

Chief Magistrate of the city and the members of Common Council will be present, to extend, for to you, the hospitalities of the city of New York. Have the kindness to inform the Committee above arrangement is in accordance with you if it is not, have the kindness to indicate a Committee place more suitable to your convenience, who made where the Committee will be enabled to perform pleasing and agreeable duty entrusted to them.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TERENCE FARLEY

Chairman of the Committee

New York, 129 Fifth Avenue,

June 12, 1863

Dear Sir - It will give me great pleasure to meet his Honor the Mayor, and other members of the City Government, at the Astor House, 12 o'clock on Tuesday, June 16th, in very grateful compliance with the invitation conveyed to me, in your esteemed communication of this date.

Thanking you cordially for the terms of honor and friendship, in which that invitations comes to me, I remain, most respectfully and truly yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To Alderman Terence Farley, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs.

City Intelligence.

The Irish Relief John McAuliffe, Vice President of the Knights of St. [illegible] wishes to acknowledge the receipt of one hundred dollars from Mr. Alexander [illegible] of Albany, in aid of the Irish relief fund.

Floral Cur[?] - Daphne negrums, the largest plant of this beautiful [illegible] 634 Broadway, near Becker Street. Growing one foot high and covered all the season with bright pink flowers, which are very fragrant, makes it one of the most desirable plants for garden, lawn or cemetery purposes known.

Military Matters in the City.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Judge Advocate Gen. Ant?lon, and his large corps of assistants, are proceeding vigorously the enrollment of the names of all persons suspect of the draft and work is being pulled for war with astonishing rapidity, all promises to done so thoroughly as to have little cause for complaint and less chance for evasion. It is the Judge Advocate's intention to [illegible] the duty afforded him with as small an amount of vexation [illegible] to the public as possible; but he [illegible] acute rigorously for all that. He means to have upon his lists the names of every able-bodied citizen within the limits of his jurisdiction. If he can [illegible] those names by fair means, he will be highly gratified but should stern measures be rendered necessary he will not hesitate to resort to them. There is reason to believe that many attempts have been made to [illegible] and mislead the enrolling of [illegible]. Some of recent attempts are temporarily successful. Yet [illegible] by permanently so and when exposed they [illegible] by the cause of trouble and unpleasantness. [illegible] who have been foolish enough to make [illegible] description law not only provides for the enrollment of able-bodied citizens, but also provides for [illegible] for those who seek to avoid the draft themselves, or endeavor to shield others from its legitimate effects. A case in point was brought under the Judge Advocate's cognizance yesterday. It seems that the book-keeper of one of the leading gas companies, when called on for the names of the employees of the concern, furnished the enrolling officer with a correct list of names, but opposite the names put a number of fictitious addresses. The book-keeper was immediately arrested, and will speedily undergo examination. By way of facilitating the procurement of correct lists, it has been suggested that all rolls shall be published, when it is expected that every one whose name is down will, on finding the names of persons he [illegible], give information of the fact, and [illegible]. The suggestion is a shrewd one, and must have been made by an admirer of the amiable side of human nature. The Judge-Advocate General's office is just now, with the exception, perhaps of the Quartermaster, the busiest place in New York. A small army of clerks is engaged there.

INTERESTING TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS - It will be interesting to discharged soldiers residing in this city and vicinity, to know that an association has been organized in the city of New York, for the purpose of aiding them in collecting their arrears of pay, and attending to applications for pensions--all free of charge. It is know as the "Protective War Claim Association," and has been organized by the most eminent citizens of New York for the express purpose of protecting the interests of the soldiers. All

their accounts will be collected for nothing by the agents of the society, and every information to those who are necessarily ignorant of the business forms to be observed in all financial transactions with the Government. Gen. Wool has recognized the usefulness of the Association, by providing that persons who may have place their certificates of discharge in the hands of the Association for transmission to the Treasury Department, will be exempt from the trouble and annoyance of arrest for desertion on exhibiting to the officers a receipt for such certificate duly signed by the Secretary.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD

The committee on the organization of this body met yesterday morning at Astor House, Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., in the chair. [*handwritten: May 1, 1861*].

It was voted that the finance committee collect \$1,500 by subscription. Five thousand circulars were ordered to be printed, stating the objects of the committee. Col. J. F. Watson reported that five hundred men had enrolled their names. The committee remains in permanent session daily, to hear reports, and transact the business necessary to complete the organization.

DRAFT INSURANCE --AN EDICT AGAINST ANTICIPATING SUBSTITUTES

Several associations have been advertised within the past week or two, under the name of Draft Insurance Companies, which undertake, on payment of a certain premium, to guarantee the insured against the chances of the draft. Probably one or two of these companies are bona fide concerns, really intending to keep faith with their customers. More, probably still a majority of them, are concocted by swindlers, who will receive premiums on their worthless policies, and, when the draft takes place and their victims are drawn, abscond with every dollar they can thus lay their hands upon. Genuine or not, one thing is certain: these draft insurance companies have employed agents to go around and compete with the recruiting officers of regiments now filling up or forming; and, by offering a prospect of higher bounties than those given by the State and United States, have prevented very many from enlisting, as they intended to do, at once. To put a stop to these proceedings, Provost-Marshal Kennedy has issued the subjoined preliminary order, which will prevent the insurance companies in question from making their business public; and he will no doubt, follow it up with active measures against the previously mentioned agents and the conductors of the companies themselves. The order reads as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND SPECIAL
PROVOST-MARSHAL, No. 413 Broome-Street. New-York, August 27, 1862

James Leonard, Esq., Deputy Provost-Marshal:

Sir: You will call upon the publishers of the several newspapers in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and inform them that the War Department, by an order this day received, regards all attempts to procure substitutes, *in anticipation of the draft*, as discouraging enlistments, and the person who do so, their aiders and abettors, are liable to be arrested under the order of Aug. 8. Publishing advertisements for such persons, with the view of aiding their own operations, is hereafter to be regarded as rendering the publishers liable to such arrest.

You will inform them your call is to put them on their guard, and relieve this office from the performance of an unpleasant duty.

JOHN A. KENNEDY

Special Provost-Marshal.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting--Speeches of August Belmont, James T. Brady and John Van Buren.

The democracy turned out in considerable strength last night to ratify, at the Cooper Institute, the nomination of Matthew T. Brennan for Comptroller and John E. Develin for Counsel to the Corporation. Bonfires blazed in Astor place, and batteries of sky rockets and Roman candles kept up a continuous play of jugglery over and around the Bible House and Cooper Institute, and, in fact, all the usual accessories of democratic mass meetings were present.

New York Democracy.

We publish the resolutions of the New York Democratic State Central Committee. This declaration has undoubtedly been made for the purpose of informing every one, both in New York and out of it, as to the exact stand of the democracy of that great State. It is the platform upon which Mr. Seymour was elected Governor, and will undoubtedly be substantially the platform promulgated when a Democratic National Convention assembles.--*Detroit Free Press*

City Intelligence.

War Meeting at Lake Mahopac--General Corcoran to Attend--The citizens of Putnam and other river counties, represented by Mr. Charles H. Luddington, of the firm Lathrop, Luddington & Co., waited upon Gen. Michael Corcoran yesterday, at the Astor House, and invited him to be present at the mass meeting to be held at Lake Mahopac at three o'clock this afternoon. The General plead pressure of business as an excuse for going but finally accepted, being assured that his presence would help recruiting for the good cause. Judge Charles P. Daly, Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, George Peckham, and Richard O. Gorman will accompany the General, and address the meeting. In view of the fact that this invitation is accepted to the exclusion of many others of the same kind, and that with the exception of the visit to Boston, this is the only invitation that has been accepted out of the city, our friends of the rural districts should give the gallant hero of Bull run a glorious reception. The party will leave this morning, via the Harlem railroad, on the 10 1/2 o'clock train, and stopping at Croton Falls, take carriages thence to Lake Mahopac. Let our country friends blaze with enthusiasm.

Thirty-one Guns for Seymour's Nomination--The Eleventh Ward Union Democratic Seymour Club fired Thirty-one guns on Thursday night in honor of the nomination of Seymour for Governor, after which they had a social entertainment at the house of Mr. William Walsh, corner of Third street and avenue D.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Answer of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to Governor Seymour.

To his Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York:--

Thomas C. Acton and John G. Bergen, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for the State of New York, in answer to certain charges made against them by H. K. Blauvelt, on the 1st of January and 2d of June, 1863, copies of which have been communicated to them by your Excellency, state as follows:--

They reserve any questions that may arise as to the authority of your Excellency over them in reference to the charges made, the mode in which such charges should be disposed of, or any purely legal questions which may be suggested concerning such charges, or either of them.

CHARGES OF JANUARY 1, 1863

First--The first is that the Commissioners permitted John A. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police, and certain other officers named in the charge, to accept "the pretended offices of Special Provost Marshal for the Metropolitan Police district of New York, without authority of law." We say nothing as to the question of law involved in this charge, leaving that to be decided hereafter, if necessary. On the 1st of August, 1862, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War of the United States, by written appointment, made Mr. Kennedy a Special Provost Marshal for this Metropolitan district, to perform the duties specified in the fifth paragraph of an order of the War Department, dated 31st of July, 1862, respecting absentee officers and privates, and other duties devolved upon him under subsequent orders of the War Department, the whole of such duties relating to assistance furnished the government of the United States towards the prosecution of the war and measures of a lawful nature connected therewith. These duties were discharged with the knowledge of, and without any objection from, the Commissioners, but did not interfere with the entire performance by Mr. Kennedy and the other officers of their duties under the Metropolitan Police act.

Second--To the second charge these respondents say that all they know of the fact therein referred to is correctly stated in their decision set forth in the charge which they insist was a correct determination in a judicial proceeding honestly made, not amounting to a justification of Mr. Kennedy in any unlawful assumption of power, and not placing in peril the personal liberty of any citizen of New York. The commissioners do not recognize the right of the Governor to review such decision in this proceeding, but say that in all that they did concerning the matters of such second charge, they acted officially and in good faith, and were not guilty of any misconduct whatever, as alleged in such charge.

