

(Loud cries of "Never, never.") There was another delusion which had pervaded another class of men who were called the radical republicans. They believed that though this nation was broken in two, yet we of the North might have a very good and powerful government. He would attempt to dispel that delusion. The individual who believed that this republic could be divided on the line of 36-30, or on the line between the slave and the free States, and leave us a United States north of that line, had utterly mistaken the tendency of events. (Applause.) When this nation begins to go to pieces, nobody but the Almighty could tell where it would split—for so far from breaking in the centre and leaving us a North, which we would call the United States, there was far more danger, like a rotten cake of ice dashing over a rocky cataract by the furious freshet and going utterly to pieces, that there was that it would break in two in the middle. He asked those who

Mr. Lincoln's election if they did not submit cheerfully to his rule, because he was constitutionally elected, and claimed to be President of the whole of the United States! Our safety consisted in swearing by the eternal that the Star Spangled Banner shall wave authoritatively and in triumph from the Atlantic coast to the golden strand of California, and from the pine forests of the upper lakes to the orange groves that cluster around the Gulf of Mexico. (Loud cheers.) They would expend any amount of money, they would shed more precious blood, they would suffer to be deprived of the writ of habeas corpus and the liberty of speech and of the press; they would throw all into the contest, the last man and the last dollar, and, in the words of Daniel Webster, swear that there shall be in this republic only "one country, one constitution and one destiny forever." (Loud cheers.) He would tell them their duty freely and without disguise. First, the young men of the country must take the field. Those who had already enlisted, and those who were about to enlist, had no idea what a glorious country they were fighting for. America was emphatically the poor man's country. The despots of the Old World had crushed some of his hearers and their forefathers, and this country was an asylum for them and for their children for generations to come. In this country we were all of the nobility, we were all of the blood royal, and were all heirs apparent to the throne. There was not a man in that assembly who might not aspire to the Presidency, and, if he has the capacity and good fortune, sit in the White House and administer the government of this vast country. Labor was better paid and was more respectable in this country than in any other part of the world. The goods and chattels, and bank stock and United States stock of the rich men of the country was at stake in this issue. If our government went to pieces, there would be no United States to pay the debt, and he would advise those who had anything vested in United States stocks to save all and spend half. (Laughter.) There was another reason why we should fight for the country. There were millions of struggling humanity the world over that were looking with longing eyes upon our starry flag, and there were men in the uttermost parts of the earth, who, whenever they saw that banner stream out from the mast of an American vessel, said, "that is the flag of the free." (Applause.) We were fighting this contest not merely to save our own country, but for the cause of constitutional liberty, representative government, and free institutions the world over; for if our government failed, there was not a people on the face of the earth that would hereafter be encouraged to strike for freedom against despotism in other parts of the world. (Renewed cheers.) It is because there were such immense interests at stake that we must submit to any exaction on the part of the government. If they cannot get volunteers enough they must draft. If they cannot get money enough, they must levy contributions, and if it was necessary to put half the people in Fort Lafayette to save the country they must go. (Cheers and laughter.) If it is necessary to displace any general who falls he must be displaced. We must have no idol but our country, and at that we must fall down and reverently say, "Our country first, our country last, our country always." (Enthusiastic cheering.) If it was necessary for him to go to the war he would go, for we must not allow this great, glorious, free country to fall in the eye of the world. (Applause.) He had a word to say about our government. He would not be willing to hear any criticism upon the administration by democrats, but, inasmuch as he addressed a quarter of a million of people in behalf of Mr. Lincoln's election, and as he helped to put Seward, Chase and Welles into the Cabinet, he had a right not only to give the government a word of encouragement, but a word of warning. There was not a more patriotic man or Cabinet on the face of the earth than Lincoln and his Cabinet, and all he asked of them was not to move forward so stately, but to move as soldiers do when they charge bayonets on the field of battle—take up the double quick. ("Good, good," and great applause.) The government had asked us to make large sacrifices. See what an immense debt had been rolled up. We were piling up such burdens on the public shoulders that three generations would stagger under them, and men would be elected or defeated to office here under some form of government (unless we sooner repudiated it), in 1862, about their views of the best mode of paying off the debt contracted in 1862. Let us submit to it cheerfully. See the blood that has been shed. Whenever he opened a newspaper and read the accounts of relatives and dear friends dying, when he read of those brave boys being buried far from home, with no mother nor father nor sister nor brother to bend over their biers, he felt that this precious blood ought to bear glorious fruit in victory; and he simply asked of the government which called for such vast expenditures of money and blood, that it shall use promptly, constantly, efficiently and wisely all the resources of men and means which we put into its hands. Is not that right and just? (Several voices, "That's

right.") He asked the government, in the language of one of the resolutions, to use all available means known to civilized warfare to crush out the rebellion. He would not meet the slavery question here, but he would say, that a man who was unwilling to go into this war and fight it through, unless we abolish slavery, his patriotism was not like the patriotism of the speaker. And, on the other hand, he who was unwilling to go into this fight when the President makes up his mind that, to save the Union, it is necessary to destroy slavery, his patriotism was not like his (Mr. Stanton's).

