he flattered himself that he could make the story interesting.

Governor Brownlow suggested that Monday evening be fixed upon for the Secretary's speech. The Secretary replied that, although he was not so accustomed to making "appointments" as were those of a different calling (glancing towards the "Parson," while the company laughed), he would consent to this arrangement.

The Situation from the Missouri Stand-point--"The Gentleman in the White House" Called Hard Names and Told Some Plain Truths.

The chairman of the meeting, Colonel Moss, of the St. Louis Press, in response to a call, promised that Missouri would give a good account of herself next November. If any of the "Boys in Blue" in that State have been led astray by "my policy," they would have a good opportunity to show on which side they preferred to fight. If "my policy" should interfere in the struggle, he would suffer the fate that has befallen some other men who have been guilty of a like offense. Although he did not fear it, "A. J." might be crazy enough to try his hand there, as well as elsewhere. But if his adherents attempted to override law in Missouri, and with pistols and knives to force illegal votes into the ballot-box, there would not be enough of them left to organize another butchery. (Cheers.) The radicals have gained the right to govern Missouri, and they would do it at all hazards.

Referring to the colored soldiers, the speaker said that these men, who had fought the battles of the Union should not be given over, bound hand and foot, to be trampled upon by their enemies. The next election will teach "the gentleman in the White House" that he cannot trifle with and trample upon the affections of the loyal people. "A. J." was not elected for this purpose. Not half-a-dozen loyal men between Maine and Texas would be frightened by the cry of "negro suffrage," or any other bugbear like it. The Government will be taught that a loyal man must be protected, whether his skin is white or black. No good man would cross the street to save a Government which had been guilty of handing over to their enemies three hundred thousand men who had taken up arms in its defense. Such a Government would be the meanest on the face of the earth!

The speaker believed, however, that Congress would grant sufficient protection to the loyal people, in spite of the traitor in the White House! (Cheers.) He then severely rebuked the President for sustaining those who had broken up the Louisiana Convention; and for mutilating the despatches of General Sheridan relating to the riot. The man who did this, in conversation with a gentleman in the month of June, 1865, said that a party would be formed of those who voted for McClellan and of the conservative Republicans, who would carry the South with them, and elect the next President; and that, for his part, he did not consider it any very great honor to be dragged into the Presidential chair on the coat tails of Abraham Lincoln! (Sensation.) Some one asked the speaker what he thought ought to be done with Jeff. Davis. After giving his views on this subject, he said that the treachery of Andrew Johnson to the men who elected him, and the principles he formerly enunciated, is a greater crime than that of "the other man," Jeff. Davis had never betrayed

either his friends or his principles. But, after all, this treachery of Andrew Johnson would prove to be a good thing, for it would prevent the people in future from taking on trust politicians who for years past have been playing the devil generally.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the Convention must memorialize Congress to amend the Constitution, so that every man may work out his own salvation, without any restraint to keep him down. If we speak out plainly now, the Northern people will certainly sustain us. All we have to do is to ask Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution, giving the black man the right of suffrage, as a measure of protection to the loyal white men of the Southern States. (Applause.)

The meeting was then addressed by Colonel William B. Thomas, recently Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and other speakers, and adjourned at a late hour.

SUNDAY.

The world never stops moving, simply because it is the Sabbath. Neither do great political Conventions. The Southern Loyalists' Convention is no exception to this general rule. Throughout the day the city was in a state of feverish excitement. The hotels and the National Union Club House were crowded, and the action of the Convention, from beginning to end, was thoroughly discussed in all its different bearings. In the morning the principal excitement was a short sermon by Governor Brownlow.

The announcement in Saturday's EVENING TELEGRAPH that "the Parson" would attend Divine service at the Union Methodist Church, on Fourth street, near Arch, caused that spacious building to be filled to overflowing. A noticeable feature of the congregation was the fact that three-fourths of it was composed of gentlemen. But the crowd was doomed to a half-way disappointment. After the regular exercises were concluded, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Carrow, introduced the Governor to the expectant audience.