Third--To the third charge the respondents say it is untrue.

Fourth--To the fourth charge the respondents say, that it does not allege any act of theirs, and does not call upon them for any answer; but they deny that Mr. Kennedy's order, therein mentioned, was either calculated or intended to deter citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise, or was in violation of law. They submit that it was a judicious order for the purposes state in it, beneficial to the coun-

try, and evidently [?] calculated to promote the purity of elections.

CHARGES OF JUNE 2, 1863

*First-*To the first charge the respondents say that it is not true: that whether certain arrests, mentioned in the specifications of that charge, were without valid authority, and in violation of the Revised Statutes of New York, are questions of law which will be discussed when necessary. Algernon S. Sullivan was arrested by Superintendent Kennedy, under directions from the Secretary of State of the United States, and not by any order or permission from the Commissioners, who took no part in his arrest or detention, and are not responsible therefor. The Commissioners know nothing of the arrest or detention of Henry A. Reeves, nor of James Horwitszen. Stephen Day was arrested under orders from the War Department, but not by the direction of the Commissioners or under their authority, and they are not responsible for the same. August H. Benning, Hugh Boyle, James Carroll, Lewis Ballard, David P. Webster, William A. Greenleaf, William M. VanWagenen, William R. McDonald, Alfred Kershaw, Alfred Phillips, Frederick Duane, A. W. Platt and Richards Kingsland were all arrested under the orders of the War Department of the United States, as were also William Coddington and Michael J. Minlion, and not by order or direction of these Commissioners, and they are not responsible for the same. Catharine McCabe was not arrested by the order or direction of the Commissioners, nor of the Superintendent, Mr. Kennedy, but was discharged by him when she was brought before him; and neither the Commissioners nor he are responsible in any way in regard to her. The Commissioners know nothing about the arrest of George Malloy. Alexander Hutchings and Henry G. Kerner were arrested on the complaint of the landlord of a refectory, because of a disturbance created in his establishment, and were taken to the station house and detained there till the next morning; there being no court before which they could be brought; and if Hutchings became insane, it was from delirium tremens, of which he had several attacks a short time previously. All that is said by the Commissioners in answer to the specifications of the first charge aforesaid is on information and belief, as they were not in any way connected with either of the arrests mentioned in either of said specifications, and had no interference with or control over the, except as to the arrests of Hutchings and Kerner, which took the due course of law.

*Second-*The second charge and the specification thereof relate to the detention and imprisonment of some of the same persons mentioned in the specifications of the first charge. The respondents had no connection with and exercised no control over such detention, and know nothing of the same, except by information. When persons are arrested by the police they are taken by the persons making the arrests to such place of detention as is prescribed by law and the rules of the department.

*Third-*To the third charge under the date last mentioned the Commissioners say it is entirely untrue. The Commissioners know nothing of the matters stated in the specifications except by information, and on such information deny each statement contained in them tending to show that either of the persons mentioned in them was treated improperly in any manner or degree.

*Fourth-*To the fourth charge, the respondents say it is untrue; they know nothing of the matter stated in the specifications, except from information; but the respondents say, as regards the imprisonment of the persons therein mentioned, that cell No. 4 mentioned in the first specification, was one of a range of four cells in all respects like No. 1 of the same series, neither of them being damp, noxious or unhealthy, nor infested with vermin, nor filled with offensive or deleterious odors, nor having any odor except such as belongs to a cell however properly managed. All such cells were frequently whitewashed and were kept in a good and healthy condition. The bed in cell No. 4 was constructed in the same manner as all the beds of all the station houses in the city; and it is not true that the confinement of either of the persons mentioned in such specification was of a nature calculated to endanger their lives, nor that either of them was confined in a damp, noxious and unhealthy cell; but it is true that cells Nos. 1 and 4 from the structure of the building, are not so well lighted as Nos. 2 and 3 of the same range. All such cells were constructed when the headquarters of the police were first established in that building, and continued unchanged until it ceased to be occupied by the department.

*Fifth-*To the fifth charge, the respondents say that it is untrue. They had nothing whatever to do with the transfer or conveyance of the persons mentioned in any specification of that charge, who were all and each and every of them arrested under the orders and authority of the United States government, and were held as prisoners of the United States, and not of the State nor the police and these respondents were not and are not in any way responsible for any of the matters contained in such fifth charge or specifications.

*Sixth-*To the sixth charge, under date last mentioned, the respondents say that the same is untrue. They had nothing whatever to do with compelling or requiring either of the persons named in the specifications of that charge to take any oath, but such persons took the oath of allegiance to the United States under an order of the War Department.

*Seventh-*To the seventh charge the respondents say it is not true. They had nothing to do with the requirements or proceedings mentioned in either of the specifications of said charge, and the bonds referred to in them were severally taken under an order of the War Department of the United States and in a form prescribed by such department, these Commissioners having no connection therewith.

*Eighth-*To the eighth charge the respondents say that it is untrue, and that, whatever may have taken place in reference to any search referred to in either of the specifications of the said charge was not done under any authority from these Commissioners, but in consequence of

arrests made by order of the government of the United States, and these respondents are not amenable therefor.

Ninth- In answer to the ninth charge the respondents say that it is not true. The Board of Supervisors of the county of New York; on the 6th of September, 1861, regularly passed a resolution authorizing the Police Commissioners to purchase, in behalf of the county of New York, the necessary number of lots of ground in said county, and erect thereon suitable buildings for police headquarters, and to pay for said land and building out of any moneys in their hands not necessary to pay the police force stationed in the city and county of New York during the year 1861. This resolution was received from the Mayor, with his objections thereto, September 19, 1861, and on the 7th of November the following was adopted, notwithstanding such objections. Before buying the land on which to erect the building for their headquarters, the three Commissioners, James Bowden, Thomas C. Acton and John G. Bergen submitted to their legal advisers, Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, the question whether the surplus mentioned in the resolution of the Supervisors might legally be expended for the purchase therein set forth. Those gentlemen gave their opinion in writing in the affirmative, and referred in support of it to the twenty first section of the Police law of April 10, 1860, which declares "that the Board of Metropolitan Police shall provide such office and business accommodations as it shall deem requisite for the prosecution of its own business and that of its subordinate officers." That opinion will be furnished to your Excellency if you desire it. And in the conclusion of Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, I John E. Devlin, Esq., the present Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New York, has concurred.

To answer to the first specification of the ninth charge the respondents say that they have expended about \$125,000 in the purchase of the ground in Mulberry and Mott streets, and the erection of building thereon for police headquarters, and that such buildings have not been erected by contract; but they say it is utterly untrue that in the erection any payment was made to "favorites at extravagant prices," but, on the contrary, they allege that the buildings have been erected with a prudent regarding to economy, without any extravagance whatever; and they feel confident that any intelligent and upright mechanics who examine the bills will say that they are reasonable and just, and show that in the payment of them the public moneys were cautiously and properly expended. The respondents are not aware of any other prohibition in the law of 1860, referred to in such specification, than that contained in the nineteenth section of such law, which provides, among other things that no expenses, other than some therein particularized shall be incurred by the Board of Police, "unless the same shall be expressly authorized, and provision therefor made as a separate county or city charge by the Board of Supervisors of the county; or the joint Board of Supervisors of the county and Aldermen in the city of Brooklyn, within which the expenditure becomes necessary." It was to meet that very requirement of the law that the action of the Supervisors was taken as above stated expressly authorizing the expenditure which the Commissioners made and the respondents say that they have not paid any money without authority of law.

The second specification of the ninth charge is untrue.

The only horses which the Commissioners have at any time purchased or kept are those required for the use of the mounted police on the upper part of the Island of New York, and the Commissioners never purchased or kept any horse or horses for their own use or that of their clerks.

The third specification of the ninth charge is untrue. The respondents have been informed and believe that in some instances when policemen were engaged under the orders of Mr. Kennedy, acting as Provost Marshal, their expenses were paid, but such payments were not made out of moneys raised by taxation, and paid to the Treasurer of the Board under the laws of 1860, but out of funds belonging to and provided by the United States. It is to these payments the respondents suppose that Mr. Blauvelt refers in this specification.

As to the fourth specification, the respondents say it is untrue that the Commissioners have annually received about ten thousand dollars, or any such sum, as part of the moneys raised by taxation as aforesaid for the purchase of buttons for uniforms of the officers and men of the force. The amount appropriated for such purpose were, for 1861, \$1,200; 1862, \$1,000; 1863 \$1,100. It is stated in this specification that the "officers and men have, nevertheless, been required to pay the said Commissioners, or some of their subordinates, for the buttons furnished to and received by them respectively." It will be obvious to any one that it is very important to prevent police buttons falling into the hands of persons not connected with the force, who might use them as the means of fraud and injury to the public. To prevent this the Commissioners adopted the following rules:-When a man is appointed on the force the department furnishes him with a set of buttons, which he is enjoined to preserve with the utmost care. If he loses them, or any of them, he is required to pay for the new ones he obtains at the cost price; and if he resign or be dismissed he returns the buttons and is allowed half the price he paid for the. The whole amount received by the department for buttons were, in 1861, \$66.56; in 1862, \$195.45 and in 1863, \$34.60.

*Tenth-*The tenth charge is untrue. In answer to the specification thereof the respondents say that on or about the 12th of July, 1860, they received \$13,756, contributed by the Japanese who had visited New York, to be distributed amongst the police force as an acknowledgement of the attention which the police had paid to them during such visit, but without any precise direction as to the mode of distribution. The Commissioners were at a loss to know how to dispose of the fund, and devised various methods, neither of which proved satisfactory, and the question how the trust should be executed is now pend-

ing before one of our courts of justice, the board having no interest in that question, except to have such fund applied consistently with the trust. They did not "keep the money a long time in their own possession" but on the contrary invested it on bond and mortgage, and have since obtained the amount, with its increase the whole now amounting to \$14,665.62 which is on deposit in the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, to the credit of "John G. Bergen, Commissioner of the Police, as treasurer of the Japanese fund, it is utterly untrue that they have expended the whole, or any part thereof, for purposes other than that for which it was deposited with them, or that they have violated any trust concerning it in any way whatever.