A VOICE—Keep it where it is.
Mr. STANTON—If slavery gets into the way of our success, I am for putting it out of the way. (Loud cheers.) The speaker went on to say that he had great sympathy with the working men, and he knew that they did not want to have negro labor come here and compete with them. He thought if the corners were knocked off slavery and it was splintered up a little, and it still left a full blown institution in the South. All the negroes must come here or drown themselves in the sea. ("We can't have them here.") But if you blot out the whole concern, said the speaker, then they will settle where they were born and, like molasses in a tumbler, would settle down on the bottom of this continent. If we drove the whole thing into the Gulf of Mexico or into Central America where Mr. Lincoln said he would carry it, that is the last they would hear of slavery. We had got to take Richmond before long, for, as the whole interest of the fight during the Crimean war centered in Sebastopol—a little, insignificant place—so Richmond was to us in this war. Richmond was a miserable place, and if it had not been made the rebel capital it would not be worth spending a twenty-four pound shot upon; but it had become the mooted point, the contesting arena, in this fight, and we must take it. (Applause.) If he (Mr. Stanton) were President, and he were asked how he could take Richmond, he would reply:—I would say to the General, call around you your leaders of the army corps; consult with them thoroughly and make up your mind on every point. Then I would say, "Have you got troops enough?" "No; we want 25,000 more." "There are 60,000 more." "Have you got artillery, cavalry and infantry, pontoon bridges and munition enough?" "Yes." "How many days do you want to take Richmond in?" The General would reply, "Forty." "I'll give you fifty, and then with this army, the most splendid and brave the world ever saw, and furnished with the best weapons, and if you don't take Richmond within those fifty days I'll strike your name from the army roll and have you shut up and court-martialed if I can. (Loud cheers.) It was a historic fact that in the early stages of the French revolution France was beaten in all Europe, until they laid down the law that the generals should have all they wanted, and they be held responsible for the success of their army. In conclusion, Mr. Stanton announced the latest intelligence from the seat of war, and the statement that Bull Run had been redeemed was received with loud cheering. He said it would have been glorious to have had Corcoran the head of his legion at Bull Run.

The President stated that in consequence of the storm which was then raging it was deemed advisable to adjourn the meeting at that time. Previous to the adjournment the subjoined resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Board of Supervisors to continue the county bounty of \$60 to recruits; and as a further means of encouraging enlistment we recommend our merchants to close their places of business at three o'clock P. M. from now until the 15th of September.

The vast audience then dispersed.

STAND ON REMSEN STREET.

At the meeting on Remsen street Hon. GEORGE HALL was elected chairman. He said the rebels were at the gates of the capital. The question was whether the people of Brooklyn would now rise in their might to sustain the government. The enemy were fighting, as traitors ever did, to the bitter end. It was for the people to decide whether they would allow the best government that ever blessed the earth to be overthrown. He knew what the response to that question would be, and that they would, at all hazards, sustain the government. (Applause.)

Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFER next addressed the meeting. He felt more like fighting than talking. The time for action was upon them, and nothing should be said but that which stirred up the hearts of the people till this rebellion was suppressed. (Cheers.) He had reliance on the government to that end. Rebellions never prospered in this country. Other rebellions had been put down, and now the Southern rebels were thundering at the gates of the capital, and their success again called for the might of the people to be put forth. They desired to involve the country in ruin. The rebellion was without cause. When the government was constitutionally elected, and went to the capital with the olive branch in his hand, and appealing to Heaven for his sincerity, he pledged himself to enforce the laws and observe the constitution and the rights of all the States, what more than this was necessary? Reason should have stayed the hands of rebels till some overt act against them was perpetrated. They waited not; but at once raised their parricidal hands against the government. Virginia at the point of the bayonet was driven out of the Union; Sumter was attacked, and yet the government expostulated with the rebels. Sumter fell—a disgrace to the American people. (Cheers.) Better would it have been had the President raised a rampart of dead bodies around that fortress than it should have fallen. (Applause.) Better to have razed Charleston to the ground and raised on its ruins a monument on which would be inscribed "Charleston once was." He would have made that city a sacrifice to offended laws. The mission of the republic was not yet

ended. The constitution was destined to live forever and to make her power tell around the globe. (Applause.) He admitted that McClellan, at the head of his brave 250,000 men, should last autumn have hurled his strength against the enemy. He ought not to have been satisfied at that time with digging trenches. (Cries of "That so.") He never understood the benefit of doing nothing. (Cheers.) He would say to the powers that be, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen." (Great cheering.) The news that reached them was not favorable to their cause. It was said that all was lost. No, never. (Cries, "No, sir, never.") All would be gained. Nothing was lost, because the people were awake. (Cheers.) The Cabinet must wake when they hear the thunder bolt strike upon Capitol. Suppose the worst should come, suppose the arch traitor himself should stand on the ruins of the Capitol, suppose, with his fellow traitors, he should say my slave empire shall travel towards the North pole. He (Scharfer) would say—"Back, traitors, to your dens; down with your brazen bayonet; down with your tyrant scepter—it was never destined to travel over the free States of the North." (Cheers.) In such a cause he would summon Christendom to defend the right first. He would summon every lover of freedom, and say to all, "Make this the battle ground of freedom." If the flag of the country was to be trailed in the dust, and the capital to be brought to a heap of ruins, he would fight for the cause—aye, to the very death. (Applause.) He would employ all means to suppress the rebellion; he would take from the rebels all that gave them

aid and employ it themselves. (Applause.) He would confiscate their very necks if he could get hemp enough to hang them all. (Laughter and applause.) Let them cross the Potomac; there was another river that rebellion would never cross: it would never send its hordes across the Susquehanna. (Cheers.) In other countries the women had made sacrifices. Now was their duty, or rather continue it, as they have been doing. Let the young men go forth to the rescue. Let the old man, who had means, pour out of their treasury, so that the brave soldiers should never require to look behind—only look forward and onward, and to rush to meet the most hideous foe that ever assailed a beneficent government. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Lusk addressed the meeting in a very telling and humorous speech. He was in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war. If the government carried out the war in a proper spirit, all would yet be redeemed. Rigor and determination were now the policy. The government had been too long lenient; too long fighting as if they feared to hurt anybody. (Cheers and cries of "That's so.") He thought and hoped that was now all changed, and that the people would have their prayers to the government answered, and that the rebellion would be suppressed by the government using the great powers conferred upon it by the government to that end. The storm prevented further speaking, and the meeting adjourned.

For the Eagle

ERRORS EAGLE.—Through the columns of your journal allow a number of your fellow citizens to make a suggestion in relation to the officering of a regiment which in all probability will leave this city for the seat of war in a short time.

It is a well known fact that our armies in the field since the commencement of the rebellion have suffered terribly through the incompetency of officers in command. In many cases we have heard of men in the ranks far more capable to lead a regiment than the Colonel himself. Hence, we should in the future be more careful in the selection of officers for the field.

Now to our suggestion: We have an officer in our city who has recently returned from the battle field, where he served faithfully and bravely for two years, during which time he participated in the battles of first Bull Run, West Point, Charles City, Cross Roads, Mechanicsville, Fair Oaks, Gaines Mills, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hills, second Bull Run, Crampton Gap or South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburgh.

