

The "Concordia," another singing society, proceeded in a similar manner to the grove of Mr. L. Walter, on the Flushing road, where they had, as we are assured, a fine time. They also returned late, in the best humor.

The garden of the Turner's Hall, in Meserole street, was throughout the day crowded with German visitors, of whom many were New Yorkers. An excellent Band was present, who played national airs of America and these of the Fatherland in an artistical and admirable manner. In the evening the Saengerband, in full force, poured in, when the scene became very lively. Splendid singing was given by this favorite Society, of which we may only refer to the well executed songs of "Der Wald," by Haeser, and a pet pourri, which were loudly applauded.

CASUALTIES AND INCIDENTS.

In this district but few incidents occurred, and none of them of a very serious nature. A lad named Depuy, residing South 1st street, was injured in the left fore finger and was cared for by Dr. Hanford.

Wm. Daily, a lad of 13 years, residing at No. 13 1/2 North Fourth street, lost the fore finger of his right hand by the premature discharge of a pistol.

John Johnson, aged six years, was shot through the right arm by a young man named Joseph Daffy. He was taken to his residence in North Second street.

A little Miss in Fifth street had her dress nearly burned before the flames could be subdued. A lad accidentally threw an ignited pack of fire-crackers in her lap as she was seated in front of the residence of her father.

A boy, Reichardt, living at 69 Montrose avenue shot himself accidentally with a pistol through the left hand. He was taken to Dr. Rappold, who pronounced two of the fingers as in a serious condition.

Another boy was hurt on one of his eyes by a fire cracker.

Nearly all of these cases are to be attributed to the imperfection of cheap pistols and juvenile indiscretion.

Charles Marshall, of Fifth street, was severely burned by a premature discharge of powder. Lawrence Carroll, of No. 28 North 5th street, was hurt in the hand.

As the spectators were leaving the Union grounds, the rush was dense and very great, and children were borne along in the human tide

without any power to resist. In ascending the steps leading up to the street, a small child fell and would have been severely injured but for Mr. Wm. T. White, who stopped the progress of the crowd until it was picked up.

Some mischievous boys set fire to the liberty-pole at the corner of South 2d and Fourth street, early in the morning. Mr. Gardiner Harding in passing by discovered and extinguished the flames.

A son of Capt. Frazer, of the 5th N. Y. Cavalry, residing in Wilson street, was badly burned while firing his little cannon.

NORTH 2D STREET--"OLD SAL."

The national salute from foot of North 2d st. was promptly given from the mouth of "Old Sal," our old friend, and the Clam Bake under the Superintendence of Capt. Geo. C. Whaley was indeed refreshing, in these times of French Pastries, Bon Bons and nonsense of that sort. Good solid, substantial bivalves disappeared suddenly and in large quantities. The Association had a good time generally and we hope will live to enjoy many "sich" pleasant dinners. After the salute at noon the party adjourned to the residence of Ex-Alderman Harris Comstock, 39 North Third street, and partook of a collation prepared by Mrs. Comstock and daughter, who were determined not to be outdone by the males.

FIREWORKS IN THE EVENING.

The fireworks at the Union Ball Grounds in the evening were truly magnificent. They were furnished by J. W. Hadfield of East Williamsburgh, and the gratification expressed by the immense throng who were present, and enjoyed the sight was certainly highly complimentary to the rare skill of that gentleman. The display commenced with rockets and shells, then came the Passion Flower, a large vertical wheel which constantly changed its color, surrounded by a sun of silver fire terminating in a grand *feu de joie*. Saturn and his satellites, a brilliant sun of Maltese fire, imitating Saturn and his satellites, produced a fine effect. The Gallopade of Serpents came next, a very snaky piece. The star of America, opened with a sun of variegated fires of crimson, green and purple, revolving round the motto. "Star of America," ending with a maroon battery. This piece produced immense cheering, and was certainly very fine. A grand Mosaic battery came next, then the Kaleidoscope, Flowering Aloe, a Saxon Cross. But the concluding piece,

commencing with a Rainbow shell, which changed to the device, "Our Union now and forever crowned by the genius of America, with fountain on each side throwing out streams of liquid fire produced a magnificent effect, and the delight crowd dispersed to their homes, not less pleased with the music than the fine display of fireworks.