Eleventh-In answer to the eleventh charge and specification thereof as to Seth C. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, the respondents say:-He was an invaluable officer who became ill so that he should suspend his labors for some time, and about the month of March last, with the consent of the Commissioners, he went to Nassau, in the island of New Providence, where after his arrival, he acted as consul of the United States. He has not returned to his office in improved health, and is in the full discharge of his duties. During his absence all his duties were fully performed by his deputy, and no one was employed in his place. The other persons named in the specification, except Thomas Sampson and Eli Devoe, assisted in the formation of the regiments sent to the war, but did not neglect any of their duties as policemen; nor did they to the knowledge of the respondents receive any pay or salary from the State of New York or from the United States while receiving salaries from the Commissioners. Charles Turnbull, Abraham Relay and Henry Fuller resigned, becoming officers of some of the regiments mentioned. Thomas Sampson and Eli Devoe resigned more than a year ago, having never been connected with the military so far as respondents know; and if either of the persons named in the specifications received money while connected with the Police Department, except from the Commissioners, as legal compensation the respondents are not aware of it.

Twelfth-As to the twelfth charge, the respondents say that is not true. In answer to the first specification of this charge they say that they never did, for the purpose of acquiring an unlawful control over the members of the force, require Theodore Brodhead, or any other person appointed as patrolman to sign, before being sworn into office, a resignation of such office, nor was any such resignation retained by the Commissioners for the purpose of allowing them to dismiss such patrolman arbitrarily and without a trial. When certain members of the Police Department entered the service of the United States in the army, to assist in putting down the rebellion, the Commissioners thought it was due to them that, in the event of their return from war, they should be restored to the places they vacated, and to insure this result, determined that it would be proper, when any one was appointed in the place of any volunteer who was entering the service of his country, to request from the substitute a resignation which might be used when the original officer returned. Such a resignation Theodore Brodhead signed, as they believe; but the Commissioners determined that it was useless to retain such resignations, and destroyed them. Theodore Brodhead, from the time of his appointment, as ever remained and now is a member of the police force. The only purpose of receiving such resignations was as here stated.

As to the second specification of this charge, the respondents say that neither of the person therein mentioned was appointed to the police since the respondents have been members of the Board except Dennis Tierny and respondents know nothing as to any agreement signed by any or either of such persons. But they have been informed and believe that, under the advice of the counsel for the Commissioners, when certain persons who had belonged to the old police force, and refused to recognize the new Board or law, sought to be newly appointed, it was deemed proper, for the protection of the public, that, before being so appointed, they should agree not to prosecute a claim for salary during a period in which they rendered no service to the department or to the public. There was no compulsion applied to either of them; they voluntarily assented to this agreement; and the Commissioners, in approving and acting upon it, had no other object in view than to prevent the public moneys being paid out for no service or consideration; and they are advised and understand that their conduct in this respect was legal and judicious and has received the sanction of the Court of Appeals of his State. It is entirely untrue that they have compelled or had anything to do with the payment of any assessment, monthly or otherwise, by the persons named in the specification, or either of them, or any other person, to one Swift, or any one else, for on account of compensation of any counsel employed by any of the persons mentioned in the specification, to prosecute the claims they relinquished.

As to the third specification, the respondents say that Hiram Olds, therein mentioned, resigned as a member of the police on the 7th of September, 1859, before either of the respondents became a commissioner; but on information and belief they say it is untrue that he was compelled by the Commissioners to pay debts contracted by his wife prior to their marriage and before he was appointed policemen; and respondents do not know whether he ever had a wife.

To the fourth specification of this charge the respondents say that it is utterly untrue.

In answer to the fifth specification of this charge the respondents say that some time in 1860 the then Commissioners in order to insure entire uniformity in the cloth of which policemen's garments should be made, arranged with Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, a leading merchant of New York, to furnish them the cloth for coats, pantaloons, vests and [illegible] the uniforms of the police. For a time gloves were furnished for the men. The articles they so purchase [illegible] obtained at prices much less than would be

demanding for them if purchased elsewhere by the men and thus proved to be a saving for them. It is entirely untrue that the Commissioners have ever realized for themselves or their subordinates any profits from the furnishing of any or either of said articles.

Thirteenth.-As to the thirteenth charge, the respondents say that if it be intended to accuse them of improperly influencing public elections, or exercising illegal or censurable control affecting an election, or elector it is totally untrue. As already shown in this answer, Mr. Kennedy was appointed Provost Marshal by the Secretary of War of the United States. In that capacity and on his own responsibility he issued General Order No. 324 without any conference, consent or direction of the respondents, and exclusively in discharge of what he deemed his duty to the general government. In the opinion of the respondents, as private citizens and as public officers, it was a very proper order, for no "pretended" object or design to deter citizens from voting but only, as heretofore stated, to protect the ballot box and promote the purity of elections; while at the same time it seems very proper that any person guilty of claiming exemption from duty to his country by pretending to be an alien or non-resident when he was neither, should be exposed, and, if possible brought to justice. The respondents neither caused nor permitted Kennedy to issue said order, nor to insert any clause that it contains, and are not responsible for it in any way.

To the third specification of this charge the respondents say that is untrue.

To the fourth specification the respondents say that it is true that Patrick O'Rourke, therein mentioned, was tried, but the case was not closed and opened again as alleged, but kept open that a witness might be produced, who subsequently testified. The result was that O'Rourke was dismissed after a regular trial and proper conviction. If Sergeant Petty required said O'Rourke or asked him to contribute five dollars to political purposes, respondents had no knowledge of the fact, and they are informed by said Petty and believe that the statement to that effect in his specification is false.

Fourteenth.-To the fourteenth charge, and the first and second specifications, thereof, these respondents say that they are untrue so far as the respondents have any knowledge, information or belief. The Commissioners did not make any appointments on the nomination of Supervisors to induce such Supervisors to vote; and if Jacob Coon paid any money to procure the appointment as policeman, the respondents have no knowledge, information or belief as to who received the same, and they had no connection with such payment. Neither of the respondents has any personal knowledge of such transaction.

To the third specification of this charge the respondents say that Charles Daly was appointed a policeman, and these respondents, after his appointment, were informed that he had paid two hundred dollars to a certain person not in any way connected with the department to assist him in procuring the appointment; whereupon they sent for such person, and on his admitting the fact they required him to stipulate at once for the return of the money to Daly, and also required Daly either to resign at once or answer charges before the Board, which would certainly have been resented if he had not so resigned. His resignation was immediately signed by him, and he has not since been admitted to the force. And these respondents say that neither of them ever, either directly or indirectly, received any money, compensation or advantage of any kind for making, agreeing to make, or having made any appointment to the police force. They have, in the making of appointments as in all other of their acts, been actuated only by such motives as guide all honest and faithful public officers in the discharge of their duty, and every statement or suggestion to the contrary in any of either of the charges preferred against them is false.

Fifteenth.-To the fifteenth charge the respondents say that the same is untrue. And these respondents further say that any and every statement contained in either or the aforesaid charges inconsistent with any averment in this answer is untrue. And they further say that if James Bowen, one of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, was first appointed in the year 1857, and from that time up to an early day in January last discharged his duties as a member of the Board with the utmost zeal, integrity and efficiency. At that date, having been appointed by the general government a brigade general of volunteers in the United States Army, he was assigned for duty under Major General Banks, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he has ever since been engaged in the service of his country. So far as these respondents or either of them has any knowledge, information or belief every allegation in either of the charges aforesaid, affecting or in any manner including said Bowen is untrue if it accuse him or any impropriety of conduct and if he were here he would undoubtedly subscribe to the answer and ratify all the statements it contains.

The respondents have thus directly and fully answered all the charges preferred against them.

The duties of the offices they hold are arduous and important. The respondents have endeavored to discharge them all in such manner as best to promote the efficiency of the police and the protection and welfare of the community.

They are ready to have all their proceedings investigated, but respectfully protest against any action to the detriment until they have an opportunity to meet the accuser, and by the [illegible] proof at their command to vindicate themselves triumphantly against every imputation cast upon them.

They trust that the charges against them may at once be dismissed by your Excellency, and that their course in permitting Mr. Kennedy and members of the police force while fully performing all their duties in the department to aid the nation in the arrest of traitors and deserters, the prosecution and exposure of frauds and suppressing

Meeting of the National War Committee.

A meeting of the National War Committee, appointed at the war meeting held in the Park, took place yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The committee met with closed doors. After the adjournment we learned that the matter of recruiting to full up the State quota was discussed at length. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Gould, were adopted:--

Resolved, That in the present situation of affairs, the first duty of loyal citizens is to press forward the new levies to the seat of war with the utmost possible despatch. Not a day should be lost, since the gain or loss of a single day may lead to the most momentous results.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to urge upon the citizens and public authorities, personally and by correspondence, the importance of now attending to their duty before everything else.

Resolved, that in order to have the entire military power of the loyal States ready and able at an hours notice to defend our country against either rebellion or invasion, the National War Committee recommend that every loyal man able to bear arms should, without exception on account of position or age, immediately enroll himself to learn and practice the drill of a soldier and the maneuvering of war, and, as soon as practicable, procure suitable equipments and arms.

Resolved, That in order to facilitate the complete arming and organization, a book of enrolment be kept open by this committee, and that so soon as twenty names are enrolled from any one vicinity they be notified by the secretary of this committee to organize themselves into a company, commence their drills and call for recruits.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be requested to approve of this organization.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different cities and villages of the country to appoint war committees to correspond and co-operate with this.

The names of the committee of seven appointed under the second resolution are as follows:--

David Dudley Field, Charles Gould, A. C. Richard John Austin Stevens, Jr., Abram Wakeman, Prosper M. Wetmore, William Orton.

The following appeal for aid is made by is made by the committee:--

National War Committee of the Citizens of New York, Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, August 30, 1862

The National War Committee of the citizens of New York, appointed at the War Mass meeting in the Park the 27th instant, ask from citizens and corporations, the means necessary to carry out the purpose for which they were appointed, viz:--"To promote a vigorous prosecutions of the war, and a speedy termination of the rebellion." That meeting unanimously "resolved that, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion."