After the battle of West Point, he was promoted to a Captaincy for meritorious conduct on the field; and at Crampton Gap, after his Colonel and Major fell, he led the Regiment (33rd 1st California) successfully through the day, and until 9 o'clock at night with the daring and skill of a veteran officer. This we get from one who was under his command.

The gentleman to whom we refer is Capt. CHARLES DIMOND. He is a thorough disciplinarian, and one that any good soldier would be proud to follow in the field.

Let Capt. Dimond have the command, and we venture to say that a fine regiment

MONSTER WAR MEETING.

ALL BROOKLYN IN THE FIELD.

NO DRAFTING IN KINGS COUNTY.

PATRIOTISM OF THE CITIZENS.

SERVICES OF THE BROOKLYN MILITIA.

The Boys of Brooklyn and the War
for the Union.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Bounty to
be Raised To-Day.

SPEECHES OF GEN. CROOKE AND GEN. SICKLES,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Last evening a monster meeting of the true and loyal men of Kings county assembled at the City Hall, Brooklyn, to take immediate steps to supply the quota of troops required of the gallant Kings county, without resorting to a draft. The call upon the patriotism of a people in the exigencies of a government was never more nobly or enthusiastically responded to than that which brought together the assemblage last evening. Nowhere, on no spot throughout the length and breadth of the land have the people, the substantial men of county or district, appeared in such respectable numbers to express their patriotism and give assurance of their determination to aid the government in supplying men and money in carrying out the wicked and detestable war which the vile ambition of a few have precipitated upon the country, till it and the treason which instigated it are crushed out together. Through a mistake, the meeting was held in the Supreme Court room, in the City Hall. It should have been held in the Park, for although from time to time the pressure from the outside compelled the insiders to crush into most uncomfortable compression, more room was repeatedly called for from those who kept pushing for entrance. At least five thousand people were unfortunately debarred from listening to the speeches or participating in the demonstrations which they elicited.

So pressing became the demand on the part of the excluded thousands for an *ad fresco* display of oratory, that even after the close of the legitimate business of the meeting, and after the principal orator of the evening—Gen. Sickles—had made a very lengthened address to those beside, the Chairman and his officers and speakers had to present themselves on the steps of the hall and improvise fresh proceedings. The greatest enthusiasm here also prevailed, and it was not till eleven o'clock that the immense assemblage dispersed, with vociferous cheers for the Union and President Lincoln.

The proceedings were opened by the appointment as Chairman of Mr. Conkling Brush, who very briefly stated the object of the meeting.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, the county of Kings has heretofore furnished volunteers and militia for the service of the United States to an extent far exceeding its proportional quota as compared with the rest of the State, and for that reason—and none other—seems slow to furnish its quota, under the present call, this meeting of the citizens of Kings county called for the purpose of assisting volunteering, deems it proper and just to recapitulate:—That hitherto, and whilst many parts of the State, now so nobly responding to the call for volunteers, furnished but few men, the county of Kings did send out more than ten thousand volunteers; that on the urgency of the President's first call for militia in April, 1861, Kings county furnished two regiments—Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth; and in May, 1861, the Fourteenth regiment volunteered for the war; that the Thirteenth and Forty-seventh militia now are in service in Virginia and Maryland, under the requisition of May, 1862; that the First Long Island, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Eighty-seventh, Nine-tenth and Fifth heavy artillery volunteers, have been raised in Kings county; that many of the regiments nominally raised in the city of New York have been largely recruited in Kings

county; that especially most of the German regiments from New York have been filled up with recruits from Kings county to the extent of thousands; that with these facts we show a reason why our county appears less ready than usual to respond to the call, in reality we are less able, but not less willing; therefore,

Resolved, That notwithstanding the previous exertions and volunteering from this county, we are not exhausted in man or means nor faltering in zeal or spirit.

Resolved, That the honor and interest of this county and our duty and patriotism to our country, require every exertion to fill up our quota from volunteers instead of by a draft.

Resolved, That other localities having offered inducements by bounties, sufficient to draw off numbers of recruits from this county to enlist from other places, it is necessary and judicious to counteract the natural effect of such operations by offering an additional bounty for enlistments in the county of Kings.

Resolved, That in the present situation of affairs it is recommended that the Board of Supervisors of Kings county borrow the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay a bounty of \$50 cash down to every recruit enlisting before 1st day of September next in this county, and that this bounty be paid additional to all he has been from State or United States.

Resolved, That in addition, all citizens are requested and urged to contribute their money and personal exertions to help on enlistments; all is necessary, and with all, all can be accomplished.

Officers were duly appointed to carry out the spirit of the above resolutions.

The following letter from a citizen was then read and its sentiments loudly applauded:—

MAYOR KALBFLEISCH, Brooklyn:—

Sir—At the public meeting to be held to-night I suggest that you propose the following:—

That Governor Morgan be asked immediately to issue his proclamation in substance as follows:—

Whoever will provide an able-bodied man to volunteer that shall be accepted and mustered into the United States service prior to September 1 or 5, the day for drafting; shall himself be exempt from the draft now ordered, if any there be.

A resolution might be passed by the meeting and a committee appointed to wait on the Governor and urge it.

In the cities of New York and Brooklyn it is believed there are thousands who would prefer immediately to furnish their man, and avoid even the name of draft. They would like to have the thing off their mind. It would almost certainly have the effect to fill the ranks without resorting to the draft in these two cities. I am respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

AUGUST 16, 1862. A CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN.

GENERAL CROOKE'S SPEECH.

