

ness of the machinery, &c., in the 19th Ward. What do the Post and TRIBUNE think of it?

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

I notice your mention in this Evening's paper of a "Secret Loyal League" in Brooklyn. One also exists in this ward, and holds weekly secret meetings at the Hall corner 52d street and 3d avenue. Persons are received by secret words and signs at an ante-room door—and by other signs at an inner door in the care of a Tiler. Members are seated in a circle around a table, on which is a Bible for taking oaths, and over which is suspended a flag. Candidates are first sworn to secrecy in the outer room. They are then conducted blindfolded to the centre of the circle, and oaths are read to them by the president containing the quintessence of Abolition fanaticism. After taking this oath, they are "restored to light," and see around them a circle of just such oath bound fellows as themselves. Such is "Loyal Leagueism" in the 19th Ward. G.

19TH WARD, Aug. 14th, 1862.

**BROOKLYN.**

**Launch of the First Navy-Built Iron-Clad. THE MIANTONOMAH AFLOAT.**

The iron-clad Miantonomah, the first navy built vessel of her class, was successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning. The scene was witnessed by three thousand persons. It is believed that no vessel was ever launched from any navy yard in this country so perfectly finished in every way, so strong and sound as the Miantonomah.

The vessel bears the appearance of an ordinary ship cut down to the deck. The logging and armor are to be placed on the outside of the plank as soon as possible. Her extreme length is 259 feet, breadth 52 feet 10 inches, depth of hold 14 feet 9 inches. Her tonnage is eighteen hundred tons. She has two decks and two revolving turrets, one fore and one aft, and two guns in each turret. The calibre of the guns will probably be a 15-inch and a 200-pounder in each turret.

Admiral Paulding's son, Mr. Hiram Paulding, had the honor of christening the vessel. An old "salt," well known by the name of "Commodore," cracked the "green seal across the bow and broke the stillness by giving three cheers for the Union as the vessel glided off the ways. At the same time the marines and sailors covering the yards and sides of the North Carolina gave three cheers, and the ceremony was ended.

**The Roman Catholic Church and the Colored People.**

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle

All honor to Bishop Rappe of Cincinnati, for the manly and truly Christian sentiment uttered in this extract from a sermon lately delivered in his Cathedral.

"He warned them not to ill-treat the colored people. A colored man had as much right to live and to labor for his living as a white man had, and their rights must be respected. It was cowardly and sinful to molest these people because their skin was of a different color."

Some few of our Roman Catholic clergy have had the independence thus to defend the rights of our colored people. This certainly is in accordance with the teaching and practice of the R. C. Church. Though some of our blacks are Catholics, yet I have not heard of a colored R. C. Church. In the church and in her sacraments, there is no distinction of race or color. Those who profess to be Roman Catholics, and have engaged in persecuting the blacks, have not been properly instructed heretofore in their duty to all their fellow Christians, as equally with them in the Body of Christ. Might it be well for the Pastors of the flock to impress as well upon the young as well as upon the old the great duties involved in the Communion of Saints.

A CATHOLIC.

**To Mechanics of Brooklyn—No. 2.**

In a former communication I endeavored to impress on your minds the necessity of selecting a proper newspaper in Brooklyn as your organ, through which you might communicate with each other in your organized capacity, and that that

newspaper should be conservative, or at least impartial in political matters. I also advised you against the admission of politicians (strictly speaking) as members of your associations, and particularly that such men under no circumstances be permitted to represent you in the union of your societies. It would seem useless to advance any arguments in favor of these propositions, as you all must be convinced that party politics and sectarian religion, are of all other topics the most inflammable and least calculated to harmonize and perpetuate the one great undivided interest of the working class. Unity of action, unity of purpose, co-linked with a proper appreciation of your rights and responsibilities as citizens, as working men is all essential to your success. The object of your associations is of a two-fold character, both of which is not only justifiable, but commendable. First, in a civil point of view, you claim to be the highest and most necessary class, because the only positive producers of wealth, as also the originators of those sources of happiness to mankind resulting from the tens of thousands of avenues opened up through our skill and inventive genius; and secondly, that your industry and enterprise may be properly protected and remunerated. The latter necessity appears the most obvious, as all history of all lands, from the most remote to the present time, unfortunately finds wealth in the hands of the mere speculator, opposed to the fair compensation of those who by their hard labor and untiring industry produced it. I most earnestly contend that but few outside of the ranks of the workman, either care for or sympathize in the wants of the laborer, and deeming themselves superior by falsely degrading labor, not only exhibit their ignorance of true greatness, but place themselves in direct opposition to those alone who humanely speaking, ever were or can be the instruments of all organic source of wealth and happiness. Hence, fellow mechanics, another indisputable evidence of the necessity of self-defence through your organizations.