The display was witnessed by about 40,000 people. Mr. W. H. Cammeyer will accept our thanks for courtesy extended.

FIRES.

About 12 o'clock, Saturday night, the frame dwelling belonging to Mr. Meakin, situated in the rear of Mr. Cooper's Glue Factory Bushwick, was burnt to the ground. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about 600. No insurance. On the return of the fire companies from the fire Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 7 came together on the corner of North 2d and Smith sts. Stones and other missiles were freely used, and several persons were seriously injured. The apparatus of No. 7 was upset and broken. We presume the city will magnanimously pay for the repairs, as they did in the case of Engine 13 without investigating the matter which repairs cost about \$70. This upsetting business has come to be a common occurrence and one that needs the severest punishment.

ANOTHER.—A chimney took fire in the rear of building No. 34 Montrose avenue. The alarm was soon given, which brought the fire companies out promptly, but before they arrived, the fire was extinguished. Damage trifling.

EAST NEW YORK CELEBRATION.

The Union League of East New York, of which J. R. Reid, Esq. is the President, commemorated the day at Central Hall, by the reading of the Declaration of Independence and an oration. In the absence of the President, Samuel Wagenar, Sr., Esq., was called to the chair. The ladies and gentlemen present having constituted themselves a choir, sang with considerable animation a most patriotic song. Charles H. Miller, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have every reason to believe that the great rebellion in the Southern States of the Union was plotted with the connivance and promised assistance of the privileged governing classes of Europe, and that it is a joint conspiracy between European and American influence to destroy our national unity, and subvert free government in the South; therefore

Resolved, That it behooves the American people to be on the alert in their efficient arena.

tions for war, that the danger of intervention through force, on the part of the European allies of Southern treason, will be quite sure to manifest itself as the Southern cause grows helpless; that we admonish our countrymen to stand firm, and waver not, and blanch not, though beset by all the conspirators against free government that the world can produce.

Resolved, That we hereby renew the same identical issue which our fathers made between republican and aristocratic governments through a privileged class, eighty-seven years ago to-day, and that we herewith adopt the address of the Democratic League (published in the *Tribune*), as the proper statement of that issue.

Mr. Overwrocher, of Brooklyn, advocated these resolutions in a series of spirited remarks.

Charles B. Miller, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence.

The Chairman then introduced the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, of Texas, who remarked:—

That it afforded him great pleasure to present himself. That just eighty-seven years ago the platform of free speech and a free government was laid in America, and that never until within the past three years was the stability of its foundations ever controverted. That this government for the benefit of the many was, because of its beneficent provisions, esteemed as durable and eternal as were the principles of right and justice upon which it was based. That rebellion, unprecedented in its enormity and magnitude, had reared its hydra head to malign and destroy it. That it had stood the fearful shock and demonstrated, maugre the prognostications of English statesmen, that it was the strongest government on earth. It still lives and is destined to live whilst monarchies and every other form of government shall be subverted and overturned. He came from the South and was therefore familiar with the origin, motives and purposes of this rebellion. It originated in the conspiracy to preserve intact four millions of slaves, that they and their increase might be held in perpetual bondage. How was that to be effected? Slaveholders saw and knew that based as our government was upon the majority principle, that twenty seven millions of Northern freemen who were fighting for free labor must sooner or later obtain such a sway as to model our institutions to this righteous principle, and to obviate this they inaugurated the rebellion to withstand the inevitable result. They saw that with the increase of white population slavery must be crowded out, as the *fee* material of which it was constituted was not to be circumscribed. The rights of free labor would be vindicated, no guarantees could be given to slaveholders, and they reasoned out philosophically the problem. The only security for the peculiar institution was outside the Union, and hence the atrocious and unparalleled efforts to dis sever and dismember it.

These distinctive views were elaborated with great earnestness by Mr. Sherwood, and were generally well received by the audience. Want of space precludes a more extended summary of this oration.

Goings in the Western District.

At an early hour our neighboring district was alive. A national salute was fired from Fort Green, by Adjutant McAleer, of the 70th Regiment, while the bells rang out a merry peal.