General PHILIP CROOKE then came forward. He said that the object of the meeting was to do everything in favor of recruiting and to prevent a draft. It was said that Kings county was not doing its duty. The fact was not so. (Applause.) There was no other State that had done more than this. The militia of New York and Brooklyn saved Washington. The immediate response of Brooklyn, when the capital was threatened, was two regiments at a few hours' notice. The noble Thirteenth, the Fourteenth and the Twenty-eighth of this city, garrisoned Washington at the same time, and saved the capital from capture. (Applause.) Nearly all the volunteers that answered the first call for soldiers came from the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Kings county, in 1861, furnished 10,000 men for the defence of the country—a number equal to that furnished by many of the States. Since that there was a continual drain upon the city, and, among other regiments, the Fifth regular artillery, Colonel Graham, went off from Brooklyn to defend the honor of the land. (Applause.) Williamsburg alone sent away some two thousand German soldiers to support the arms of the republic, and it is now on the draft is threatened that Kings county is said to be wanting in its duty. There was no such thing. Kings county was depleted, but he would have it known that it was not exhausted. There is no lack of duty in this county. The people are as ready now as ever they were to do their duty, and they were still coming forward nobly to fill up the ranks of the army. (Applause.) He spoke of the presence of Brooklyn men in almost every regiment in the service. An officer told him that the Brooklyn boys were to be found in Ohio regiments, and in fact everywhere where the American flag floats. (Applause.) That very day he was reading in the papers of the patriotism and public spirit of Rhode Island. The feeling in Rhode Island is the feeling here, if one can get at it. He (the speaker) did not blame any man who enlisted where he could get \$50 or more, when he could not get it elsewhere. The glorious little State of Rhode Island had come to the conclusion of paying \$400 to every volunteer who may enlist, on the principle that so long as there is a dollar in the State the necessity of drafting shall never be resorted to. (Applause.) This is the feeling in Kings county. Money is wanted; and money must be forthcoming to keep up the dignity and the honor of the nation. Taxation is the only way to reach those who button up their pockets and refuse to do anything to aid their country. (Applause.) Let these be taxed, and he, for one, was ready to stand by his duties and by everything demanded of him. This meeting had been called to give expression to the voice of the people, and he hoped that would be faithfully expressed. There is a resolution to be proposed to-morrow in the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation of \$200,000 immediately; and from this it is proposed to offer a bounty of fifty dollars to every recruit who will enlist before the 1st of September. We may learn something from the old mother country in this respect. There they give a guinea to a man who comes into the army, and he can shut his hands upon this as solid money. Why not the same incentive here? (Applause.) Let

the Brooklyn recruit get everything and every far-thing he can from other sources, but of one thing he must be certain—the fifty dollars bounty from the county of Kings. No man can be expected to enlist and leave his family without the means of existence. (Applause.) Money is as necessary as fighting to carry on the war. Let those who are outside do the fighting, while we are here regulating the money affairs. He had not the slightest doubt but that the money necessary could be provided in twenty-four hours.

A gentleman in the audience suggested that the Mayor should vote the appropriation.

Gen. Crook said that the Mayor had nothing to do with it.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who was sitting within the rails, rose and asked permission to answer the speaker. He said that it would be necessary first to know that there was a Mayor who would vote the motion before the objection was made; and further, he would add that the Mayor was ready with \$5,000 of the sum proposed. (Applause.)

General Crook said that the Mayor was always ready to do his duty, and would do so now. The sum of \$200,000 was named as the sum for the recompense of volunteers, and he did not think it was so large as to startle the people of Brooklyn.

Ex-Alderman LESCH moved that the sum of \$500,000 be voted, instead of \$200,000 proposed by the speaker. He thought that \$200,000 could be applied to the purposes of recruiting and the remainder be used for the support of the families of those volunteering.

The Mayor said the sources whence the money was to be derived should be borne in mind. It might be possible to raise the first named sum, but not so easy to raise \$500,000.

Gen. Crook explained that two thousand additional men would fill the quota demanded of volunteers. These they would easily raise. The other additional two thousand would be taken from the militia. The great question they had to deal with was the raising of the two hundred thousand dollars, and this sum, he could assure the meeting, would be raised to-morrow. (Applause.) Every man, therefore, who enlisted in a Brooklyn regiment in time to be one of those to fill up the volunteer quota would receive, in addition to State and government bounties, the sum of fifty dollars cash down. (Applause.)

Gen. Sickles was then loudly called for.

GEN. SICKLES' SPEECH.

General SICKLES on presenting himself was received with prolonged applause. He said:—Mr. President, and Gentlemen—I regret that my health is such as to prevent me from doing justice to the occasion. The labors of the past twelve days have so far overtaken me, and my want of recent habitude in addressing public assemblies, that I find myself, after a very brief campaign, a candidate for the sick list, for the first time since this war has broke out. I am here, however, in fulfillment of an assurance which I gave to some friends now present; and although unable to address to you any other than a few desultory observations, I trust that the motives which brought me here under such disadvantages will be my excuse for any disappointment you may experience for lack of interest in what I say. (Cheers.) I am glad to see that the cities are awakening, for up to this moment an up to this time the cities have been behind the country, the towns and the villages of the interior everywhere; and especially is this true in the city of New York. My observations during a recent tour through the western part of the State and the southern tier of counties, satisfy me that no draft will be needed to fill the quota of the country—(cheers)—under either class of draft. The cities have yet to prove that their patriotism and devotion to the cause is equal to the crisis. What I have seen here to-night outside of the hall, where thousands and thousands are now gathered, and the resolutions which have been adopted in this room since my arrival here, convince me that Brooklyn means to do her duty at all events—(cheers)—you have no responsibility beyond your own charming city. But this populous, intelligent, opulent community has responsibilities among the foremost of all the municipalities of this country. No city has more at stake—the great metropolis of the State—

alone excepted—than the city of Brooklyn. Why is it that the cities should be so far behind the country? This is a mystery. It is one that should demand and receive the thoughtful consideration of all great citizens in your midst. You have not felt the burden of the war. You have brave men in the field, I know, for I have met them on many a battle field, and I know that they have done all honor to the city and the people who sent them forth. I have some of them in my own command, and one of the most gallant regiments in the service, the Fourth Excelsior regiment, otherwise known as the Second Fire Zouaves—(cheers)—is commanded by one of your own citizens, as brave a man and faithful a soldier as ever drew a sword—Colonel William A. Brewster. (Applause.) You have sent many brave men and gallant, worthy officers into the field, and some of them have fallen. And before it escapes my mind, before I pass from the individuals in my own command, let me say that another gallant officer commanding the Second regiment of Brooklyn, has borne himself nobly in all the battle-fields of the campaign except that of Williamsburg, where his regiment could not be present, is a native of Brooklyn, a son of a former Mayor of your city. I refer to Colonel G. B. Hall. (Cheers.) And among the rank and file of my command, and in other regiments in the service which have been engaged near me I have witnessed everywhere and on every occasion the brave and heroic conduct of the Brooklyn men. (Cheers.) You will not, therefore, misunderstand me when I speak of the inactivity and inefficiency of the cities on this crisis. Up to the present time I think the cities have done their duty.