Governor Brownlow, on rising, said that, owing to the feeble state of his health, he could not make an address, and that he should not then be in the city, except for the interest he took in the great Convention. He had come to church because he believed it the duty of every man to attend church on the Sabbath. And he had come to this particular church because of peculiar recollections of the place. It was there that he had had the honor, in the year 1852, of attending the General Conference as a delegate from the Holston Conference of Tennessee. At that time two bishops were elected--Bishop Embury and Bishop Andrews. One of these had since died on the right side of Mason and Dixon's line, and had gone to his reward; the other was still floundering among the bogs and quagmires of Georgia, and when he dies God only knows where he will go. The pulpit is not the place for politics, especially on Sunday. Religion is the first duty of man; his country the next. He would merely refer to the great struggle between the legislative and executive departments of the Government. If the latter should succeed, there will be no home in the South for the Union white man or the loyal black man. But for his part, he had fled from traitors the last time, even though he should be hung by the neck to a lamp-post, within sight of the Capitol of Tennessee!

Such was the sermon--short, but characteristic. The Governor's evident feebleness gained him the hearty sympathy of the audience; and as he resumed his seat a slight murmur of applause ran through the house, which the merest outbreak on the part of a single individual would have plunged into a furor of excitement. In the evening there was a National Prayer Meeting at the National Union Club House, at which Senator Harris presided. A large number of delegates were present, and great interest was manifested in the exercises, which were conducted by Senator Lane, of Indiana, the Rev. Dr. Newman, of New Orleans, and other distinguished gentlemen.

WHAT THE CONVENTION WILL DO.

The action of the Convention has been so thoroughly discussed by the delegates from the various States, that we have been able to gather its probable result. The first question to be settled will be that of

The Temporary Organization. On this point there will be no great difficulty. It seems to be the general verdict of the delegates that the position of temporary chairman will be most appropriately filled by the Hon. Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana. The grand speech which he delivered on Friday evening, in front of the Union League House, has made a marked impression on the country at large. The pressure in his favor was very strong last evening, and although the tide may have turned in another direction before this is seen in print, he will, in all probability, be the unanimous choice of the Convention for that position. The question of

The Permanent Organization will not be so easily settled. There are several aspirants for the distinguished honor of permanent Chairman. The opinion is universal, however, that the choice must fall on a man whose career is thoroughly identified with the South. Many delegates are even opposed to voting for any one but a native-born Southerner. If it were not for the feeble condition of Governor Brownlow's health, he would be called to the chair by acclamation. Governor Hamilton, of Texas, is perhaps the second choice of a majority of the delegates, but he positively declines to permit the use of his name in that connection. Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, and Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, although strongly urged to compliance by their friends, have likewise declined to be placed upon the list of candidates. The name of John Minor Botts, of Virginia, which is proposed in some quarters, meets with but little favor, on account of that gentleman's avowed opposition to negro suffrage under any circumstances.

The result of the canvass leads to the belief that Ex-Governor Pease, of Texas, will probably be President of the Convention. Although a native of Connecticut, he has resided in Texas for thirty years, and is a pure Southern man to all intents and purposes. He was twice elected to the position of Governor of his adopted State, and acquired while serving in that capacity a personal popularity that is enjoyed by but few public men.

The Question of Reconstruction will, as a matter of course, be the grand topic for discussion. There is no doubt that the Convention will decide that there are at present no legal State Governments existing within the limits of the late Confederacy. And Congress will be memorialized to provide for their reorganization on the basis of loyal white suffrage, with an entire disfranchisement of the late rebellious population, until such time as they shall show by their actions, as well as professions, that they have accepted "the situation" in good faith.

The Question of Negro Suffrage will also receive a great share of attention. The belief that the loyal negro is entitled to a vote is almost universal among the delegates. An effort will be made to have the Convention memorialize Congress to provide for the enfranchisement of the negro, by an amendment to the Constitution, or in some other appropriate and constitutional manner. This effort will probably be successful, although it will encounter great opposition in some quarters. John Minor Botts has got the idea in his head, that if the ballot is placed in the negro's hand his vote will be directed and controlled by his former Rebel master. Hence, he is fairly and squarely opposed to it, and will make a stout effort to defeat the measure. But he stands almost, if not quite alone.