To place regiments in the field there are, as is well known, many expenses to be incurred which cannot be paid by either the State or the general government. The committee have already received several pressing applications for money, and they, therefore, in this public manner, call on corporations and individuals to furnish the means to enable them to answer the demands.

It is impossible for the committee to see each of their fellow citizens, but they confidently trust that this appeal will meet a sincere and prompt response. For more than a year these calls for aid have been made, and they have been met in a spirit of generous patriotism. But so long as there is an enemy in arms against the government so long must we continue to labor and contribute, or all our past efforts will be worse than useless.

Special efforts are making for the legion of General Corcoran. Some payments have been already made for this corps. The donors can, if they prefer, designate the particular appropriation to be made of each contribution.

There is no appeal to our benevolence or our patriotism so strong as that which comes from our country on the one hand, and on the other hand from the families of soldiers.

Subscriptions can be sent to the Treasurer, Charles Gould, No. 2 Hanover street, or to either of the members of the committee, viz

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman, City Hall.

PETER COOPER, 17 Burling slip.

CHARLES GOULD, 2 Hanover street.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, 49 Wall street.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, 122 Broadway.

ALEX T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers street.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, 30 Pine street.

RICHARD D. LATHROP, 23 Park place.

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Astor House.

HIRAM WALBRIDGE, 12 Bridge street.

WM. ORTON, City Hall.

J. AUSTIN STEVENS Jr., 63 William street.

NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, 56 Park place.

ISAAC SHERMAN, 1 Hanover square.

ANDREWS CARRIGAN, 51 Chambers street.
JAMES W. WHITE, 32 Chambers street.
DAVID DOWS, 20 South street.
TERENCE FARLEY, City Hall
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, 16 Wall street.
H. W. T. MALI, 135 Duane street.
ISAAC DAYTON, 247 Broadway.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, 38 Burling slip.
MOSES TAYLOR, 44 South street
MORRIS KETCHUM, 40 Exchange place.
WM. B. ASTOR, 85 Prince street.
B. H. McCURDY, 45 Park place.
ADRIAN ISELIN, 36 Wall street.

R.M. BLATCHFORD, 31 Nassau street.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, 50 Wall street.
A. C. RICHARDS, 128 Duane street.
SAMUEL SLOAN, 68 Warren street.
JONATHAN STURGES, 125 Front street.
ANDRES FROMENT, City Hall.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, City Hall.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, 177 West street.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, 19 Cliff street.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, 46 Exchange place.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, 5 Bowling Green.
JAMES BENKARD, 144 Duane street.
WM. A. DARLING, 96 Lexington avenue.

BANQUET TO GENERAL MEAGHER--Gen. Meagher was entertained by his friends at the Astor House, last evening. The chair was occupied by Hon. Samuel Sloan. The Mayor, James T. Brady and many other prominent gentlemen were present. After dinner a superb gold medal was presented to the General, after which the toast "The United States" was drunk, and eloquently responded to by James T. Brady, Esq. The President then read the English inscription on the medal, which enumerated all the battles the General had passed through, each of which was loudly cheered. The second toast was - "The Guest of the Evening, General T. F. Meagher.

On the health of General Meagher being drunk, the enthusiasm was immense. At length, silence being restored, the General made a lengthy response to the compliment that had been tendered to him and paid a glorious tribute to the Irish Brigade, as ever true to the Republic, true to their race, true to the honor of old Ireland and the glory of her green flag. (Enthusiastic cheering). After some further remarks in this spirit the General concluded thus: "In the presence of the discarded ballot box--those rifled custom houses, those flamegirt [?] forts, that ravaged commerce, with the shipyards and foundries of our deadliest foe subsidized for the destruction of the Republic with his insolent press and "the snobs and blockheads of his Parliament inflaming the public mind against us, with the great swells of the insurrection conspiring with the crowned heads of Paris and London to Mexicanize this continent, (hisses) with the regions of the South invited and conducted hither by the spies and traitors of the North thundering at our gates, (cheers and hisses) with all the mischief, apostacy and develish perfidy threatening the noblest commonwealth that ever yet three open it avenues to man--what snivelling hypocrite, what brazen knave, what paltry dastard, what scurvy politician calls for peace (tremendous cheering, which was kept up for several minutes.) War is indeed a calamity of malignant frightfulness. Terrible in itself, as the destroyer of human life, it is the source of countless evils, which no precaution can anticipate, no discipline restrain, no chivalry avert, and which though she may render them endurable, religion herself can but little assuage. Listen to the adjuration of thousands, who within the last two years, have been laid to rest in the harness of battle on the fields which their heroism has made magnificently famous, and over whose graves, unscribed though they be, the fires of heaven by night and by day maintain for the chivalry of the Republic a perpetual guard (Loud applause). It comes to us in the darkness; it comes to us in the sunshine; it outstrips the fleetness of the wind on the prairies; it transcends the flight of the boldest eagle, the echoes of the Alleghanies transmit it to the Sierras; from the towering forests of Oregon, blending with the sublimest symphonies of nature, it rolls along the rivers of the West; it is heard above the roar of the rushing waters of Niagara; it is heard above the thunders of the storm on Huron and Ontario; it is everywhere heard throughout the land; it breaks from the lips of the dead; it is the prayer of the hour answered by eternity; and by it, we of this day are conjured never to make peace with the armed enemies of the United States; never to confer with them an instant, as parties to any settlement or compromise; never to desist an instant from the prosecution of the war with the relentless vigor with which Andrew Jackson would have pressed it; never until the image of liberty now ascending the dome of the capital shall, for the permanent happiness and glory of America, stretch forth the protecting hand and dispense its benignant rays, wherever rebellion, the creed, the law, the dominion, the harmony, the wisdom, the power, the congregated splendors of one nation, one constitution and one flag prevailed. (Loud and long continued cheering and nine cheers more.)

A BIT OF A ROW

The next toast was the City of New York, to which the Mayor responded, and called upon Gov. Nye, of Nevada, to respond. The worthy Governor after keeping the audience in perfect good humor with other remarks, made some allusions to the present state of affairs, remarking that he would fill Fort Lafayette will heads and heels were put together. This caused a volley of hisses, against which the President in vain rapped his hammer on the table. A gentlemen tried to speak when the President asked him if he did not wish to hear the Governor, and on replying in the negative was peremptorily ordered to

leave the room. Mr. Thomas C. Fields rose to speak but Hon. James T. Brady got the floor for a moment and censured some whom he observed in the early part of the evening had intended to make disturbance. Mr. Fields made some explanations, during which the rapping of the chair was drowned by the confusion. The President asked was he right or wrong is asking free speech for Governor Nye, and a host of voices called out right, and said "Free speech and no Fort Lafayette." Superintendent Kennedy stood in front for a moment as if he expected work, but at length General Nye resumed and concluded by saying that "any person who considered that he had offended him, might call on him at any time for redress."

The next toast was "The Memory of the Heroic Dead of the Irish Brigade." This was drunk in solemn silence; after which Father Reed, of the old folk sang "The Irish Brigade."

The next toast was "Woman," which Thos. C. Fields responded, and in the course of his speech alluded to the previous trouble, throwing out some some witty sarcasms against the Administration, and denying that, he had any sympathy with Copperheads, but offering that he was an out-and-out Union man, and an Irishman to boot. (Cheers.)

"The Press" was then responded to by Captain Lyons, who was followed by other speakers, the guests separating some time during the small hours of the morning.

Among the sentiments expressed on the banners, "with which the stage was liberally bedecked, was the following:-
Let it not be said that New York approves of the removal of George B. McClellan

Mr. August Belmont was chosen President of the meeting.

SPEECH OF AUGUST BELMONT.

He said:--I thank you most cordially for the honor which you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over this meeting. We are assembled here tonight for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of the united democracy for city and county officers. A better selection could hardly have been made. The gentlemen put in nomination are in every respect worthy of the hearty support of the electors of this great and vast metropolis. Judge Brennan is a man of sterling integrity, untiring industry and great administrative capacity, and he will make a most excellent Comptroller--(applause) and the taxpayers of this city in voting for him will elect a most competent and honest officer to watch over their interests. You all know our candidate for Corporation Counsel, John E. Develin (Applause). He is so well and favorably known to you all that I cannot and need not add one single word in his behalf. Both as a lawyer and a man he is eminently fitted for the office for which he has been nominated. Apart from the peculiar fitness of our candidates, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are and have always been sound democrats and strong and uncompromising supporters of the Union and constitution. We have arrived at a period in our national history when too much stress cannot be laid on these qualifications of men who claim the support of the democracy of New York. Though a purely municipal election, yet the vote which you are called upon to cast next Tuesday will have a vast national importance. The conservative spirit of this great Empire State has just spoken in words of thunder in the election of Horatio Seymour. (Cheers) The echoes of that voice have gladdened the loyal heart, throughout the Union, of every good citizen. We have just seen the first fruits of our victory in having good democrats elected in the neighboring towns of Connecticut, where for twenty years past we have been unable to carry our ticket. It is a vast and mighty moral revolution which has spread over the land; it is our sacred duty to see that its effects are not lessened by the reduction of one single vote in the glorious majority which the city of New York has rolled up for Seymour. Another victory like the last, another majority of thirty two thousand for Brennan and Develin, and we may confidently expect to see abolitionism driven out of its last stronghold--(cheers)--and then alone, my fellow democrats, can we hope that the mighty arm of our army and navy against the rebellions in arms, and by strict deference to the principles laid down by the fathers of the republic, bring back again one mighty and powerful and prosperous people, under the blessing of the Union as it was and the constitution as it is.