any more. This city has been comparatively free from the burthens of the war. Go back to the period of the Revolution—when your city—when Long Island was the battle ground of contending armies. One of the earliest and most disastrous conflicts of the revolution was the battle of Long Island, in which the military genius of Washington was for the first time displayed in drawing off his troops unmolested in the face of a triumphant and de'ying foe. And throughout that revolution our State, from Greenpoint to the lakes, was the battle ground, in which the sparse population of that period suffered at every threshold and in every form of sacrifice all the deprivations and all the hardships which war brings upon a country. How is it with you now? Up to this hour the stranger passing through our cities, or almost any place within the limits of the Empire State, would need to be told that the nation was at war—that it was in the presence of the most terrible war of this day and generation, if not of modern times. (Cheers.) Business almost everywhere flourishing, labor bringing its reward, capital and enterprise thrifly employed. All this is before the eye of the stranger. Of course there are exceptions to this general remark, but the general observation is just. Many branches of business and many of the employments of capital are remunerative beyond all precedent. Now what is the universal demand of the city of New York? What is it you desire here in Brooklyn? You demand just what General McClellan aimed to accomplish, and which he led the army of the Potomac to the Peninsula for a short, effectual, decisive campaign—(applause)—a speedy suppression of the rebellion, by the employment instantaneously of all the force necessary to that most desirable end. (Cheers.) The experience of the summer campaign thus far has demonstrated to the Executive of the nation that very large reinforcements to the army are necessary. Experience has shown to us that every available man in the Southern Confederacy is now in the Southern army. The progress of the campaign has proved to us that while we are conquering city after city, State after State, and have already recovered a domain greatly exceeding that which has been the theatre of any previous war of which recent history makes mention, we require at least 200,000 men to occupy the territories and forts and cities that we have captured and conquered and now hold. And in addition to this we must maintain a force adequate not only to overcome and destroy the armies that the rebellion has hitherto massed, but we must have speedily on the field an army capable of meeting the entire South in arms as it now is. (Applause.) The South has rallied to its ranks its last man and its last gun, and its last dollar for its last desperate, despairing struggle, and the North has been summoned to meet that issue—to meet it promptly, to meet it with courage, to meet it with sacrifices of men and money, to meet it as becomes freemen; and on behalf of the whole nation the President has called upon you, in common with the rest of the land, to furnish your quota of volunteers if possible, of conscripts if necessary, to meet the emergency. (Applause.) It is for you to say whether you will have the honor, the glory, of sending all the men, which it is your duty to send to the field as volunteers, or whether you will submit to the reproach of having the arms of your State sullied by the stigma that you were unwilling at a time like this, and for a cause like this, to send volunteers enough to represent Brooklyn as she should be represented. Can you submit to the indignity of having citizens taken from your midst to the field of honorable warfare as conscripts, in defence of the honor, the liberties and integrity of the country? (Applause and cries of "No, no.")

A Voice.—No danger of that if Brooklyn does her duty, but she has not given a dollar yet.

Another Voice.—That's a grand mistake.

General SICKLES, *resuming*,—I will stand to that subject which appears to be so tender a one with you. (Laughter.) I believe that every citizen, whether rich or poor, owes alike his service to the country in times like these. The rich man owes to the country his property and his life, if needs be. And the poor man equally owes all he has. I know that it is but too true that nations depend for their armies almost always upon the poor—upon those who have only a home and a country—to love and to die for. (Continued applause.) That is true; but it is equally true that, in the history of the world, there cannot be found a precedent to the liberality of the men of means of this country in the prosecution of this war. (Cheers.) Look at the voluntary subscriptions made throughout the land; calculate, if you can, the vast aggregate of that voluntary contribution. Look at the individual contributions that have been made every day—at the bounties, beyond all precedent, which have been given more can be done, it is true, and more will be done, and yet I would not like to see the day come when any considerable portion of the people of the North will be found hanging back from the service of the country because that bounties for enlistment are not yet quite large enough. (Applause.) I would not give much for that soldier; I would not rely upon him in a critical place, or at a trying moment, who goes into the field a hireling, and who was first bidden for like a chattel in an auction shop, in a rivalry for bounty. (Applause.) I would rather have a conscript out and out than such a man; for there may be some reason in a man hanging back for a draft, for he might suppose at least there was uniformity in that—an equality of chances in that—(cheers)—but for the mere hireling—the man who cares not to go except for money—who will not go till his price is paid down—sooner than have such men I would rather go into the field to-morrow with my decimated, shattered ranks of free hearted, gallant, patriotic volunteers, not one of whom ever received a farthing as an incentive for joining the service—(applause)—than have them filled by hirelings who hang about public meetings and barrooms, and the nur-

ious of recruiting tents, huckstering and haggling for a bounty to be given, and calling upon the rich to pay them for fighting. (Cheers.)

A VOICE—It's not for ourselves we want bounty; we want to leave behind us something for our wives and children. (Applause and cries of "That's so.")

Gen. SICKLES—This is being done for you, and nothing can exceed the liberality of the people of wealth throughout the land in this respect. They have done much for you, are doing much, and I hope they will continue the good work.

A VOICE—They have done nothing in Brooklyn.