Now if there exists a Judge who would condemn you as conspirators against law and order because you peaceably assert your rights of fair compensation for your industry, just say to such an one by your vote in keeping with constitutional requirements that his services are no longer needed, you have the power to do so, and the will should be there too. You will perceive that my object is to persuade working men not to be governed by the hypocritical harangue of party or politicians, but rather that they should be conservative in all political interests save that which most materially effects their own—there they should become a unit undivided and all together. This argument seems the more reasonable as it is well known to yourselves that with slight exceptions neither of the present, nor any heretofore existing party in their legislative enactments have regarded to any great degree of extent the best interests of that class from which they have majoritively always derived their power. I wish it to be understood however that when I speak of party I allude more particularly to the abuse, the extremes of party that must always follow corruption, such as originates from barter, and sale of position, division of spoils, disbursement of monies for party purposes, &c. Party in the abstract is no doubt essential to the equalization of influence—to purify, and will tend to counteract all or any impurities that may and will find their way in the diffusion and perpetuity of those liberal principles that should always characterized republican institutions. To accomplish the good purposes of your associations not only is all that has been suggested necessary, but also it is just as essential that you should have join a publicly recognized organ, known as dedicated to your interests, and through which you may not only speak to each other and the public, but through its columns defend your rights against usurpation—unjust accusations, and that would become the oracle and the champion of the working interest. Allow me to suggest to you the propriety of selecting the Brooklyn City News as such organ, and rest assured that in calling your attention to this matter the writer is governed solely by your best interests, being no politician nor interested in the "News" to the value of one farthing. But I believe the impartial political character of that journal, and the interest it has taken in times gone by, and is now taking in opening up its columns to the advocacy of the cause of working men should not be passed in silence, or remain unrewarded by the mechanics and working men of Brooklyn.

MECHANIC.

## Letters from the People.

### The Minor Judiciary.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn City News:

An article was printed in your journal on Wednesday last under the caption of "Aspiring to High Places," and contributed by "Senex." The author is evidently one who would be glad to occupy the position of Justice of the Peace, and has no doubt made overtures for the nomination and failed to receive any encouragement. Hence the venom apparent in every line of the effusion. I will leave the unfortunate disappointed "Senex" to his own miserable reflections and turn to the more appropriate question of the fitness of young men to occupy official positions. There is surely more activity of mind in one who has just passed into the fullness of manhood than in him whose years have passed the meridian of life, whose impulses are sluggish, and whose mind is soured and corrupted with the vicissitudes and disappointments of the world. The gentlemen whose names have been mentioned for the position are too well known in the community to be damaged by the paltry insinuations thrown out as to their education and mental calibre. Filling, as they do, high and responsible positions, involving not merely clerical duties, but responsibilities which cannot be trusted to mere ordinary hands, they present in themselves an ample recommendation for any trust with which the people may be disposed to entrust them. There are, Mr. Editor, very many people who in their self exaltation are too willing to believe that there is no wisdom outside of themselves. Therefore it is that we find these spasmodic ebullitions of abuse. As far as the business of dispensing justice in the minor courts is concerned, it is almost a mechanical matter. Prompt attendance and a supply of blanks are the principal requisites. The fountain of business and the measure of punishment is laid down in hand-books, so that he who has the most sluggish gait may read. It is to be hoped, then, that all such persons as "Senex" may find some better mode of relieving their moroseness than in mere abuse.