A long list of vice presidents and secretaries was read and approved; also an address to the democratic electors, closing with the following resolution:--

Resolved, That in our united and harmonious action, we have an assurance of a complete victory at the coming election, which shall close up the political battles of the year with unvarying triumph, and be a bright harbinger of that success which, we trust, before another year, shall roll around, will have us the States reunited under the constitution as it is and the Union as it was, with the old Stars and Stripes waving on every hill-top from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY

Mr. James T. Brady was then introduced to the meeting and was greeted with hearty applause. He declared that he had not anticipated the honor of being the first gentlemen who would be called on to address this highly

intelligent audience. He came here for two purposes, each close to his heart. He would name, as the first, the intense desire that would last as long as the light of life burned in his bosom, which he had the capacity to speak at all to address the democracy in their assemblies--(cheers)--and he postponed to that pleasure the hope he had of meeting here tonight and listening with pleasure to the accents of him whom they had recently elected to the executive position of the State of New York. (Cheers for Seymour.) If he could have permitted himself to be actuated by the low feeling of envy, he might have been prevented from coming to see a great ovation to Mr. Seymour, for there was marked difference between Mr. Seymour and himself--that Mr. Seymour had been a candidate for the office of Governor of the State and got it, and he (Mr. Brady) had been a candidate and did not get it. (A voice, "You did not want it, Mr. Brady.") They would excuse him from entering at large into the reasons for that singular result: but he did recollect that some years ago, when the democracy was attempting to explain their defeat in a particular election, one of the democratic papers suggested that probably the reason was that more votes of the opposition had got in the ballot box than on their side (Laughter). He was afraid that he had been himself in that position. (Laughter) The election of Mr. Seymour was an evidence of the triumph referred to by their worthy chairman this evening, in which, while he advocated--as he (Mr. Brady advocated-the vigorous, earnest, unclenching, unfaltering prosecution of the war (cheers) - at the same time that war was to be prosecuted not to establish a military government in either division of the United State of America, but to establish the constitution of the United States perpetually in the whole. He proceeded to read the following letter from Governor Seymour:-

Utica, Nov. 27, 1862.

Dear Sir--Since I accepted yesterday your invitation to attend the meeting at the Cooper Institute tomorrow evening I find it will not be possible for me to leave here and reach your city in season for that occasion. I have been constantly absent from home during the past three months, and the short notice which I had of the meeting put it out of my power to arrange my affairs so that I can be in New York before Saturday or Monday next. I regret this, as I wished to avail myself of the earliest opportunity to expressing publicly my gratification with the vast majority given in your city in favor of conservative principles. I also wish to do all in my power to uphold the strength and the organization of that conservative party, and to contribute as far as possible to the success of their candidates at the pending election. Truly yours &c.
Horatio Seymour

TO MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.

Having entirely accomplished all that was in his mind in relation to Governor Seymour, he wanted to give another reason that he had in coming to this meeting. It was that his heart might have the satisfaction of testifying his gratification at the opportunity of speaking a word for his fellow townsman, his fellow democrat of the Sixth ward, the honest and intelligent and excellent Matthew T. Brennan (Cheers) Mr. Brady spoke highly of Mr. Brennan, and said to the reflective, cautious, business, conservative men of this city, that it was very necessary to the political health of this country that the powers and the finances of the general government, and of the State and of the city, shall not rest in the same hands at the same moment. They knew what republican legislation had done for the city of New York; and the intelligent people of Europe understood the question as well as themselves. There had been a systematic, a wicked, at pitiful attempt by republican legislation to dwarf this immense commercial metropolis from the magnitude and dignity which it deserved to occupy to the meanest little provinciality that was ever subject to a vulgar despotism. While the democracy meant to have an administration of this government, recognizing the existence of the federal constitution, with all its guarantees, with all its powers, with all its limitations also, they should take this city into their own keeping, and see that the money expended from the public treasury was applied to lawful, honorable, national and patriotic objects, He remembered that, when this war broke out from his office window in Broadway he saw the battalion of men moving with the grand and perpetual old flag to the scene of conflict, he had that feeling of exhilaration which stirs the heart of the American people, and which has demonstrated what he stated in public twenty years ago, that if the occasion ever did arise, which he prayed God might never occur, it would be ascertained that the American people had more military power and fervor in them than any race of earth (Applause) It was with the feeling of the deepest humiliation in the first place that he witnessed the conduct of the South, who, as soon as they broke out into rebellion, appealed to foreign power. It was an insult to the democracy for if they had depended upon them they would have secured them all their rights under the constitution. Others might have deserted them, the fanatics in every portion of the North might have reviled and assailed them, but on this platform, in this assemblage, there were hearts that would have maintained their rights; and he would entreat the South, by all the recollections of the past, by all the hopes of the future, to come back into the Union, to shake hands with the democracy, and in less time than the most hopeful prophet could suggest, the democracy would have the control of this government, and reinstate the constitution, the Union as it was, with all its rights and forces (Applause) What was exhibited to day before [illegible]. The fact that each portion of the now divided empire of America was greater than any Power in Europe (Applause) What man moving on earth ever had before 100,000 effective armed men? And yet that number of men had been under General McClellan (Applause). What had been done since he had been removed from the command of the army and consigned to the honorable repose though ungrateful to him, of the Fifth Avenue

Hotel and the affections and hospitalities of his friends? The papers tonight informed us that the attack upon Fredericksburg would be postponed. He believed and hope that the necessities of the government would devolve

upon them the duty or calling [illegible] (cheering) This country has proved herself to be a great Power upon earth. The evening papers informed you that there were over three hundred thousand operatives in Lancashire, England, who were depending upon the public for support; and yet, with this condition of affairs at hoe; England in her insolence undertakes to hector us and talk about mediation in the affairs of this country. Why are these three hundred thousand operatives suffering at this moment? Because America does not send them what they require. Three hundred thousand suffering men in one district, because America does not go on with its machinery. The London Times says that is one of the richest districts of England, as a manufacturing district, when the machinery was moving, and the poorest when the machinery has stopped. What a spectacle was presented at the present tie-two divisions of the American family, with an army, say 100,000 upon one side and 150,000 upon the other--the context carried on with considerable suffering on the part of the South--and yet you had not seen any such suffering, with all the expenditure of blood and treasure, that has been experienced in a single district of England, now in a position of profound peace with all the world. While he decried war and hated its consequences; while his heart bled to think that a young man in the prime of life, with a father, mother, sister or sweetheart to mourn his absence, should go forth to do service for him in the battle field which he did not do for himself, he hoped that if England did not behave better, that the two divisions of the country would be united sometime and give her a taste of their quality (Cheers) He desired to unite with his fellow democrats, with his fellow conservative republicans, and with the men who were not specially attached to any particular organization, to give the administration a generous support in the war, and they mean to, that there shall always be a constitution of the United States (Applause). They mean, too, that there shall be a Union such as it was, so that in the future the American who may turn over the record of the military prowess and success of the contending forces will make no invidious comparisons between the citizens of the North and the South, and he will discover that, through the great influence of the democratic party the nation was kept as one, and the States were bound together in an embrace more firm and perpetual than that of war (Cheers.) However disintegrated this republic may seem to be, however separate and apart the States may be kept from the living embrace in which they should clasp each other fraternally, if the South will but come back, but say something against the war they are carrying on to the utter prostration of the leaders who are doing them injustice, and if she will come back and united with us, all the stars of the old flag will glitter as brilliantly as in the glorious days of the past, and shine on through the long lapse of ages forever and forever (Cheers.)

Messrs. Thos. C. Fields, Bradford, Cozzans and Norton followed. Mr. Elijah F. Purdy, in introducing the latter gentleman said that he came to announce that the constitution and Union party had unanimously adopted the democratic ticket.

Hon. Theodore Tomlinson was introduced, and as soon as he had uttered a few words, Hon. John Van Buren, who was expected at a much earlier hour, appeared on the platform and was received with loud cheers. Mr. Tomlinson proceeded to speak in favor of the Union in a grandiloquent strain.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN VAN BUREN

Hon. John Van Buren was then introduced and proceeded to say that he would have been presert sooner had it not been for the fact that he knew several distinguished speakers had occupied the time. He said he had received a letter from Governor Seymour that day, regretting his inability to be present to thank the people of this city, as he undoubtedly had great occasion to do for the remarkable unanimity, power and courage with which they sustained his election at the canvass through which we had just passed. Mr. Van Buren then spoke of the forthcoming municipal election, and the candidates for Comptroller and Corporation Counsel. He alluded in flattering terms to the qualifications of Mr. Develin and Mr. Brennan, and said that those nominations had been made in an unusual manner--a manner different from that in which nominations had heretofore been made by the democratic party. The committees of Tammany and Mozart had determined that to the one committee should be appointed the duty of selecting a Corporation Counsel and to the other the duty of selecting a Comptroller of the city. He frankly admitted that such a nomination as that was not in conformity to party usage, and they were assembled to ratify or reject it as they might feel disposed. The course of the nomination might hereafter in other contests be the subject of considerable discussion. He himself had departed very much from the usage of the democratic party in regard to the nomination for the next Presidency; and as a democrat, bound by the old fashioned usages and traditions of the party he had no right to say for whom he would vote until the Convention should assemble and declare who should be his candidate. But that order of things in regard to himself had gone by, and he would support hereafter the candidate that was agreeable to him without reference to the candidate presented by any organization. He undertook to state a few weeks since that he would vote for George B. McClellan for President in 1864. (Cheers) He (Mr. Van Buren) should support Brennan and Develin in the coming election, not because they had been nominated in the way to which he referred but because he thought the highest interest of the tax payers of this city required that they should be elected. Mr. Develin was an excellent lawyer, a man of great ability, a strong personal friend of the speaker, and a gentleman well qualified to discharge the duties of Corporation Counsel. He was acquainted also with Mr. Brennan and though he was not a gentlemen of

very high education-nor was it necessary that he should be far more so than Mr. Haws was at the time he was elected Comptroller of this city--yet he (Brennan) was as well qualified in point of education to discharge the duties of Comptroller as Stephen Allen or Walter Bowne at the time they were elected Mayors; and Mr. Brennan had as much education as Governor Tompkins and Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Van Buren proceeded to speak of Mr. Haws, and denied that the taxation of the city was reduced under his administration. He charged that under the Comptrollership of Mr. Haws the debt of this city has been largely increased, and that the annual taxes of the city had gone on augmenting until he became alarmed at them himself and determined to take a course not to prevent the taxation, not to reduce the taxes, but to conceal the amount of taxation and to postpone the burden upon the people in a manner that it might escape observation. He (Haws) had increased the debt some three millions of dollars, as the following figures would clearly show:--