Gen. SICKLES—I hope to see this war prosecuted with a single purpose—to the suppression of the rebellion. I trust to see it prosecuted to the end without any deviation from the grand object itself—for mere political or factious objects. I hope to see it waged against a rebel South in arms, not against the institutions of the South—(applause)—not as a war against States, but simply and solely to put down an unholy rebellion that never had a cause, and at this hour without a respectable pretext. I hope to see it prosecuted without a violation of any constitutional principle ever recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in times of peace. (Applause.) I have one further and final hope—to see it prosecuted to the end successfully, and finally that no man who has given health and strength and suffered in loss of limbs in

the cause, will ever be permitted by the wealth of the land to suffer want after his services, shall no longer be needed by the country. (Applause.) If this be done we can point throughout the history of the war as having been conducted in a manner to meet all the requirements of civilization, and all can claim that every citizen—he who was capable of bearing arms and he who was capable of furnishing means to sustain the cause, has performed his duty. I told you a few moments ago that the cities had not done what had been expected of them. I said there was a cause somewhere, and that every man in this community owed it to himself and to his country to analyze the matter, and to correct the evil when found. And a though my strength is insufficient to do justice to the whole range of the question, I will endeavor to throw out some suggestions that may contribute, in some degree, to aid those who may be inclined to follow the inquiry a little farther. There is an impression existing among the laboring masses of the North, especially those of foreign birth, that this war is being prosecuted by those in power for the immediate and primary object of emancipation, and that the result will be that all the laboring men of the North, now fighting the battles of the country, will hereafter be brought into ruinous competition in the labor market with the liberated slaves of the South, and that the result will naturally be disastrous to white labor at the North. This is an existing impression every day gaining ground in the minds of the great masses of the North, and more especially among the population of our large cities. I believe it, however, to be a decided error—a mistake—I might say a hallucination. I would not broach the question or allude to it, except in the discharge of a solemn duty to "look square" in the face of all those facts and difficulties which stand in the way of the mission which our

recruiting service for the armies of the United States, and, in alluding in this way to the facts I have named, it is with the view of removing every erroneous impression that may interfere with that most important branch of the government service. My duty has brought me in contact with many who are willing to assist me, and—(Here was great noise at the entrance of the hall, caused by the shouts of those who could not get in, but who were clamoring to hear the General. It was suggested by several that the speaker should comply with the demand and go out in front of the City Hall to address the people; but the proposition was so vigorously resisted by those already well situated inside the hall, and, on consultation, General Sickles decided to conclude his remarks, and then, if his strength would permit him, to address a few words to the immense crowd outside waiting to hear him.) I was proceeding to say, he continued, that a great obstacle to recruiting is the prevailing idea among the laboring classes that the war is for objects foreign to those which are confessed, and that its aims and purposes, as well as its sure result, will be the foundation of the whole North with a rival class of laborers—the emancipated population of the South. Now, while I declare that I am not here to discuss any political question, and to declare that when I became a soldier I ceased to be a politician—(applause)—and while I would denounce any one who would introduce politics into the question of the war, I must say that this is a matter that demands the serious attention of every thinking man, and it is the duty especially of those having diverse opinions to express them reasonably, without coming into collision with those who differ from them. Now, in order that I may be entirely understood, permit me to say that I am one of those who was formerly associated with the dominant power of the South. I was entirely opposed to any party who could even think of having any interference with the affairs of the Southern States. I believed that every question between the North and the South should be settled in the Union, and by the peaceful influence of the ballot box. This was true; and I have never ceased to deplore that those of the South with whom I acted overthrew this well founded hope. When they set up a flag of their own and declared war upon the constitution and the territory of the whole nation, insulting our time honored flag, and massed armies, armed for the purpose of subverting and overthrowing our government, under which they had grown and increased in prosperity and wealth, enjoying peace and protection, and feasting in power and safety,

they have themselves responsible for the consequences which they had aroused. (Applause.) Whatever consequences may result to Southern commerce, to Southern institutions, to Southern property, to Southern soil, or to the lives of Southern men, are consequences of the war, for which no Northern man and no authority of the government can ever be held responsible. Emancipation may be one of the results of this war. (Loud cheers, followed by hissing; repeated cheering and some hissing, again drowned by loud applause, and cries of "Put him out!") Put no man out. I am not responsible for war, nor for the results that follow in the train of war. I am not responsible for history. No human power can control them. We must accept them as we find them. All we can do is to look at the result boldly in the face. I said emancipation may be a result of the war. It may and it may not be. No living man can see that, because it will greatly depend upon what direction the war may take, and upon the spirit in which the South chooses to conduct it. If the contest is to be continued in the spirit of the proclamation of Jeff. Davis, which refuses to recognize our officers and soldiers as prisoners of war, according to the practice of civilized nations, and if that step be followed up by other atrocities which are so apt to arise out of civil war, but which General McClellan has always so studiously avoided—(loud applause, and three cheers for Gen. McClellan.)—if the South, animated by dark malignity and a recklessness arising out of the desperation of her cause, should follow the dictates that are now prevailing in her counsels, and re-enact those scenes which prevailed at the inception of the rebellion, then it will be impossible to foresee what will be the result—what measures of retaliation, of hostility, of spoliation and of punishment, may become necessary, in order to secure the inevitable triumph of the government in the conflict. (Applause.) Now, I have a word or two to say to my fellow citizens, and especially to those who have hitherto done me the honor to concur with me in my views of public affairs. In the event of the result of the war terminating in emancipation I wish to say that men's minds should at once be dispossessed of any idle notions they may have conceived. The laboring men of the North need not suppose that the freed men of the South will ever interfere with or become competitors with them in the labor market of the North. It must be borne in mind that since this great convulsion of the country the South has not been able to produce enough of rice, cotton, tobacco, corn, sugar, and the other staples for which she is so famed. The demand of the world has been great, but she could not meet them. For more than a year not more than one-half of their usual crops have been produced. And remember the demand is always increasing for all the staples of the South produced by negro labor. Remember that there is more cotton land, and rice and sugar land now uncultivated in the South than there