M. P. R.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

#### LOYAL LEAGUERS ARMING.

##### Secret Organization in Brooklyn.

The article in the Evening Post of a few days since, advising all "good citizens"—i.e. Loyal Leaguers to perfect themselves in the use of arms, "to act and confide in each other" in order to assist the Government, has had its legitimate preliminary fruits. The sheets on which the editorial had appeared had scarcely dried when the suggestion was adopted by the "Republicans" of Brooklyn. The Post insinuated, however, that the work should be done secretly, and the Loyal Leaguers deemed the advice not only excellent, but safe. The object of the League organization was to enforce the draft, and by doing so, purchase immunity for themselves, as the Government would muster them into the service of the United States until the trouble would be over, and thus exempt them.

The matter, no doubt, was fully discussed at the last meeting of the Republican General Committee. The organization, however, resolved itself into an "executive session" and excluded the reporters, and all others not among the faithful.

But the nice little programme leaked out.—Accidents will happen even to Loyal Leaguers in Executive Session. It was resolved to notify all the "good men and true," and circulars were sent to each three days since, inviting them to a secret meeting, on the evening of August

12th, at eight o'clock, in Low's Building, No. 13 Court street, in THE FRONT ROOM ON THE TOP FLOOR. The stairs and lobbies were to be guarded by Tilers. Unfortunately, one of these circulars fell into the hands of a Democrat, to whom it was by mistake directed; and the plot was thus discovered. We have obtained the circular, which is now in our possession. It contains the signature of the Chairman, and is as follows:

[Confidential and Important.]

DURING THE CALM PREPARE FOR THE STORM.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 11, 1863.

Mr. — (we omit the name.)

No. —

Sir—Knowing you to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the enforcement of the FEDERAL law, we earnestly invite you to meet a few friends on Wednesday, April 12th, 1863, at 7 P. M., at LOW'S BUILDING, No. 13 Court street, (FRONT ROOM, TOP FLOOR.)

Business of great importance to all loyal men.

By order of the Committee on Invitations.

O. T. BEARD.

[For admission, present this to the door-keeper.]

The signature of O. T. Beard, a well known member of the Kings' County Republican Committee, is in writing.

At the appointed hour, we understand, the meeting was held and many Loyal Leaguers enrolled their names. From all we can hear, it appears that "marshals" were also appointed at said meeting. In fact one of the faithful enquiring the cost of becoming a member of said secret society was told a few hours before the meeting took place that he would have nothing to pay, that "others" would furnish him with everything necessary, including arms, equipments, etc.

Such is the legitimate result of the counsel of the Post. One political party is now organizing and arming secretly to subdue and coerce another. Where will this meet?

## BROOKLYN.

### THE DEMOCRACY OF KINGS COUNTY. Meeting of the Union Democratic General Committee.

The Union Democratic General Committee met on Thursday evening at their rooms No. 371 Fulton street, Mr. Tennis G. Bergen in the chair.

A Conference Committee of seven were appointed to draft a plan for uniting the two sections of the party in Kings County, on one ticket, and to send a united delegation to Syracuse.

The resolutions endorsing Governor Seymour's letters on the Conscription, adopted by the Nationals, were submitted and laid on the table.

Mr. Small submitted the following as an expression of the views of the Committee:

Since our last meeting there have been large and destructive riots in the city of New York and elsewhere, threatening to overthrow by mob force not only the Federal force engaged in the conscription enactment, but also the very foundations of our national existence. Now then, Mr. Chairman, the thanks of the Democracy of this county are due and we hereby openly give to the Hon. Horatio Seymour, the Governor of this the State of New York, the credit of restoring quiet and order, and we also console with the families of those who, in order to maintain and support the laws, were stricken down in doing their duty to their country; and while we are opposed to riot and disorder, murder of innocent people of color and destruction of large amounts of property, and a total disregard for law and order, we openly charge the destruction of life and property to the teachings of the New York Tribune, New York Times, and such like radical newspapers throughout the country, besides the arbitrary and unconstitutional laws of last Congress, the despotic and unprincipled acts of the present party in power, from President down to his lowest hireling—the flagrant abuse of confidence reposed in said party that in fact we deem the exile of Mr. Vallandigham the military usurpation in the State of Kentucky by depriving the citizen the freedom of the ballot, the fraudulent acts of the Frosst-Marschals of New York as shown by Governor Seymour in his late correspondence with the President, and several acts of th

Administration to rob us of our rights as guaranteed to us by the Constitution.