INCREASE IN PERMANENT DEBT

Total funded debt of Corporation, Dec. 31, 1851, per Comptroller's report for 1858, page 67	\$17,224,808.00
Assets held by Commissioners Sinking Fund, page 62 do	\$3,784,152.00
Cash to credit of Commissioner Sinking Fund, page 62 do	1,493,403.31
Bonds and mortgages pledged to Sinking Fund, page 14 do	<u>661,989.78</u>
	<u>5,939,545.09</u>
Net amount of funded debt, Dec. 31, 1858	\$11,285,352.91
Total amount funded debt, Dec. 31, 1861, per Comptroller's report for 1861, page 102	21,783,344.00
Stocks held by Commissioners Sinking Fund, page 102 do	5,127,401.00
Cash to credit Commissioners Sinking Fund page 107 do	1,235,141.45
Bonds and mortgages held by Commissioners Sinking Fund, Dec. 31, 1861, page 65 do	<u>532,601.03</u>
	<u>6,895,143.48</u>
Net amount funded debt Dec. 31, 1861	14,888,200.52
Net amount funded debt Dec. 31, 1858	<u>11,285,352.91</u>
Net increase in 1859, 1860 and 1861	3,602,846.61

This will be greatly increased in 1861.

INCREASE OF TAXATION

The figures for 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860 are taken from Comptroller Haws' Report for 1861, page 153; the amount for 1861 from do., page 19, and the amount for 1862 from his communication to the Board of Supervisors, July 7, 1862, page 10:--

Under Mr. Flagg	Under Mr. Haws
Tax in 1855...\$5,843,832.89	Tax in 1859...\$9,863,002.00
" 1856 ...7,075,435.72	" 1860....9,758,507.86
" 1857....8,066,566.52	" 1861.11,627,254.23
" 1858....8,620,926.00	" 1862...9,908,342.98
Tot. 4 yrs....\$29,606,761.13	Tot. 4 yrs.....\$41,155,107.07
Four years' taxation under Mr. Haws	\$41,155,107.07
Four years' taxation under Mr. Flagg	<u>\$29,606,761.13</u>
Inc. of the four years under Mr. Haws	\$11,548,346.94

From these figures it appears that in the first three years of the administration of Mr. Haws the funded debt increased \$3,602,847.61, and when the increase of the year 1862 can be ascertained it will greatly add to the amount, especially since it has been the steady policy of the incumbent to throw over into the succeeding year as much of the actual debt as possible In the table submitted of the taxes levied in the four years of Mr. Flagg's administration, as contrasted with those raised for a similar period under Mr. Haws, the increase is \$11,548,346.94. The abolitionists would have the public believe that Mr. Haws has actually reduced the taxation from \$11,627,254 in 1861 to \$9,906,342 in 1862. Believing that we are living at a period when everything is being reduced but taxation, the statement invited examination, and the result proves it to be a fallacy and affords an amusing example of the manner in which a financial reputation can be secured. The actual estimates of the appropriations required by the heads of departments for the year 1862, and furnished to the Comptroller, amounted to over \$11,000,000; but Mr. Haws induced a republican Legislature to cut down these appropriations and allow the Supervisors to raise less than \$10,000,000, although it is now evident that a far larger sum than even the original estimates will be required to meet the actual expenses of the year 1862. This explanation would e a sufficient answer to the claim set up in Mr. Haws' favor; but another and startling fact demolishes utterly his claim to intelligence or economy. The Comptroller in 1859 procured the passage of a law pledging the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest to the extinguishment of the debt, but in 1862, at his insistence, the Legislature adopted another act, authorizing him to divert these sums to current expenditures, and they were thus applied, in violation of good faith and sound policy. The sum thus diverted, together with the amount of reductions from the appropriations asked for may be thus stated:--

From Sinking and General Funds.....	\$1,260,080
Estimates reduced.....	1,111,897

Total.....	\$2,371,977
Tax levy of 1862.....	<u>9,906,342</u>
Total.....	\$12,278,819

Thus the result of this financial ledgerdemain has not been to reduce, but simply to postpone taxation, and to avert the attention of the public from the causes that operate to increase their burdens, under the impression that the skill and vigilance of Mr. Haws has been successfully reducing them. Mr. Van Buren said it was important that in this municipal election the democracy should keep up their majority, so as to prevent the opposers of Seymour from saying that the State of New York did not stand in December where it stood in November--by the constitution as it is and in favor of the Union as it was. It was not merely a contest for local offices, but he asked them to declare to the world in December, as they declared in November, that this great commercial capital with its immense wealth, intelligence and enterprise, stood by the Union now as it stood by the Union then, and would forever declare, as it forever heretofore declared, that it was opposed to all schemes to abolitionize the government and to destroy the Union and the constitution. The speaker alluded to the predictions he made previous to the election of Mr. Seymour, that he would be elected by a large majority; and judging from the demonstration before him, he felt certain that not only the candidates which they had met to support would be ejected, but would be elected by such an overwhelming majority as to convey to the people of the country that New York city stands now, with all its intelligence, activity and wealth, by the side of the Union in opposition to abolition, with a solidity and a power that terrified these people that were opposed to them. They would teach the government that their real danger was not from going on to administer the law in conformity to the constitution, but that their real danger was from their attempting to overstep the law. So long as the government went on in strict conformity to the constitution and the laws they would be allowed to linger out a sickly existence until the close of their official term; but the moment they overstepped the constitution, the moment they departed from well ascertained principles of right, they resolved society into its original elements. They gave notice to us, said he, who have the physical force, not only that the physical force resides with the governed, but that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. (Loud cheers) The real security of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and the men who are not administering the government of the country, lies in their faithful obedience to the constitution. The moment that they depart one line from it, they throw off the protection of the law, resolve society into its original elements, and make it a question of physical force. And in this community or in New Jersey, with its fourteen thousand majority for the democratic party, or in any portion of the State of New York if they transcend in one line or one letter the written constitution of the United States, I would not answer for the personal safety of any man connected with the government who should set his foot upon our territory. (Cheers) They have talked of arresting prominent men on our side, and they have spoken at times of arresting me-not to me-they would not talk such nonsense to me. The meeting soon after adjourned with cheers for the Union and its armies. The [illegible] throng around.

STAND NO. 3

which was located at the west end of the City Hall was called to order by Henry Hill, Esq., who nominated Abraham Wakeman, Postmaster, for Presiding Officer. The nomination was unanimously indorsed by the audience, and Mr. Wakeman, in taking the stand, briefly thanked them for the honor, whereupon the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read and unanimously approved:

VICE-PRESIDENTS

John T. Henry, Peter Mitchell, Isaac Dayton, Henry Smith, C. C. Pinckney, Andre Frement, Wm. A. Darling, Charles J. Chipp, John E. Develin, John P Cuming, Guy R. Pelton, R.A. Witthaus, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Henry W. Genet, Cyrus Curtiss, David S. Coddington, Anthony L. Robertson, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Hugo Wesendonck, William Walsh, Thos. B. Tappan, James Kelly, John Keyser, Jos. Hoxie, Walden Pell, S. D. W. Bloodgood, James W. Farr, George Wilkes, Frank E. Howe, John H. Almy, Samuel Sloan, William McMurray, Geo. E. Baldwin, Homer Franklin, Robert Gamble, Dennis McCabe, F.B. O'Keefe, Andrew H. Green, Edward Dayton, Dennis McCarthy, Patrick Tracy, John O'Keefe, James W. Beekman, Daniel Gallagher, George W. Van Nort, George Peckham, Robert A. Adams.

SECRETARIES

Charles C. Nott, Hamlin Blake, Elliot F. Sheperd, Samuel Blatchford, Wm. G. Kind, George Rogers, P.J. Joahimsen, David VanNostrand, Wm. Bond, Richard A. McCurdy, M. G. Hart.

The first speaker was Albert Cardozo, Esq. He said he regretted that he could not make himself heard by the immense throng he saw before him, that he might impart to each man the hope he felt of the perpetuity of this glorious Union, if the people would only arouse themselves and make one more great effort. He had no confidence in the croakers who were always desponding, and were continually fearing and prophesying the failure of our attempt to maintain the integrity of the Government. Such

men should look upon the vast concourse of people assembled here to-day, and take heart, for the hearts of the people were in this struggle, and they were determined to rescue the Government from destruction. It was an important crisis in the history of the nation; and the large assemblage here to-day indicated that the people appreciated the crisis. The nation looks to New-York for deliverance, and shall she be disappointed? (Cries of "No!No!") Shall the Empire City prove recreant to her duty? ("Never!") No; she never will. She will show that she has a self-reliant population-a population capable of sustaining themselves in this crisis, and responding in a fitting manner to the call of the Government. The question which waits us, is whether we will triumph in this struggle, or submit to the domination of traitors? (Voice-"We never will submit")

At this point the Sixty-ninth Regiment made its appearance, and was greeted with three cheers and a tiger; also three more for Gen. Corcoran.