The City Hall was very tastefully decorated with flags of all descriptions. Besides the national, State, and city flags, there were ensigns of other nations, together with innumerable miniature flags stretched from the cupola to the corner of the Hall, giving it a gala appearance. All the public and many private buildings displayed flags of various sizes. The shipping along the wharves was quite handsomely decorated, as were also the ferry boats plying between New York and Brooklyn. The vessels lying in the Navy Yard displayed all their flags and streamers, and the old receiving-ship North Carolina was almost literally covered with bunting.

INCIDENTS.

But few accidents from the use of firearms and fireworks have been reported, and they are all of a very trivial character, not worth especial mention.

The members of Niagara Hose Company No. 11 brought home their new carriage in the afternoon from the makers in New York. Headed by a band of music, they paraded the streets, in a

creditable display. They afterwards entertained their friends at their carriage house, and spent the evening very pleasantly.

An alarm of fire occurred about four o'clock, which proceeded from a slight fire at the foot of Bridge street. No particular damage was done. While running in response to the alarm, John Cochran, a member of Hose Co. No. 8, was run over by the carriage and badly injured.

The display of fireworks in the evening was not the most extensive, as the Common Council were limited in their expenditures, and consequently could not get up a very extravagant display. What there was, however, was good. One display took place on Fort Greene, and the other on the Union Base Ball Ground, both of which attracted a very large gathering.

The crowd were highly gratified by the display, and frequently gave vent to their admiration by exclamations of, "Oh, how beautiful!" applause, etc. The fireworks were furnished by Mr. J. W. Hadfield, namely:

1. Mechanical Globe. 2. Jewelled Cross. 3. Zanard Peruvia. 4. Peruvian Sun. 5. Weeping Willow. 6. Chapter of Flora. 7. Kaleidoscope. 8. Union Rosette. 9. American Star. 10. Revolver Sun. 11. Saxon Cross. 12. Gallopade of Serpents. 13. Was a splendid combination piece, called the "Temple of the Union," composed of lance and scroll work in varied colors. The centre of the piece presented a temple inscribed with the words "Union now and forever." In the arch was an American shield surmounted by an eagle. The whole concluded with a cascade of sun fires,

showers of rockets, and a blaze of colored fires covering a breadth of 200 feet, the effect being beautiful beyond description.

St. Ann's Sabbath School went out on a picnic to Lefferts' Park, where there was singing, speaking, music, etc.

THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOC'Y.

One of the principal features of the celebration yesterday was the oration at the Academy of Music in the morning, under the auspices of the Long Island Historical Society, which, though only organized a few short months since, is one of the many flourishing institutions of the city. The attendance was rather limited, not more than six hundred persons being present.

At 11 A. M. the members and invited guests assembled at the rooms of the Society, in the Hamilton Buildings, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, where the presentation of several valuable old maps was made to the Society by Dr. Vandemire, of New York. After which those assembled marched around, headed by the band of the North Carolina, to the Academy of Music, where they were accommodated with seats on the stage.

The Stars and Stripes was suspended from the proscenium, which was the only decoration made. The proceedings were commenced at 12 M. by the band, which played a national air, when a fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley, who officiated in the place of Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, who had been called of to the seat of war.

The Declaration of Independence was then very ably read by Mr. John W. Carrington, after which Mr. John Winslow, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, appeared and read letters from the following gentlemen: Mayor Opdyke, Governor Parker, of New Jersey, Hon. Chas. Sumner, Hon. H. Barney, Hon. W. H. Seward, and others, all of whom expressed regret at not being able to attend the celebration.

THE ORATION.

Then was introduced the orator of the day, Grenville T. Jenks, Esq., who proceeded to make a scholastic and eloquent address, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Jenks, in the course of his address, said:— We are fighting not only for ourselves but for generations to come; too long have we had a phalanx on one side and a debating society on the other. Since the Southern attack on Fort Sumter we had been pursuing a vacillating policy, nor were we united in battle as we should be. The people had been deceived; they had now learned what the politicians—they who affiliated with the Southern statesmen for years, and who ought to have better known their motives—had failed to teach them. We saw it was no event of sixty days, as we had been told it would be. In the meantime, our flag had been well nigh swept