Now, while we the Democrats of Kings County, hold to a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful issue, we hold that it shall be conducted under the acts of the Constitution for the integrity of the Union as handed down to us by our revolutionary fathers.

We shall not object to be conscripted or taxed for vigorous prosecution of the war, so long as every man may receive the same chance, but when a certain portion of population is called for double that of other and that because of it being democratic, is one of the most shameful transactions ever imposed on a free people.

We would warn the President and all those in power to be careful how they abuse the gift entrusted them, as we the people recognize no law but the Constitution of the United States and the several State Usurpers in Washington as well as at Richmond, must conform to the laws, for in the language of Jackson "The Union must and shall be preserved."

The Regular Democratic Union Committee of Kings County hail with satisfaction the noble action of the Board of Aldermen and also of his Honor the Mayor and also the Corporations of New York, Jersey City and other bodies, for their timely aid in appropriating funds for the relief of poor men who, with large families, were to be torn from their homes by an arbitrary and unconstitutional law, and one that makes no provision for the sustenance of those families during the time said poor men might be away at the seat of war. The action of those Democratic bodies in conforming to despotic laws, by giving them our purses when they demand our money or our lives, shows that the Democratic party desire to be obedient to all laws, no matter how obnoxious they may be, until otherwise repealed. We, the Democratic party, have nobly aided in the prosecution of the war, when it was carried on in a constitutional manner; but now that the Administration has chosen to conduct it in the radical style—for the Abolition of slavery—we, the Democracy of Kings County, do pause to render any more assistance, determined to allow those who like the equality of whites and negroes to go to the field and to do the fighting—as we are determined to aid in the restoration of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—one Flag, one Country, one Destiny, and but one Color to be predominant.

The matter was referred to a Special Committee to take resolutions upon the subject.

### Letters from the People.

"Citizen," "No Copperhead" and "Patriotism."

To the Editor of the Brooklyn City News:

BROOKLYN, July 28.

Being a constant reader of your valuable and independent paper, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of your liberality in allowing to "The People" a column for discussion. Our people being manifestly a thinking and argumentative people, you deserve their thanks for giving them a chance to discuss with latitude, subjects that are interesting to all classes and conditions, as they affect the perpetual well-being of after generations.

Yesterday, "No Copperhead" and "Patriotism" ventilated their ideas about the man of "fifteen reasons," drawing inferences derogatory to the loyalty and patriotism of the latter. "Citizen," in giving his reasons against being drafted, gave expression to the feelings of his heart, as is evident from the plain Saxon he uses to convey those reasons. His deductions, whether right or wrong, are evidently drawn from the opinions of Washington, Webster, Jay and Hamilton, of a past age—and certainly the purest of the Republic—and Cowan, Thomas, Douglas, Fillmore and Harris, of the present.

"No Copperhead" and "Patriotism" speak of "the traitorous scoundrels that have dragged the loved flag of our country in the streets," and of a "wife and family whom I love above all earthly things," and heroically declare that "none but traitors or cowards refuse to aid their country in its urgent need."

In contemplating the significance of these quotations, Mr. Editor, I am appalled at the wickedness that has stalked through our fair land for the past twenty years; and you will pardon me, I trust, for giving expression and record to some of our crimes.

The sacred emblem of liberty, the Starry banner of the free,—designated by the disloyal as the "Flaunting Lie,—has been trailed in the streets,—the tribunes of the people have been assassinated while discharging their duty to the people,—the ministers of the law have been slain even upon the

threshold of the Temple of Justice,—the godlike unity of the States *has* been derided as a thing to be deplored,—the Constitution which bound the Republic in love and unity and concord and durability, *has* been characterized as a “compact with hell,”—men of the same blood and the same religion and the same land, *have* been declared parties to an “Irrepressible Conflict” wherein one of the parties must die that the other may riot in the possession of his inheritance;—the descendants of the Washingtons and the Lees on the one side, and the Putnams and the Livingstons on the other now stand the mailed witnesses of the fruits of these dreadful deeds and diabolical teachings.

And who committed these deeds and who taught these things, O “Patriotism?” and who are determined that there shall be no end to them, O “No Copperhead?”