Alderman Farley, who came up in the escort of the Sixty-ninth, now took the stand, and was introduced by Mr. Wakeman, who after paying a high compliment to his patriotism, and his able efforts in behalf of the Government in this crisis, resigned his seat to him, as the presiding officer who had been designated by the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. Cardozo continued his remarks and said that the issue was whether we should preserve the free institutions under which we had grown great and prosperous, or whether we should suffer [illegible] Government to be dismembered and broken up, and our proud position among the nations of the earth destroyed. We must meet the issue as men, and if the whole people, young and old, rich and poor, would unite and render what assistance they could, the Union as it was would again be restored, and the Government preserved. (Cheers)

The President then introduced Gen. Strong, of the Western Army. Gen Strong said he had been requested to lift his voice here, as he had been doing for the last ten months in the camps of the West. He saw before him the citizens of native and foreign birth, and all enjoyed alike the blessings of union and liberty; and he wished to ask them here, to-day, to band together as one man in the defence of that Union, and of those liberties. Let the all go, and shoulder to shoulder, fight for the maintenance of this glorious Union, as long as life remained. (Cheers) When the war broke out he had gone to the Valley of Mississippi, to use there what little effort he was capable of, for he believed that until the Mississippi was reclaimed, we had not and could not dismember this terrible rebellion. He wished to see whether the residents of Mississippi Valley were willing to preserve that portion of the Union from the fangs of traitors, and he could tell them here to-day that the Valley of Mississippi was safe; (cheers) then men living on the borders of that great river would never permit it to be given up to rebels or to foreign Governments as long as a drop of blood flowed in their veins. (Cheers) They were determined that that region should forever be devoted to free labor and to support of our glorious Union. All was safe in the mighty West, and with 50,000 more troops they would be able to reclaim, hold and occupy every foot of land west and southwest of the Cotton States. He said that he had three sons now in the field, and the fourth and last one had left a situation in Canada and would enroll his name as a volunteer to-morrow. In the West whole neighborhoods were enlisting en masse to go down and take these traitors by the throats. In Southern Illinois which but lately sympathized strongly with secession, the sympathy was now entirely crushed out. They had stood upon the crater of this hellish gulf of rebellion, and had seen their peril in time to save themselves. Every man in the country should hold himself in readiness to march, and all should give up time and money until this rebellion was crushed out. He called upon all present to hold up their right hands and swear with him eternal fidelity to the Union and Government. (The immense crowd lifted up their hands and responded to the call with cheers) In the West they were determined that they would leave a pool of blood in every house before they would submit to this infernal rebellion. (Cheers) After some further remarks, Gen. Strong closed, and was followed by Ethan Allen, Esq., Assistant United States District-Attorney who on taking the stand, was greeted with prolonged cheers.

At the close of Mr. Allen's speech, Gen. Sickles was introduced, and received with the most enthusiastic applause. When it had subsided, a man in the crowd cried out, "Give 'em h--l, now, General Sickles - "We do that down in Virginia." (Great laughter and applause) Thirty thousand brave soldiers, said he, now represent this Metropolis on the battle-field; \$300,000 of the treasure of this City had gone into the hands of the National exchequer. And still the golden tide flows on. Through the hands of the Mayor and Common Council of New York, millions had been distributed to the families of volunteers, and, (as Alderman Farley reminded him), more was ready if wanted. In 1860, fifty thousand votes were cast in this City for compromise, conciliation and peace; in 1862 fifty thousand bayonets were ready to compel obedience from those on whom compromise and conciliation were lost. (Applause) But the question now was what is to be done? The President calls for more troops. This City had got to furnish at least 10,000 more volunteers. It was only necessary for the City to understand what she is required to do, and she will do it. The President was helping on the work, so was the pulpit--as well in the Church of the Pilgrims as the Catholic [illegible sentence]

[illegible sentence] not only heard at home, but like a true hero, he was not afraid to beard the British lion in his den, and to tell England to her face that this great Republic was, and should continue to be a unit. (Prolonged cheers) The banks, too, could help in this crisis; let them wake up to the exigencies of the hour; let them offer a bank bounty, and if it is according to their purse it would be a handsome bounty. Let us hear also from the merchants, who, as a class, were second to no people in the world. They had already done much, he was aware, but they could do still more. The women, too, could do a great deal; the women of the South had done as much to fill the ranks of the rebellion as their Government. This country would never had been discovered but for the liberality of a woman.

The speaker here alluded to the assistance rendered by Queen Isabella to Columbus, after his petitions had been rejected by the crowned heads of Europe; and said that here was an example for the women of America. We had everything to encourage us in the great effort we were now making. This rebellion, always audacious, had now summoned its last man, and appropriated its last dollar. One more campaign will close the war. It is for the people to say whether it shall be a short and successful campaign. Nothing was more cheering to the army of the Potomac than the energy and enthusiasm everywhere displayed to reinforce their ranks. We had a President in whom all could confide; we had a Secretary of War who displayed energy, ability and enthusiasm; we had a navy which had added laurel upon laurel to those already won upon the sea; we had Generals equal to all their trusts, the strategy of Halleck, the skill of McClellan (Cheers for McClellan), the enthusiasm of Pope, (A voice--"And Sigel") yes, the brave Sigel, the heroic Corcoran) cheers) the gallant Meagher (cheers) and many others that I might name.

And then we have 50,000 statesmen not in office, and as many Generals of rare military genius not in the army, but whom we everywhere meet on the sidewalks--many of whom are dissatisfied with the manner in which the war is managed, but do not enter the army to try and better it. In conclusion, he urged all whose circumstances would permit it, to enter the ranks and join in winning that "immortality which is the bounty which history offers to every soldier of the Republic." (Prolonged cheers)

Gen. Sickles was followed by W.T.B. Milliken, Esq., and Hon. D. S. Coddington, who delivered eloquent and able speeches, which we are compelled to omit for want of space.

THE GREAT EASTERN NOT TO BE ON EXHIBITION--In consequence of the short time the *Great Eastern* will have to remain here, the agents have concluded not to exhibit her to the public, as it will greatly interfere with their business arrangements and delay the vessel.

COUNTY POST. R.K. CROCKER, Editor, Friday Morning, June 5, 1863

Mass State Convention for Peace and Reunion--We have already alluded to the meeting proposed to be held in New York on the 3d of June, the call for which is advertised under the above caption. *****

We frankly say that, while we have not seen clearly the wisdom of calling the meeting in question at this time, we see no serious objection to its assemblage, and are not at all disposed to dissuade Democrats from attendance. It will be a meeting of citizens for the expression of their opinions, upon great and vastly important public questions And as to the apprehension, that it may lead to any conflict of Democratic organizations, the remedy against that will of course be in the hands of the meeting.

The plain English of the above is that while the *Argus*, representing the

Democracy, while professing to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, have lost no opportunity in which to denounce the administration, prate over its imbecility, complain of its arbitrary exercise of power whenever a traitor was deprived of his liberty, and indirectly impede the officers of the Government in their honest and well intended efforts to crush out the Rebellion. Under the delusive cry of "arbitrary arrests," "despotism," and the like, they have even gone so far as to defy the power of the Government to carry on the war unless it changed its policy to suit their peculiar views. They have boldly proclaimed in no less high quarters than through the Governor of our own State that they--the Democracy--would "*pause*" until such time as the policy of the administration should suit them, thus clearly inciting rebellion at home. They have not hesitated to attend these pernicious Vallaudigham gatherings, whose sold object was to criticise the acts of the administration in its efforts to put down the Rebellion, and *not* to uphold the laws or *save* the Constitution. In these and a thousand other instances that might be mentioned, we say that the Seymour Democracy have proved themselves far more inconsistent than Fernando Wood himself. Beside, the evidences are too palpable on the part of the Seymour Democracy that, though hating Fernando Wood with a perfect hatred, they feel his power and are *ex necessitate*--compelled to acquiesce or not openly endorse his policy. This is plainly seen in the revise and republication of the Democratic Legislative Address by the *Argus*, which had been repudiated by the Wood Democracy. Also in the very modest acquiescence in the propriety of holding the Peace Meeting above alluded to.

We are glad, however, to witness the effect which the power of public sentiment has had upon the Seymour Democracy, as expressed in the action of the Democratic State Committee, held in Albany simultaneously with the Utica Convention. The *Argus*, in stating the position of the Committee on the subject of peace, gives us the following sound doctrine to which it is hope they will adhere:--

As regards the subject of Peace, which is the aspiration of every patri-

ot, the Committee declare that the only true, lasting and beneficent peace which can be made is one that will once more embrace the whole Union under the aegis of the Constitution. A Peace on the basis of separation would be but another name for War. Separation would be but a step to dissolution, and dissolution of anarchy. Those who demand an instant peace, propose in effect that the Powers now at Washington and at Richmond should partition this once united country between them, and destroy forever all the chances of its reconstruction and sink forever also the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world.

No! let us have no such peace! If war is forced upon us, as the alternative, let us sustain our armies in the field, with all the resources they call for.

This is not only sound, but loyal, and if adopted by the Peace Convention we, with the *Argus*, can "see no serious objection to its assemblage."

Seymour Democracy, has been opposed to the calling of the Fernando Wood Peace Convention alluded to, yet, unable to prevent it, it now gives it a quasi endorsement, clearly intimating that its design is to obtain control of the meeting, and thereby thwart its real objects. In this we could hope for the success of the Seymour Democracy, were it no that of the two wings of that party we look upon the Wood and Vallandigham portion as the most consistent. Fernando Wood, miserable traitor as we believe him to be, has never professed to be anything else than a sympathiser with the South, and boldly and openly advocated his traitorous doctrines. The Seymour De-

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD--Room No. 41 Astor House--The standing committee of twenty-five of the Metropolitan Home Guard are requested to meet as above on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 10 AM. By order.-Chauncey Schaffer, Chairman. Jos. P. Jardine, Secretary.

SERIOUS AFFRAY--Quite a serious affray occurred last evening in Hudson street, near Broadway, between a party of civilians and soldiers, during which one or two of the latter were seriously injured. The police arrested all the belligerents.

The Common Council of New York has adopted a resolution, unanimously, directing the Park Barracks to be razed and removed, forthwith, because the buildings have "ceased to be occupied or required for the purpose for which they were originally erected, and are now prostituted to the basest of uses, among them most disgraceful of which is the unlawful and arbitrary incarceration of our citizens."

THE HERALD AS A CORPORATION ORGAN--It is reported that the Herald is to be publisher of the official advertisements of the Corporation of the city of New York, on account of its having a larger circulation than any other paper published here; and we have frequently printed official notice for our own and other governments, to say nothing of applications for loans from the corporations of Western cities; but we had no idea that the good people of New Orleans appreciated us so highly as to confer upon us a similar favor. An advertisement which we publish this morning was directed by the Corporation of New Orleans to be inserted in the official organ of that city and in the NEW YORK HERALD, thus making us a sort of Corporation paper for New Orleans as well as for New York.