down by the tide of life. The people had done their whole duty. But we had pursued a wrong policy. We had been vigorous where we ought to have been lenient; generals have been displaced too often. Franklin, the ablest of them all, being now off duty; arresting a cow and allowing a wolf to roam at large; being invaded when we should be invading. But, still we go on. All lanes had a turning; he believed we had gotten through Longstreet. He then spoke of the folly of political meetings endorsing such and such a thing, and stated that Lee's cavalry and Lincoln's letter had set the platform dancing under certain ex-Judge's feet; eulogized President Lincoln and thought him the man of the people. This is not the time for squeamish discussions, we were in the third year of war; there is no necessity for a fourth year. The country called for help; shall her sons stay the hand of the black man raised in its defence? If they did, it would be a lasting stigma upon them. We must cast away our prejudices; we must change the face of dough for the face of bronze; honest men for dishonest; imbecile generals for good soldiers; then we should succeed. Our cannon will chant down national slavery.

The orator resumed his seat and great applause. First Vice President Greenwood, who presided, then stated that a telegram had been received from Mr. Sanford, President of the American Telegraph Company, containing the intelligence that Gen. Meade had won a glorious victory, and had taken 3,000 prisoners; which was received with the most indescribable enthusiasm. A benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. R. O. Currie, after which the audience was dismissed.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Two dramatic entertainments—afternoon and evening—were given at the Academy of Music by a company including several of the prominent artists from Wallack's Theatre, and Miss Emily Thorne. In the afternoon Black Eyed Susan, with Mr. Charles Fisher as William, Miss Emily Thorne appeared in an interlude as the "Goddess of Liberty" and sang the patriotic song, "Shout for our Glorious Banner." In the evening Miss Henriques appeared in "The Little Treasure," with George Holland, Mr. Floyd and others. The house was well filled in the afternoon and crowded in the evening.

CELEBRATION AT GREENPOINT.

Everything passed off quietly in the 17th ward. No arrests were made by the Police, nor were there any accidents of any kind. A national salute of 35 guns was fired at sunrise, noon and sunset by the 45th Precinct. The Baptist congregation held a festival during the day and evening in Meserole Grove, for the benefit of the church. In the evening works were exhibited on the hill in front of the Station House.

THE EVENING EXPRESS.
The City and Vicinity.

Celebration of the Capture of Vicksburg.

The glorious news from Vicksburg caused an impromptu celebration by the Union loving citizens of this city last evening. An assemblage was procured, upon a half-hour's notice, and a display of fireworks was had at Union League Hall No. 1, upon the east side of the river. Several thousand assembled, and formed in line in front of the Hall. The crowd were addressed from the balcony of Palmer's Hall by Hon. John C. Chumaseo. His remarks were enthusiastic, patriotic and well-timed. He bore hard upon Northern traitors, and his sentiments were received with frequent cheers from the whole crowd. He then stated that a procession was to march through the streets, and invited all to join. The procession was headed by Newman's Band, and marched through Main street in double file, while a magnificent pyrotechnic display was caused by the firing of thousands of Roman candles. The sight, as witnessed by people in the streets, is said to have been grand in the extreme.

The Brooklyn Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1863.

The latest information by Telegraph, together with local incidents, will be found on the fourth page, *Third Edition*, issued at 4 1/2 o'clock P. M.