A large party will likewise be found in opposition, because they are afraid that their support of negro suffrage will render it utterly impossible for them to return to their homes in the South. And still another party are opposed, on the ground that to pledge the Convention unequivocally in favor of negro suffrage will endanger the result of the coming elections in the Northern States.

The final action of the Convention will be resolved into An Address to the American People. For some time past, Judge Sherwood, of Texas, has been engaged in the preparation of such a document, which it is quite probable will be accepted and promulgated by the Convention. This address, as it now stands, is one of the most masterly State papers that has ever emanated from an American source.

The situation, and all the great questions involved in it, are discussed therein in an exhaustive manner. President Johnson himself receives no mercy. The emptiness of his past professions and the baseness of his present course are treated with unsparring rigor.

WELCOME! THE OVATION TO THE HEROES. SPLENDID PROCESSION.

The Soldiers--"Boys in Blue"--Union League--Fire-Laddies, Etc.

HOW THE DELEGATES WERE RECEIVED.

SPEECH OF WELCOME BY CHAS. GIBBONS, ESQ.

REPLY OF HON. A. J. HAMILTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE RECEPTION.

As soon as the sun was up this morning, the city began to grow excited again over the great Convention of the Southern Loyalists. The principal hotels and other places at which the different delegations had made their headquarters presented a busy and attractive scene. In response to the suggestion of the National Union Club, there was a grand display of bunting from public and private buildings. The Club House of the Union League, especially, presented a beautiful appearance. The front of the building was covered with the National ensign, while above there was a long line of white streamers, with the names of every State in the Union inscribed thereon.

The first thing in the order of time was the adjourned Meeting of the Tennessee Delegation, which assembled at the National Union Club House at 8 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Joshua E. Frierson, President of the State Senate, presided. The committee previously appointed made a report embodying the following recommendations:-- For temporary Chairman of the Convention--Governor Hamilton, of Texas. For permanent Chairman--Ex-Attorney-General Speed, of Kentucky. For permanent Vice-President--Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee.

The Committee further recommended that the resolutions to be adopted by the Convention should declare emphatically that it is the duty of Congress to afford full protection to the loyal people of all the States. Forney's "Press" is Censured by Tennessee. On motion of the Hon. Horace Maynard, the Chairman was directed to prepare a card, re-banking the article in this morning's Press reflecting upon a member of the delegation. On motion, H. H. Thomas and T. McKinley were appointed to prepare badges for the delegation. The Chairman was instructed to cast the vote of the delegation in the Convention. Secretary of State Fletcher was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Delegation, to act in case the Chairman was unable, on account of illness. Address to the People of Tennessee. Dr. Hawkins, Secretary of the delegation, read the following:-- Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present an address to the people of

Tennessee on the adjournment of the Convention.

The motion prevailed, and the following were appointed on the committee:--First District, A. T. Fletcher; Second District, Governor Brownlow; Third District, A. Byrson; Fourth District, W. H. Wiseman; Fifth District, J. C. Mercer; Sixth District, J. B. Frierson; Seventh District, H. W. Hawkins; Eighth District, General John Eaton.

The delegation then adjourned, to proceed to Independence Square. Gathering of the Loyal Orders. In pursuance of the published orders, the delegates met generally at the National Union Club Rooms at 9 o'clock, and proceeded thence to Independence Hall, under the marshaling of Joseph A. Nunn, Esq., of Kentucky.

Table with 2 columns: District of Columbia, South Carolina, Missouri, Georgia, Kentucky, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, West Virginia, Louisiana, Maryland, Texas, Delaware, North Carolina.

The Honorary Delegates had assembled at Independence Hall at 9 o'clock, and the members of the Union League assembled at their Club House at 9 o'clock, and proceeded in a body to Independence Hall, to take part in the escort. Each member wore the medal of the League.

The State delegations were received at the main entrance of Independence Square, on Chesnut street, at 10 o'clock A. M., by a committee of the Union League, under the direction of William H. Kern, Marshal, and supported by Frederick Douglass, the celebrated colored orator. The cavalcade formed on Walnut street, right resting on Third street, facing north, under the direction of General Louis Wagner, Marshal.