“None but traitors or copperheads refuse to aid their country!” Say you so, “Patriotism?” Then must he have been a traitor who wished U. S. soldiers to receive “hospitable graves” in a foreign land. Then the Congressman who voted to withhold supplies from our suffering soldiers on a foreign shore must be one or both of these things. Then, the patriots who threw vitriol upon U. S. soldiers in the streets of Boston, and stoned and pooted Manning’s Battery in the streets of Salem, were copperheads! Do you see the point, gentlemen? But, suppose we draw a curtain over these things, and look only at the present. You impeach the loyalty of “Citizen” because he don’t want to go to the war. Do you want to go? What is the hindrance? You infer that you are patriotic,—we want deeds, not words. What did you ever do for your country that “Citizen” did not? You may plead your “heart and soul” in the cause. Gentlemen, your heart and soul without a musket and a bayonet before “it” is of no more consequence to Grant and Meade than the effusions of your pen. You love your family “above all earthly things.” A patriot loves his country first, last and forever. On your own admission, you are mistaken in your patriotism. Patriotism, as taught to Americans, means Unity, Law, Equity and Fraternity,—not Power, Nigger, Greenbacks!

To conclude, gentlemen, be kind enough to answer me, 1st. If you think the war, as now prosecuted, is most efficacious for the salvation of the country, why are you here?

2. You believe it necessary to fill the army—are you too cowardly to fight for your belief? The Mormon and the Mohamedan were not.

3. Why would you have your fellow-man do that which you shirk yourself?

Vox Populi.

#### DECISION IN CASE OF AN ENLISTED MINOR.—

Judge E. Darwin Smith, on Saturday last, had a hearing in the case of an enlisted minor, who was brought before him upon a writ of *habeas corpus* procured by the father of the recruit, who desired to have the boy discharged on the ground of minority. The Judge held that the boy could not be released, on the ground that the enlistment was regular and in accordance with the United States law, which he, as a State Judge, could not supercede.

REMARKS.—In case the plaintiff had been successful in his object, the recruiting officer could have had the boy arraigned for perjury and false pretenses, in swearing falsely to his age, and procuring clothing and bounty from the Government. Such an issue of the case would have been much more unpleasant to the parents of the young soldier.

#### Who is Bowers?

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

We noticed in Saturday’s paper a communication signed “Justice,” enquiring “Who is Bowers.” We take this opportunity to inform “Justice” where he may be found. Bowers and Co., successors to Watt, Bicker, dealers and receivers in coal and wood of a kind, can be found at their offices, Atlantic, corner of Furman, Pacific, cor. Columbia, and Congress, near Columbia, Brooklyn.—Yours, respectfully,

BOWERS & Co.

**BROOKLYN.**

THE SEVENTIETH REGIMENT TO GARRISON FORT HAMILTON.—Orders were received yesterday directing two companies of the Seventieth Regiment Artillery to prepare to march at an hour's notice. The colonel ordered the Regiment to meet at the Arsenal at 10 o'clock A. M. in full uniform and dismounted, with the view of selecting the companies with the fullest ranks. Captain Thomas McCarty, of Company C, reported 120, and Captain John Timmes 100 men ready for duty. These companies were selected and ordered to march under command of Major Robert Smith. Their destination is either Fort Hamilton or some of the fortifications on the Staten Island side of the Narrows. An artillery company from Rochester, N. Y., was some time since ordered to garrison Fort Hamilton, and if they arrive soon will probably be assigned to that position. If not, the Seventieth will be sent there, and the Rochester company to Staten Island. The following are the officers of the Seventieth Regiment as far as selected:

Colonel, Wm. J. Cropsey; Lieutenant Colonel, Francis C. Grunning; Major, Robert Smith; Adjutant, John McLearn; Quartermaster, Robert Sullivan.

Co. A, Capt., Keyser, and Lieuts., Batterman; Co. B, Capt., John Timmes, Lieuts., Zinger, Wockerman and Schmelmacher; Co. C, Captain, Thomas McCarty, Lieuts., Peter Farrell, Michael C. Coleman, and Robert Ellwood; Co. D, Capt., Anthony Walter, Lieuts., Schaack, John Wills, and John Hoaniger; Co. E, Capt., Richard J. Barry, Lieuts., G. S. Cowenhoven, and John Brague; Co. F, Lieut. White commanding, and Lieuts. Morris and Horsely; Co. H, Capt. Snyder, Lieuts., Dillmyer, Charles A. Ullman, and Frederick Kendler; Co. R, Capt., Joseph F. Miller, Lieuts., Hadfield and Owens.