Local Items

The **PRIORITY OF THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG**—Last night was the occasion of inaugurating a new era in Williamsburgh. Loyal men and women, exultant and copperheads grew into the same feeling with surprising speed. Many of them who had professed but little faith in the news from the gallant Army of the Potomac, because they knew that Lee was not going to be fogged in that way, found that with the surrender of Vicksburg, the flag was being pried so high that they would be so low in a short time as not to be the slightest of decent people. Hence they concluded to rejoice that victory had crowned the efforts of our armies, because we were so much nearer the gate of Peace. Some Copperheads were very much disgusted with the particularly jubilant conduct of some colored men and women, as the upper part of the Bergh, who insisted in the most vociferous tones, that "John Brown's Soul is marching on," and who gave lusty cheers for the hero of Vicksburg, calling him "Old Grant," a critical copperhead told one of the party that if he spoke of a General in the U. S. Army in that contemptuous manner again, he would knock him down. To add to the provocation the negroes brought out military flags, which they waved in triumphant derision of the small party of rebel sympathizers. "Is the news from Vicksburg true?" was the question by all who had not seen the papers. The answer to this was the production of the Times, with Admiral Porter's Official dispatch. Then the word went from mouth to mouth as fast as by magnetic telegraph, and the Bergh was soon in a blaze of excitement. Pistols, guns and cannons were fired by those who had them, and flags were put in order to be raised this morning. There was a spontaneous disposition to sit up all night to watch for daylight so that every body might be first to salute the heavens with the "Flag of the Free," in gratitude for the breaking of the back of the rebellion, and the sudden decrease of copperheadism. Such was the effect of the immediate neighborhood. At Greenpoint, the citizens were informed, turned out en masse to take over the victory of "Unconditional Surrender Grant." They fired one hundred guns on the hill in front of the Station House, then when darkness came they lighted bonfires in the principal thoroughfares. Next they made a "recount" upon the dealers in pyrotechnics, and a second Fourth of July was put in operation. Rockets were set off, pin wheels of every size and description were whirled, Roman candles were lighted, fire-crackers exploded, and small arms were kept going all long after the corpse of the great Copperhead spirit had been laid out, and otherwise disposed of. The air was rent with cheers for the Army and Navy, for our victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and for the President of the United States: "Jeff" had no friends, and he got some hard knocks. "Old Sam" was brought into useful exercise at the foot of North Second street, where the boys fired her one hundred times in honor of the surrender of Vicksburg. "Our city is a happy scene. From every flag staff waves the Stars and Stripes with a new

glory, giving to all who behold the scene a new inspiration, and an increased confidence in the power of a great people to protect and preserve a great nation. Long may they wave!

As far as the eye can reach, up and down the harbor, the shipping is bedecked with the flag of our Union. Here and there the British flag is waving also, and about the time we wait the glorious news of "THE REBELS WHIPPED AT GETTYSBURG," and "The Unconditional Surrender of Vicksburg," is waving down the Bay on its way to Europe, to cheer hundreds of Loyal American hearts there, and to make rebels who are there plotting against our Government, stand against, and ask for a country—a new country, of course. So marcheth Freedom.

ANOTHER CELEBRATION AT EAST NEW YORK
 The citizens of East New York propose to celebrate the 4th of July, in token of their appreciation of our recent victories, to-night. They are to have a grand illumination, fireworks, and a public meeting at Central Building, where there will be patriotic singing, and speeches by the Hon. Wm. Wall, Alderman Strong, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, Rev. Mr. Powell, and others. This will be a brilliant affair.

11, JUNE 12, 1863.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY ON FREE SPEECH

Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music.

Denunciation of the Emancipation Proclamation, Arbitrary Arrests, and the Suppression of the Press.

The Democracy Pledged to the Union and the Constitution Against All Enemies.

Speeches of Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Alonzo C. Paige, and Others.

A mass meeting was held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, last evening, under the auspices of the Kings County Democratic Club. By the terms of the call, it was to be a meeting of "all conservative citizens in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and opposed to all usurpations of arbitrary power;" but either on account of the rain, or because the people of Brooklyn are not so fully alive to the dangers which threaten their liberties as the Kings County Democratic Club, there was not so full an attendance as might have reasonably been expected. The house was a little more than two-thirds full. About 8½ o'clock the Mayor, accompanied by Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, made his appearance on the stage, and was received with applause. Capt. RYNDERS entered about the same time, and was greeted by a portion of the audience with much more noisy, if not quite so unanimous demonstrations of welcome. The meeting was immediately thereafter called to order by ANDREW R. CULVER, President of the Kings County Democratic Club, who nominated for Chairman MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of the City. The nomination was unanimously indorsed, and Mayor KALBFLEISCH returned the compliment in the following speech:

SPEECH OF MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.
 FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN: [Some one here called for three cheers for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, which were given.] For the honor you have tendered me allow me to return my sincere thanks. I rejoice to see so large an assemblage of people here to-night. It shows that people have come to know that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." A crisis exists in the affairs of the nation that makes it the duty of all to look into its causes and to free it

discuss the acts of our servants who now administer the Government. [Applause.] The right to do so is undeniable, and to be deprived of it would make us worse than slaves. The Democratic party has always been jealous of these rights. It behooves us to guard these privileges, and to protest against arbitrary use of power by the Government. ("Bully for you.") The Constitution makes ample provisions for the trial and punishment of all violators of its laws. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* would imperil the crowned head of any European monarch. [Applause.] We ask of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [groans for LINCOLN,] elected as Chief Magistrate under the provisions of the Constitution, but not by a majority of the people, not to ignore, but to uphold that Constitution which made him President of the United States. It was under the promise of free speech and a free press that the people placed him there. How well that promise has been kept, let suppressed newspapers, and the hundreds of persons arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette for freedom of speech, answer. [Applause.] The Democratic party has no sympathy with Secessionists [faint applause] nor have they with Abolitionists. [Great applause.] They are in favor of the Union. [A man in the audience here called for three cheers for "Valligordom" which most of the audience, including the speaker, mistook for "Niggordom," which caused considerable disturbance, some cheering, some hissing, and not a few crying "put him out."] The speaker resumed: If the gentleman has anything to say let him say it in a manly way. [Applause.] If the gentleman had rather embrace a nigger baby than a white one, let him say so. [Tremendous applause.] (A gentleman on the stage here arose, and suggested to the speaker that the audience had mistaken the man who called for cheers for "Valligordom;" that he meant *Vallindigham*, and he proposed that the audience now give their cheers for that individual. The cheers were given, and quiet was again restored.) The Mayor then resumed his remarks, and said that the war in which we were now engaged should be brought to an issue; it should be terminated. If the war was for restoring the Union, the Government would have the support of every Democrat in the country, and he hoped the party now administering the Government would become convinced of the necessity of presenting an unbroken front to the enemy. Let them show to the country that the war was waged to restore the Union, and it would not be long before the Stars and Stripes would again wave over every inch of territory in the country. [Prolonged applause.]

A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting was then read and indorsed, after which the following series of resolutions was read and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The nation is in peril, as well from the assaults of rebellion as from the failure of professed loyalty to sustain the principles of American liberty; and

Whereas, This peril is imminent, calling for the voice and the arm of every patriot to save, not only the Union and Constitution, but the very principle of freedom on which they were founded; therefore we, the Democracy of Kings County, with our friends and fellow-citizens, do declare:

Resolved, 1. We are for the Union and the Constitution against all enemies. [Applause.]

2. We believe the Union and Constitution to be founded upon and for the defence of the freedom of the person and of the Press, and we pledge ourselves to defend the principles of the liberty of the American citizen, according to the Constitution, against every encroachment and attack.

3. We deny the heresy that the Administration is the Government, holding, on the contrary, that the Government is the will of the people expressed in the Constitution of the United States and of the several States. [Applause.] That all laws, in accordance with that expressed will, command our obedience and respect, but that the order, decree or proclamation of any individual, without authority of that expressed will of the people, is entitled neither to our obedience or respect, because we are a self-governing people, and by permitting such assumption of power we cease to govern ourselves, and become the subjects of military despotism. [Applause.]

4. That in our opinion the Proclamation of freedom to slaves by the President of the United States, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arbitrary arrest and incarceration of citizens, the suspension of several newspapers and the denial of mail transmission to others, the military arrest, trial by court-martial, and banishment from his State of CLEMENT L. VALLINDIGHAM—[cheers for VALLINDIGHAM]—and all similar acts, are direct violations of the Constitution of the United States, and are without authority or justification, having no validity except such as they derive from the temporary support of military force without law. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the letter of his Excellency, Gov. SEYMOUR, to the Albany meeting, called to assert the right of free speech, free Press, and individual liberty, has our full indorsement; that we recognize in his manly protest against the exercise of usurped and arbitrary power, the spirit of a patriot and statesman. [Tremendous cheers.]

Resolved, That the people have thus far submitted to the illegal acts of the Administration, not because they are ignorant of their rights, nor because they are indifferent to the inestimable blessings of liberty, nor because they are wanting in courage to resist the aggressions of lawless power, but because they have patiently hoped that the President and his advisers would desist from their violations of the Constitution, in time to save themselves and the country from the consequences to which such acts inevitably lead. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the State of New-York will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist will seek redress, under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

Resolved, That the laws of the State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it that by all constitutional means this indispensable end shall be attained.