was ever cultivated by all the planters who flourished there but a single year ago. Remember that this demand must go on continually increasing and the supply be greatly diminished for years to come before capital can resume its former channels. Can any every man see it, that when peace shall be restored, the demand for negro labor in the South will be so increased that all the blacks throughout the country will be drawn by attraction towards the South and there be entirely absorbed? So that so far from the labor of the blacks ceasing to be in demand on the cessation of war and the restoration of peace, the demand for the great staples of rice, tobacco, sugar and corn—which will and must be scarce—will call the service of every black laborer into instantaneous and continuous requisition, and a new impetus will be given to every branch of productive industry. The prosperity of the North, meanwhile, is not to cease. Capital, enterprise, thrift are still here among us, and will be then as now; and we will not only have the same demand for labor with liberal wages, and the same reward for enterprise and industry, but, in my humble judgment, every branch of trade and commerce and domestic industry will rise into new life when the Union and the constitution shall be vindicated and peace restored. (Applause.) General Sickles then passed on eloquently to urge the people to repose the fullest confidence in the government and in the President, and to support the common head in the difficult and onerous duties which devolve upon him. He spoke of the proneness of men to criticize the acts of those who are in high positions without sufficiently considering the facts that govern them, and of the necessity to stand by the President when he check the half and half secessionists of the border States as the radicals and fanatics of the North. (Applause.) As a result of his own observation he declared that Abraham Lincoln embodies in himself the common sense of the people of the country. (Cries of "Hurrah!" and cheers for the President.) In conclusion he referred to the conduct of the war, and said that in no contest in history has success ever been uniform on the one side. The battle is not always to the strong, and every commander has seen moments when he had to look not only for the confidence of his army and his government, but to the people who created both. History is full of examples to prove that this confidence has been often unwisely withheld. In the days of the Grecian and Roman republics there were many instances of this. Epaminondas, after he had placed Thebes to the head of the Peloponnesian States, was reduced from his command and cast into exile. Cæsar, after his conquests, was told by the Roman Senate that if he did resign his command he would be declared a public enemy. And we cannot forget that Marlborough, the greatest soldier that England ever produced was deprived of his command at the head of his victorious army when he had reached the very gates of Paris. You will not forget that Napoleon, after the most brilliant of all his campaigns—

filled by the Directory to Egypt, where it was thought he would be immolated. And coming down to our own land, you will remember that not even our Washington was exempt from these doubts and discouraging criticisms in the revolution. He was called a slow general. They said he had no dash; that he was too often retreating; that his policy was too discreet; that it was the Fabian policy, and every general and subordinate commander who achieved an occasional success was set up by the politicians as the best man to succeed Washington. And in and out of Congress it was declared that unless Washington was displaced by some active commander, the Revolution had better be given up. And when Gates won the battle of Saratoga the movement became so very pressing that the feeling and patriotism of the country had to be fully aroused to prevent the Father of his Country from being superseded by one of his own officers. And coming to our own times look at the brave Scott, when he had planted the Stars and Stripes on the walls of Mexico, he was placed under arrest and deprived of his command. Other instances I pass over, but all are known to history, and they only show how prone men are to criticize falsely. Without attempting to apply them to any officer in command at the present day, or to draw any parallel between them, I will only again urge you to give all your aid and support to your Generals in the field and to our President and his advisers, and if we will but do half as much for the support of the government as the South is doing for its destruction, all doubt of our ultimate triumph would vanish at once. Let us furnish the President with the million of men he wants to prosecute the war in earnest, and I pledge my word for it that, by the 1st of December next, there shall not be one armed rebel to dispute the right and authority of these broad United States. (Applause, during which General Sickles retired.)

Mr. JAMES PIERCE said he had come there to hear something practical—the raising of money and soldiers—instead of that they had just listened to a long speech, very little of which, at a time like this, was worth hearing. (Disapprobation.)

The CHAIRMAN saw the meeting had been a practical success. They had met to raise \$200,000, and they had done it. (Loud cheers.)

At this time calls were made for General Sickles to go outside, and as the proceeding inside had terminated with the adoption of a motion to that effect, the assemblage left the building and joined the crowd in the park.

General SICKLES addressed the gathering, and among those who were present to succeed him were the Hon. F. Otell, ex-Judge Morris, Veeder, Barnard and Hughes, Esquires. At a late hour the immense assemblage dispersed.

RESISTANCE IN THE FIFTH.—The business of enrolling the able-bodied men (white and colored) in the Western District was commenced on Friday last. An enrolling officer is appointed for each election district. Between 200 and 300 were enrolled in some districts the first two days, while in one district of the 5th Ward the officer was unable to enroll one man—having been beaten off where he called. A difficulty also occurred in a district of the Third Ward, where some parties refused to give the necessary information. The matter has been reported to the Provost Marshal General in New York for further action.

MOONLIGHT PARADE.—The 47th, Col. J. V. Messerole, will have a moonlight parade this evening, accompanied by a full band. The line will be formed at their Armory, formerly the Odeon, and the following will be the line of march:—South 3d to 4th, to South 8th, to 2d, to South 9th, to 4th, to Bedford avenue, to Penn street, to Marcy avenue, to Hewes street, to Lee avenue.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Meetings of the Democratic and Republican General Committees.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Parade of the 56th Regiment

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Meeting of the Union Democratic General Committee

The regular monthly session of this body was held last evening at the Capitol, in Joralemon street,—Mr. John Linsky presiding. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. The names of the following gentlemen as delegates from the 20th Ward were read and accepted:—Thomas H. Farron, Wm. Paine, and Patrick Boyle. The Chairman stated that in consequence of the holding of the primaries, the attendance was extremely small, and he, therefore, questioned the propriety of further continuing the meeting. Mr. Samuel Morris moved that the meeting adjourn for two weeks, which was carried.

Republican General Committee in want of an organ—The Revision of the By-Laws—The extravagance of Printing Committees.

The Republican General Committee met last evening at their rooms, No. 9 Court street, the President, Mr. Wm. Hunt, in the Chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Hill, of the 6th Ward, sent in his resignation, and Mr. P. W. Kenyon was appointed a delegate in his place.

Mr. Hill sent in a report of the committee on by-laws, some of the articles having been revised and altered, to suit the present committee. On motion, the report of the committee was accepted.

It was then moved that the report be adopted. While it appeared that the alterations made, suited some of the members, all were not of the same mind. One of the articles set forth that all notices be published in the columns of the "New York Tribune, and at least one Republican journal in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Stillwell said that he was not aware there was a "Republican" paper in Brooklyn, and he thought they had better strike out the word "Republican."