**BROOKLYN NEWS.**

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED AGENT FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—A Southern gentleman named JOHN MOORE, who had been boarding at the Pierpont House, in Montague-street, with his wife and daughter, for the past two months, was induced to leave the hotel on Thursday night to go to New-York by a man known as Col. SHERMAN, and since ascertained to be a Government detective. After reaching the other side he was conveyed to Jersey City, and it is believed sent on to Washington. The charges against him, if any, have not been divulged. The circumstances of the arrest appear to be these: SHERMAN made frequent visits to the Pierpont House since Mr. Moore came there, and became very intimate with him, and it is supposed that he obtained sufficient information by "pumping" to warrant his arrest. SHERMAN went by the name of Jones during this time. He not only became intimate with Mr. Moore but with his family. About 9 o'clock on Thursday night he persuaded Mr. Moore to accompany him to New-York, and that is the last seen of him. On Friday morning SHERMAN, accompanied by another Government detective, called at the house, and requested the privilege of searching Mr. Moore's baggage. The proprietor, Mr. Burns, told him he should allow no one to enter their rooms without the consent of Mrs. Moore, who was absent at the time, having gone to New-York in search of her husband. SHERMAN then left, and the other detective occupied a room opposite Mr. Moore's apartments. A short time thereafter SHERMAN returned in company with Mrs. Moore, who consented that he should examine their baggage. The detectives proceeded to do so in presence of Mrs. Moore and daughter and the proprietor of the house. They overhauled everything, and took possession of a few scraps of manuscript and several daguerreotypes, with which they left. Mrs. Moore expressing confidence that there was nothing in the trunks to implicate her husband in any respect, or in any offence, interposed no objections whatever. Mr. Moore is about 60 years of age, and is a native of Maryland. Col. SHERMAN stated that Mr. Moore's real name was H. LAND, and that he was an agent of the Southern Confederacy. He also informed Mr. Burns that he should call again on Monday, (to-day) and inform him what disposition had been made of Mr. MOORE. The affair creates a good deal of excitement throughout the City.

**THE**  
**DAY OF JUBILEE!**  
Orations, Speeches, Pic-Nics,  
Excursions, Dinners, Fire-  
works, &c., &c.

The national holiday was celebrated by our

citizens this year with more than usual spirit. Early in the day the national emblem was flung to the breeze from the public places, and the day had not far advanced before our city was gay with bunting. In the harbor the shipping presented a fine appearance, and on all hands there were indications that the day would be one of festivity and enjoyment. Numberless pic-nics, excursions, and parties had been arranged in advance, and at an early hour it became evident that by rail, steamers and carriage, the city, for that day at least, would lose a goodly share of its population.

The weather was overcast—just enough to shut out the piercing rays of the sun, and yet not enough to cause the apprehension of rain or any such disagreeable interruption to the enjoyments of the day.

The favorable intelligence of the morning from the battle field in Pennsylvania, had elevated the spirit of the entire population, and all went forth with a confidence and in a spirit of thankfulness to the God of Battles, which the intelligence received at a later hour served to strengthen. This circumstance gave a glow to every one's spirits, and a relish for the many things, public and private, which all had promised themselves.

Of the doings of the day, we submit reports of the principal features, remarking that it was observed in a thousand ways of which no attempt is made to make a record.

#### UNION JUBILEE AT BEDFORD AVENUE.

Under the auspices of the 19th ward "Union League of Loyal Men," assisted by a large committee of prominent citizens of the Eastern and Western Districts, a Union jubilee and 4th of July celebration came off at the Bedford Avenue square on the evening of the Fourth. Eminent speakers had been engaged, fireworks were to be set off, the illumination was to be brilliant and the Navy Yard band was to discourse sweet music, and soon a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the spacious platform erected in front of the fountain. The platform was decorated with the American colors fastened around it; running through the platform was a flag staff from which floated the colors with a streamer that reached to the ground. Flags of all nations were suspended high in the air from a rope attached to the roofs of the mansions and extended over the entire square. American bunting of various sizes streamed from the windows of many houses. The beautiful fountain was gushing forth its glittering drops of water in full force.