Resolved, That we renew our declaration of attachment to the Union, pledging to its friends, wherever found, our unwavering support, and to its enemies, in whatever guise, our undying hostility, and that, God willing, we will stand by the Constitution and laws of our country, and under their sacred shield will maintain and defend our liberty and rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." [Great cheering.]

SPEECH OF HON. AMASA J. PARKER.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER was then introduced, and was received with loud cheers. He commenced by saying that this vast assemblage, worthy in intelligence and numbers of the great question it had come here to consider, attested the dignity of the occasion and the attachment of the people to the principles of free speech and free Press. So vast an assemblage could not have been brought together without an important cause. A blow had recently been struck at the dearest rights of the people, at the freedom of the Press, the liberty of speech

and the personal rights of the citizen—a blow which called for the energetic efforts of every lover of his country and of freedom to stay the further exercise of such arbitrary and unconstitutional acts. The feelings of the whole Northern States had been aroused, and they have risen up almost as one man to resist such encroachments upon their rights. The recent arrest of VALLANDIGHAM, [cheers,] under the dictates of a gross military tyrant [cheers for BURNING,] by proceedings unknown to law, and his sentence by an unauthorized Court, have so aroused the feelings of the people that they must find expression. So gross was the outrage, that even leading Republican Presses have been obliged to denounce it, and to admit that the tribunal which professed to try him had no jurisdiction over his case. So strong has the dissent been, that we have reason to suppose that the Administration would have felt obliged to abrogate the unjust sentence and set the persecuted man free. But the President proceeds, of his own arbitrary will, to change the sentence to banishment to the Confederate States, an outrage as great even as that of the officer who arrested him. Where in the Constitution do you find the power to send a man into banishment, and especially when a different judgment has been pronounced by the tribunal before which he was brought? This banishment is an insult to every free man of the North. [Applause.] It was intended as the grossest insult to the victim, but it equally assails the dignity and the right of every citizen. He rejoiced that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had borne it with such fortitude, and proceeded to read that gentleman's letter from his place of confinement to the Democracy of Ohio, applauding it as worthy of a man suffering on behalf of liberty of speech. He had not come to discuss whether VALLANDIGHAM's peculiar views were right or wrong. Democrats may and do differ among themselves on that question. It is to protest against the outrage to his person, and the assault on his individual rights as a freeman and a citizen. No one had a right to discuss VALLANDIGHAM'S BELIEFS. HE HAD HERETOFORE been convinced that the rebellion could be ended in a peaceable manner, [applause,] and the Union be still preserved. He was a worthy, law-abiding Union man, and though he might differ as to the mode of subduing rebellion, he agreed with all of us in the necessity for the restoration of the Union, and with all of us in the duty of resisting the encroachments of the Government upon individual rights of opinion and speech. The speaker would not counsel resistance by force, if that could be avoided, but by meeting as they did that night to discuss and protest against the unlawful acts of the Administration. No man could read the record of that Court-martial and find that the accused did anything more than discuss freely, as he had a right to do, the conduct of the Administration. The men at Washington are the servants of the people, and they have a right to call them to account, and when the time comes to turn them out to give place to better men. [Applause.] It is well for the people to gather together by hundreds and thousands to remind the Administration of their mistakes, and to call their attention to that Constitution which they had taken their oaths to support, oaths which every one of them had violated. He had yet to learn that the purpose to see that the Constitution and the laws are respected was treason. VALLANDIGHAM was a worthy and good man who had no other wish. [A man in the audience here expressed dissent from this opinion, and there was loud uproar for several minutes, and cries of "Put him out" prevented the speaker's being heard. Order being restored Mr. PARKER continued.] A State Convention met that day in Ohio for the purpose of nominating a Governor. He had received a letter requesting him to be present, or, if not able, to write a letter. He received the letter in time only to telegraph to Mr. Cox [cheers] that he hoped they would vindicate the Constitution by making Mr. VALLANDIGHAM Governor of Ohio. [Loud and continued applause.] He was that moment informed that the bulletin announced that he was nominated. [Cheers for VALLANDIGHAM.] He hoped it was true, and should think Ohio unworthy of the Government given us by our fathers, if she does not elect him. He hoped the people of that State would go up to the ballot-box, forgetting all differences of opinion with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—all else except the personal liberty in him endangered, and cast their votes for him. He proceeded to cite from English history examples where assaults upon the personal rights of individuals had led to the public advance-