Chair—The "Williamsburgh Times," Mr. Stillwell, is a Republican paper.

Mr. Stillwell—The "Times" may suit some people but it don't suit me.

Mr. Gale moved that the word "Republican" be stricken out as the Democratic papers in this city were read by double the number of people the "Times" or "Tribune" were.

Mr. Reeves moved that the by-laws be taken up and adopted by sections. Carried.

Mr. Winslow thought this was rather restricting the Printing Committee, as frequently the Committee required printing done upon the spur of the moment. He hoped the report would be adopted as it stood.

Mr. Lindsay made a few remarks in reference to the large amounts usually expended by the Printing Committee, and for one, he never heard of any returns having been made to this Committee, as to what became of all the money. He therefore moved that the Committee be limited in their expenditures for printing.

Mr. Reeves thought this was altogether too small an amount. In his opinion, the sum should not be less than \$500. If, after this was expended, they should require more, they must come to the Committee before going further.

Mr. Maddox inquired the amount expended by the Committee last year. He had been informed that some \$2,900 had been laid out by this Committee, last year.

Mr. Gale said that if it was fashionable to make amendments, they would have quite a number of them before the By-Laws were adopted. Last year, he said, in explanation in regard to the large amount expended by the Printing Committee, the usual restrictions, limiting the Committee to a certain amount, were taken off, as they had the patronage of the Custom House, the Navy Yard, the Police, &c., they thought they could use the money lavishly, and they did, the bills running up from \$700 to \$2,900, for printing.

Mr. Reeves undertook to explain the cause, and said that last year the Committee did all the work including posters, tickets, posting, paying for notices &c.

Mr. Maddox contended that all the posters and bills printed were not posted. He spoke understandingly upon the matter, for in his district, there was no posting done, except what he did himself, and his bills for printing did not amount to over \$100. The work was well done, and he

did not see how the bills could amount to \$2,900.

Mr. McCloud moved to lay the report on the table the motion was lost. Ayes, 20; Nays, 42.

Mr. Maddox moved to reconsider the vote, and take the report up by sections, and adopt it as offered.

After some discussion Mr. Maddox withdrew his motion.

It was moved that the section restricting the Printing Committee to \$50, be laid on the table.

Mr. Lindsay attempted to speak but was called to order. He claimed his right to be heard, and he would not be gagged down in this manner.

Chair—(using the gavel pretty heavily) you must address the Chair in a respectful manner or come to order.

Mr. Lindsay hoped the Printing Committee would be limited to a certain amount.

Mr. Redding moved that the report of the Committee be adopted as it was.

Mr. Reeves called for another reading of the report.

The report was again read.

Mr. Barber moved that in reference to the publishing of notices of the Committee, that the word "Republican" be stricken out as there was no "Republican" paper in the city.

Mr. Kenyon—Why Mr. Barber the "Williamsburgh Times" is a Republican paper.

Mr. Barber—Oh, is it? I was not aware of it.

Mr. Stilwell moved that the report be referred back to the Committee and a sufficient number printed to distribute among the members that they might peruse them at their leisure.

Mr. Barber said it would take them a year at the progress they were making to-night to adopt the report. It would take but one minute to adopt a section, and he still pressed his motion of striking out the word "Republican."

Mr. Gove moved that section 1, article xxi, be amended by striking out the word "Republican" and insert the word "Union" paper; for if they had no Republican paper in the Eastern District, they had a good "Union paper there."

Mr. Reeve, moved to amend article 1, sec. xxii, so that the Committee of registration shall consist of three from each election district instead of three from each ward.

Mr. Gove moved the adoption of the report as a whole, which was finally carried.

The President then appointed the following standing Committees for the year:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Marquis D. Moore, Chas. C. Talbot, J. C. Perry, C. W. Goddard, Geo. J. Hardy.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Alonzo H. Gale, P. W. Kenyon, Jas. Reeve, S. T. Maddox, P. W. Ostrander.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

S. A. Smith, J. Darlington, J. W. Higgans.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Walter S. Gove, W. A. Fritz, Isaac B. Crane, V. B. Walters, Jas. Johnson, J. N. Stearns, W. A. Walker.

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

John Naylor, Samuel Frost, Gilbert DeRevere, David Lindsey, Isfa Baldwin, and C. Needig.

The Committee then adjourned.

Kings Co.

**Fort Lafayette—Is Civil or Military Law
to Prevail?**

**AN ATTACHMENT ISSUED AGAINST COLONEL MARTIN
BURKE FOR CONTEMPT OF THE KINGS COUNTY
COURT.**

7 JULY 8.—*The People of the State of New York vs. The*
8 *Sheriff of Kings County.*—Two years ago a writ of habeas
9 corpus was issued by Judge Garrison, of Kings county,
10 issued and directed to Colonel Martin Burke, commandant
11 at Fort Lafayette, to bring up the bodies of the four Balti-
12 more Police Commissioners confined at the fort.

13 The Colonel refused to make return. An attachment
14 was issued and put in the hands of the Sheriff, which not
15 having been executed, an alias is now issued, which is as
16 follows:—

17 *The People of the State of New York to the Sheriff of the*
18 *County of Kings.*—We command you, as we before command-
19 ed you, forthwith to apprehend and attach Colonel Martin
20 Burke, of Fort Hamilton, in the said county of Kings, and
21 to bring him immediately before our County Judge of the
22 said county, at the chambers of the Kings county Court, in
23 the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, to answer for his con-
24 tempt in not obeying a certain writ of habeas corpus to him
25 directed, and on him duly served, on the relation of Alger-
26 non R. Wood. And have you then there this writ of attach-
27 ment.

28 Witness the Honorable Samuel Garrison, County Judge
29 of our said county of Kings, at the City Hall, in the said city
30 of Brooklyn, this 7th day of July, 1863.

31 SAMUEL GARRISON, Kings County Judge.

JOHN C. VAN LOON, Attorney for Relator.

This raises an important issue between the military
and civil tribunals, and the public will await with the
greatest anxiety to see which of the two will prevail.

Counsel for relator: Hon. Gideon J. Tucker and Mr. J.
Van Loon.