At 6 o'clock the exercises commenced according to the printed programme; the band played with its usual excellence, and instrumental airs at the end of each address. The platform was filled with prominent citizens of both districts and a few gentlemen from New York. The crowd now numbered about 3,000, but later it numbered 5,000 at least. Among them we could see many brave soldiers with his lady love. The good news from Gettysburg had an excellent effect on speakers and hearers; and when the President's proclamation concerning the national victory was read, it was greeted with immense applause. The verandahs, stoops, and windows of the houses in the vicinity were soon filled with the beauty and fashion of our city. The bells pealed forth their glorious paens for a short time, and crackers, pistols, torpedoes, and occasionally the buzz of a sky-rocket made a disagreeable discord that drowned the voices of the orators. As darkness approached, at about 8 o'clock the scene resembled something that we have read of in the "Arabian Nights." Most of the houses were illuminated, and every gas-burner was turned on with an utter disregard of economy. Incalculable numbers of Chinese lanterns and Union lanterns were seen everywhere; the former shaped like big pears, and the latter were cylindrical, about four inches in diameter, on which was the word "Union." They were of the most diversified colors. The platform was lighted up by a hundred of them, while they hung from every window and door in the square, far up Bedford

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Avenue and down Morton street. There were showers of sparks issued from the windows of the houses, while the scene was still further illuminated by sky rockets and "mines." Small fire balloons were sent up and disappeared. Spinning wheels, &c. were set off in front of the various residences. At times the square seemed to be filled with sparks, stars and balls of fire of various colors. Nothing disturbed the harmony of the occasion.

Mr. Ambrose Snow presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. George H. Fitzbee, Alderman and late member of the Assembly. A series of resolutions were read by Mr. J. E. Berry, and unanimously adopted. They were as follows:

*Resolved*, "Our Fathers, bound together by the love of country and devotion to the cause of Freedom, on the 4th of July, 1776, did, at the peril of their lives, nobly confront the dangers around them and publish to the world that Declaration which has immortalized and placed their names among the noblest and wisest of the world's benefactors, and is the great charter of civil liberty and the foundation of all democratic institutions; now, that we may not be proved degenerate sons of noble sires," and again to show to the world that the American people are not un mindful of the heritage handed down to us by the founders of our Government, conceived by their wisdom and consecrated by their blood,—be it therefore

*Resolved*, "That, as eighty-seven years ago this day was made ever memorable by our Fathers pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to defend the cause of Freedom against all foes, so we, in celebrating this our Nation's Birth day, do pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to protect those principles for which they braved all danger, and to defend the national cause against all enemies, whether foreign foes or domestic traitors.

*Resolved*, "That our warmest thanks and gratitude are due to our brave soldiers and sailors now striving to uphold our flag, and we pledge ourselves ever to encourage and assist them, and if need be, join their ranks on the field of battle.

*Resolved*, "That the recent interference of the French Emperor in the affairs of a sister Republic, shows us how much the progress of free institutions and republican liberty depend upon the maintenance of the American Union, and warns us how soon the iron heel of despotism would be set upon the rights of man should the nation's arm remain paralyzed; and hence we call upon all who would save their country, all who love Freedom, all who regard the cause of humanity, of whatever party or sect, to join with us in crushing this most wicked Rebellion, and to never falter so long as there remains a single man in arms against the Government.

*Resolved*, "That Governor Seymour deserves, and we give to him, our warmest thanks for his noble and statesman-like action in promptly aiding a sister State in repelling the invader from her borders; and may God help him to persevere in a work so noble and patriotic, and to preserve intact the only Government on earth which recognizes every citizen as a man, and guarantees to all 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

*Resolved*, "That, as in the dark days of our nation's birth our Fathers despaired not, but struggled on for eight long years until their hopes were more than realized, so we, this U. League of loyal men, gathered to celebrate 87th jubilee of liberty, call upon all to rise as a all party, above all personal interests, and with us around the national standard in support of the Government, to gather fresh strength and courage from the example of the golden age, and never despair nor falter, but carry on the war until the demon, secession, so destructive to all republican institutions, be put down, and our flag once more wave in triumph throughout the length and breadth of our Country, which then shall truly be the 'land of the free and the home of the brave.'