ment of those thus wronged, they being held as the representatives of human rights. VALLANDIGHAM'S case was but one of a thousand which had occurred during the last two years. Our forts erected for defence against foreign aggression, had been desecrated and turned into bastilles. He here enumerated the cases of individuals who had been summarily arrested and imprisoned in Forts Lafayette and Warren, and said that things so continued until the Convention which nominated Gov. SZYMOUR assembled, and denounced these arrests as a crime against personal freedom, and the question, then freely discussed before the people for the first time, was settled by their voice. Such was the voice of the people of New-York and the people of New-Jersey. (Cheers for Jersey.) Gov. SZYMOUR is bound to carry out that sentiment so expressed, and to exert the whole power of the State in its defence. He wished to be understood as standing there as the representative of the Constitution, to condemn the infractions of the Administration upon it, but not as recommending forcible resistance, but that most effective of all means, the ballot-box. (The ringing of the fire bells here drew off a considerable number of the audience, and the speaker was interrupted for a few minutes.) If it is true, as it doubtless is, that the South are engaged in an unjust rebellion against the Constitution, it is also true that the men in power are equally rebelling against that Constitution, and we stand to defend that instrument, and to respectfully and forcibly protest against their violation of it. When the French Bastille had been destroyed by the oppressed people, LAFAYETTE had secured the key to that prison, and had sent it to WASHINGTON, to be kept as a memorial of the fall of a European despotism. What would LAFAYETTE have thought, had he known that, in after years, a fort bearing his own name, was to become an American Bastille? He proceeded to say that these arbitrary arrests had been made in States where the people were loyal; States removed from the scene of strife, and unanimous in opposition to the rebellion. He meant to stand by the Administration in all constitutional acts, but to oppose them in all that infringed upon the Constitution, and to ask them to repeal such acts and return to a policy that promised to bring the war to an end, a policy just to the South as to the North, a policy to recall to the head of the army that gallant man McCULLUM. (Cheers.) He respected a soldier who respected the Constitution, and none other. He wanted a general who thus respected the Constitution at the head of the army. He continued at some length to demonstrate his proposition that a worse than Asiatic despotism had been established on this continent, citing certain acts of Congress and of the President in proof, and concluded by saying that

every officer of the Government, civil and military, should be held to strict obedience to the Constitution.

SPEECH ON HON. ALONZO C. PAIGE.

Hon. ALONZO C. PAIGE was next introduced, and proceeded to read a long manuscript speech, devoted to the discussion of the legality of VALLANDIGHAM'S arrest, conviction, sentence and subsequent banishment, and the general subject of the power of courts-martial and the occasions which justified them. He contended that English and American precedent allowed the establishment of martial law only in districts actually in rebellion, and there only when absolutely essential to the safety of the country, and that Congress alone had the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, a power which it could not delegate to the President. He denied the necessity for the declaration of martial law in Ohio, and its legality, and held that the choicest rights of the people had been placed in jeopardy, and that there was a loud call upon the people of the North to withstand such aggressions upon their freedom. The arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was a high offence, which demands reparation. If any are treasonable at the North, it is those who have set aside the Constitution, who have made the war policy not the policy of the Constitution but the subversion of it and the policy of abolition. The Democratic Conservatives of the North hold in their hands the Constitution, and it is theirs to protect and sustain it against encroachments.

In response to loud calls for RICHARD O'GORMAN and others, it was stated that they had been unable to attend, but that letters had been received from them which would be published. Long before the close of Judge PAIGE'S speech, the house had nearly emptied, but Mr. B. STONSON spoke for a few moments to the retiring audience, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

MEETING OUTSIDE.

A stand had been erected for speakers outside the Academy of Music, in Montague-street, but owing to the rain the attendance was small—most of the audience preferring the inside, where fortunately there was no difficulty in finding a seat. An organization was, however, effected at the outside stand, by the appointment of CORNELIUS J. SPRAGUE as President, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and was followed by EDWARD DRIGGS, DAVID A. SUTTON, EDWIN O. PERRIN and E. T. WOOD. The resolutions (same as inside) were read by Mr. NEWMAN, and received the hearty approval of the audience.