The "Boys in Blue" formed immediately on the left of the cavalcade, under the direction of General Joshua P. Owen, Marshal. The "Republican Invincibles" formed on Sixth street, right resting on Walnut street, facing west, under the direction of their marshal, Colonel W. McMichael. The Fire Department formed on Seventh street, right resting on Walnut street, under the direction of John G. Butler, Marshal.

The National Union Club and other delegations and associations formed on Walnut street, in the order of their arrival, right resting on Seventh street, facing north, under the direction of Major-General George W. Mendel and Thompson Reynolds, Marshals.

The entire arrangements were under the special direction and control of General Horatio G. Sikes, Grand Marshal of the day. The Scene in Independence Square, while the delegations and escorts were assembling, was an animated one. There was great cheering and waving of hats as the several delegations entered the square to take their places in the procession. The arrival of each "bright, particular star" created an extra amount of excitement, as a matter of course. This was especially the case when Generals Gentry, Burnside, and Butler, and Governor Brownlow, entered and left. Gentry had received a continued ovation as he marched down Chesnut street in company with the National Union Club. Burnside, on his arrival, was met by an eager crowd, who shouted themselves hoarse, and then attempted to shake the old hero to pieces. He took the whole thing coolly and pleasantly, and appeared as greatly interested in all the proceedings as the smallest boy in the crowd.

Among other things which appeared to excite the assembled crowd was A Take-off on South Carolina and Massachusetts, Arm-in-arm. This was the entry of Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, supported by Frederick Douglass, the celebrated colored orator. They appeared to be on the best possible terms with each other, and graciously acknowledged the applause which fell to their share.

The Outside Scene. In the meantime, such of our citizens as desired to witness the procession had assembled in great surging crowds along the line of march. In front of the State House and Custom House, in particular, there was gathered a multitude, through which it was difficult for one to make his way. The windows and balconies along the line were also pressed into service by the ladies, who were even more enthusiastic than their loyal lords and masters.

The Parade. The column was duly arranged by the appointed time, half-past 10 o'clock, and at a quarter to 11 it began to move over the following route:--

Down Walnut to Third, up Third to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, up Broad to the Union League House, where the reception took place.

The procession, as it finally got under way, was made up in the following order:-- General Sikes, Grand Marshal, and aids, on horseback. Band. Boys in Blue.

Boys in Blue, carrying war-worn white flag, with two swords crossed in the field. Band. Boys in Blue. Crippled Soldiers in Carriages. Band. Banner of the Union League. The Union League Banner of the National Union Club.

The Southern Delegates in the order given above. The National Union Club. The Honorary Delegates from the Northern States. Band. The Republican Invincibles, with uniform caps and badges. Band. Delaware Engine Company, with hose carriage. Good Will Engine Company with ambulance containing crippled members.

Western Hose Company, with hose-carriage gorgeously arrayed in silver stars and wreaths of flowers. Franklin Hose Company, with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln on a large and handsome banner. Kensington Hose Company, with Steam Fire Engine, drawn by both men and horses. Shilller Hose Company. Taylor Hose Company, with beautifully decorated hose carriage.

Tivoli Hose Company. Band. Lincoln Hose Company, with hose carriage. Band. Boys in Blue of the Twenty-fifth Ward. Washington Engine Company, with Ambulance. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.

Boys in Blue of Delaware. Band. Brum Corps. Officers of Delaware. Band. The Trenton Loyal Legion. (Continued in our next edition.)

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, September 1.--The regulations recently adopted by the Board of Health of Norfolk, requiring all vessels coming from New York to be examined by an appointed inspecting medical officer previous to their departure from that port, have been rescinded. The U. S. steamer double-ender Monocacy, commander S. P. Carter, sailed to-day for China, to join the East India squadron.

Arrival of Steamers. New York, September 3.--Steamers City of New York, from Liverpool, August 23; Allomannia, from Hamburg, August 18; and Malaga, from Liverpool, August 18, have arrived here.