After the applause had subsided, the resolutions, the chairman

C. D. Ross, in a confused diction going on, his remarks could not be heard very well by the Reporter. He said that on the present occasion he stood upon the platform of the patriot and the philanthropist. They were there to maintain the heritage of our ancestors of the Revolution, to be handed down to the remotest posterity. That heritage was not broad and sunny lands, inland lakes and rivers; it was not the flag that floats proudly on every sea and on which the sun never sets; it was not the memory of Washington; it

was all of these and more—it was civil liberty. [Applause.] It is for that we are contending. Benjamin Franklin at one time was waited on by a young printer who asked for a loan to start him in business. Franklin, on giving him the loan, said, "You must pay that back—not to me alone—but pass it on to another young tradesman, and so on let it go down to posterity." Our Government must be also handed down to posterity. If we give only the dismembered fragments still will not the world degenerate. Europe had struggled in vain to attain it, and the talisman has been attacked and he urged upon all the duty of defending it. (Great applause.)

After the band had played "When this cruel war is over," the Chairman introduced R. H. Huntley, Esq., who was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF R. H. HUNTLEY, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: He who will take the time to think and do a thing will see that there is no time to be wasted. If you will think of the stake involved in this contest, the interests to be maintained, the result to be accomplished you will find that any nation may well be proud to sustain them. It is a common observation by some that the nation is in her death throes, that she is in her mortal agony,—that it is her Gethsemane, and indeed she is sweating drops of blood. It is her hour of agony, and she sweats and groans. Over what does she sweat, and why are her groans uttered? Fellow-citizens, have you ever thought in what contest we are engaged; and if we conquer, have you ever thought what it would make of this nation? When the Athenian chieftain stood upon the plain of Marathon, he exclaimed: "If we conquer to-day we make Athens the greatest city of Greece," and who that is looking on, who at this contest at this time but will exclaim: "If we conquer we make the greatest nation of the world." [Great applause.] I ask, who are we fighting? We are fighting men that have taught us to respect them—rebels, to be sure, but they are brave. I honor them for their bravery, and when we have whipped them, as I trust in God we shall, they will be with us as brothers, a brave and heroic nation, fit indeed to herald on liberty through all the ages. [Applause.] It is not in the record of time to divide this nation. The country is washed from North to South by the magnificent Mississippi; it is bolted together by the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains. God himself has cast an iron band around it and a copper belt through it and it is not within the energies of man to divide it. We want Southern men.

We will have those Southern men. We want them now more than ever we wanted them before. We want them because they are brave and because they know how to fight. And thank God they fight like heroes. That sentiment may not be palatable, but for myself I respect bravery wherever I find it. If I respect those men for their bravery, I detest them for the purpose to which they apply it. What is that purpose? Look at it for a moment; they belonged to the most august nation that ever walked into the grand confederacy of States. They are themselves a part and parcel of that nation which if united knew not its power, but knows it now. They fight in the spirit of a work which must be performed well. We were pursuing the arts of peace, and cultivating the sciences and mechanical arts. We were men as God made us, devoted to the arts of peace; but I believe also that as men, he intended that we should be devoted to the arts of war, and we have forgotten that. The rebels have taught us the lesson. They have aroused the spirit of this nation to what they never knew or dreamed of; they have indeed made it a nation, for that it will be divided, I look upon as utterly impossible. When this war shall cease and that union becomes in reality what it is in appearance, then this nation unquestionably will be acknowledged by the other nations of the world as the greatest and the most powerful in existence.

People talk about our foreign relations. They say that Mr. Seward is very smart because he takes care of our foreign relations. Well, now, I did not know that we had any foreign relations; I thought that our relations were all at home. It is said that all our foreign affairs are well taken care of. I do hope that men will learn this one thing that when we have taken care of this nation our foreign affairs will take care of themselves. [Applause.] For it is as sure as sun-rise that when the government puts down this rebellion and makes this nation one in spirit, our foreign relations will come to us for us to take care of them. [Laughter and applause.] You have read in your Grecian and Roman histories of patriotism and bravery. You have read of men who offered