The Corporation offers to sell the right to construct a passenger and freight railway along the levee front of the city, and also through two of the principal streets, connecting the Mississippi river with the basin or harbors of Lake Pontchartrain. This is a fine chance for Law, Vanderbilt and the other aspirants for the control of a railroad through our Broadway. They can now buy the right to build a paying road in New Orleans without having to disburse a cent to lobby agents. All they have to do is to call upon Col. Thorpe, City Surveyor of New Orleans, at the Metropolitan Hotel, to-day, and settle the matter at once. We hope that the Corporation of this city and the Legislature of this State will take a hint from the New Orleans authorities when they have another railway privilege to dispose of, and advertise it for sale, either at a fair price or to the highest bidder, instead of giving it away for nothing to those who pay the largest fees to lobbyists.

ARRIVAL OF NEW-ENGLAND RECRUITS

Massachusetts and Maine sent 500 recruits for their regiments in the field yesterday. Two hundred and fifty of them were for the Maine Eleventh. They were all fully uniformed and equipped. After stopping a few hours for rest and refreshment at the Park Barracks, they were forwarded on their way.

Ladies' Central Relief Committee

While the unhappy women of the South according to the latest accounts, are forming themselves into military associations and practising with pistols and rifles, our northern ladies are engaged in supplying their sick and wounded countrymen with every possible aid and comfort.

A most interesting spectacle is daily presented at the Cooper Institute in this city, by those engaged in the duties of the Central Relief Committee. No one who has not visited their rooms can form any correct idea of the labor performed by them, in receiving, repacking, addressing and forwarding the countless packages which come to them from all parts of the country. Still further to give our readers an illustration, we may add that as much as fifty thousand dollars' worth of clothes, medicines, cordials, wines and food for invalids have been sent to Washington and Hagerstown in a single week, all put up by the fair hands of these admirable women. It is curious to remark, that among the large donations which come pouring in for the relief of our suffering soldiers, quite a number, of value, have again and again been received from Montreal, and it is a common occurrence for strangers to come in with handfuls of money, and hand it over voluntarily as their contribution to the cause of benevolence and the Union.

City Intelligence

A Soldier's Monument in Landmann's Hamilton Park --Monday, having been the anniversary of the battle of Cross Keys, was commemorated in a very appropriate manner by our German citizens by setting up a large monument in Landmann's Hamilton Park, in honor of the noble soldiers of Blenker's old brigade who fell in that engagement. The Twenty-ninth New York Volunteers, together with large delegations from many of the German civic societies, took part in the ceremonies, previous to which they marched in grand procession through many of the principal streets of the city, arriving at Hamilton Park about mid day. Here the monument had already been erected. It consisted of a brown stone column, twenty-eight feet high, on a base of ten fee square, containing four tablets, with suitable inscriptions, the names of the German regiments and other ornamentations. On the two prominent tablets are the following words.- Honor the Brave. "8th June, 1862" "Cross Keys."

The proceedings consisted of an oration by Dr. J.A.Foersch, who spoke in the most eloquent language respecting the valor of the dead heroes whose memory they had assembled to honor. Among those present were General Blenker, Prince Salm Salm, Colonel Drickel and Lieutenant Colonel Schiembach.

Excitement in Tammany Hall.

There was a large gathering of the "unterrified" last evening in the old wigwam, in anticipation of a grand struggle between the rival candidates for Comptroller. The forces of Boole, Judge and R. B. Connolly, Briggs and the other aspirants for financial honors, were marshalled under their respective leaders. But the result was the settlement of the particular question in dispute without a division.

On previous occasions the struggles have been bitter and protracted, the discussions and the voting lasting until after midnight; but in consequence of the friends of R. B. Connolly raising no issue, but submitting to the [?] of policy of the opposition, the meeting terminated at an early hour, thus avoiding another test vote, these tests having proved rather unfortunate and depressing.

Peter B. Sweeny offered a resolution similar to that adopted for the November election, proposing the appointment of a committee of one from each ward, except the First, Second and Third wards which, together, should have but one member--to negotiate with Mozart Hall for a union upon the nominations for Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following members were appointed in pursuance of said resolution, each ward naming the delegate for itself:--

Wards	Wards
1,2 and 3 - Thomas Byrnes	13-John H. Tripp
4 - C. J. Dougherty	14-James Carty.
5 - John Y. Savage	15-J. W. Fowler
6 - Morgan Jones	16-E. B. Hart
7 - Wm. M. Tweed	17-Smith Ely, Jr.
8 - Ralph Bogert	18-John J. Bradley
9 - Charles J. Chipp	19-Terence Farley
10-Elijah F. Purdy	20-Peter B. Sweeny
11-F. I. A. Boole	21-John Kelly
12-Edmund Jones	22-Michael Connolly

There were many important developments in the appointment of this committee of the passing away of political power from those who have heretofore held strong sway in public life: for instance, the Twelfth ward--of which Henry W. Genet, the present county clerk, has always had undisputed sway--chose a representative in opposition to him, thus proving, in political parlance, that he had "lost his ward." There were several other equally significant selections. The special committee subsequently organized by electing Wm. M. Tweed chairman, and appointed the following gentlemen to communicate with Mozart Hall, viz: -P. B. Sweeny, F. I. A. Boole, Smith Ely, J. W. Fowler and Thos. Byrnes.

The General Committee then adjourned to the 17th inst.

Tammany Hall on the War.

THE VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY--THE GOVERNMENT TO BE SUPPORTED IN SUPPRESSING THE REBELLION

At the last meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee the following patriotic resolutions were adopted. reasserting the position of the Democracy on the war:

FIRST -- SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT

Resolved, That this committee fully approved the following resolution, adopted by the last Democratic State Convention:

"That they will continue to render the government their sincere and united support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore the Union as it was, and maintain the Constitution as it is--believing that that sacred instrument, founded in wisdom by our fathers, clothes the constitution authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose."

SECOND -- MOVEMENTS FOR PEACE

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the restora-

tion of peace to our beloved country, now so long desolated by the scourge of this unnatural and fratricidal war.

2. That the terms of peace, when made, must necessarily determine the future character of our government, the condition of our people, and the destiny of our country.

3. That we have not faith in the views, the purposes, or the capacity of the dominant party, to determine questions of vital importance to the liberties, the rights, and the happiness of the American people. That we hold that it is as incapable of making an honorable, beneficent peace, as experience has shown it to be of waging successful war.

That, as the inauguration of affirmative peace movements at this time by those who have no power to give effect to their views might afford the dominant party a pretext, in conspiracy with the Southern Confederacy, to make a peace by the separation of the states; and whereas, The Democratic and conservative masses of our people, who are opposed to any terms of peace which fail to restore the Union and save the Constitution, hesitate to trust that measure to the hands of those who are hostile to both, we deem this a fit occasion to protest against the negotiation of a peace by the administration except upon the basis of a preservation of the Union and of the government established by the Constitution.

THIRD - USURPATION OF POWER AND INVASION OF PERSONAL RIGHTS

Whereas, The Republican party, through their journals and through their accustomed speakers, at an unorganized meeting recently held in the city of Utica, have openly declared that this government ought to place the military above the civil and judicial authority; that it ought not to be held in check by the Constitution of the United States, or of the states; and that it may rightfully disregard the laws of the land, by suppressing freedom of speech, violating the homes of our citizens, and depriving them of their liberties, without due process of law or trial by jury; and

Whereas, The great end of all free governments is to secure to the people the rights of person, of property, of the fireside, of speech, and public discussion and of religious and political opinion; therefore, in behalf of the Union-loving and law-abiding citizens of this state, we repel and denounce the slavish, cowardly, and despotic principles thus put forth by a political assemblage, which appropriately assumes the "loyal" designation under which the Tories of the Revolution proclaimed their unconditional support of the administration of the King of Great Britain. And we charge that many of the active agents in getting up said meeting were influenced by pecuniary and personal interests, in contracts, office, and stocks.

Resolved, That we accept the issue thus tendered us by a party which proclaims its contempt of the Constitution and the laws; and that we will go before the people of this state and of the country, with full confidence that they will not throw away those principles of civil and religious liberty, taught to them by the great and good men of the country and incorporated in the foundations and framework of our government.

Resolved, That not only the disorganizing principles avowed by the retainers of the administration, but the arbitrary acts of its subordinates, are calculated to inspire the friends of the constitutional government throughout the world with alarm. The dispersal of conventions of the people by the armed force, the suppression of public journals; the arrest of civilians and clergymen for opinions uttered in the forum and the pulpit, and their cruel and unusual punishment; the coercion and falsification of the votes of soldiers; the public removal, with opprobrious stigma, of an officer of a New Hampshire regiment for the offense of voting the Democratic ticket-are acts which run through the whole code of despotic systems and turn the guarantees of constitutional liberty into a mockery and a snare.

Resolved, That while we do not object to the rightful exercise of military law within the lines of warlike operations or amid the scenes of insurrectionary strife, we maintain that beyond those limits the civil law is supreme, and that those who seek to prostrate it by force of arms are traitors to the country and the Constitution.

Resolved, That we recognize in the statesmanlike letter of Governor Seymour to the late Albany meeting a noble defense of the principles of civil liberty, to which we pledge our firm and unanimous support.

"three cheers for Clement Vallandigham, the next Governor of Ohio." The call was responded to with a shout the like of which has seldom been heard in any hall in this city. The assemblage rose as one man, and waved hats, handkerchiefs, stocks and umbrellas for several minutes, roaring out cheers until it seemed their voices would positively crack from over exertion and straining. Scarcely did this excitement cease when another was occasioned by someone calling for "three groans for Burnside"--a call which was followed by a multiplicity of groans hisses and derisive shouts, in every possible key and voice. Fernando Wood was next honored with a very enthusiastic round of cheers; after which the name of George B. McClellan was roared out, and was saluted with another outburst, surpassing even that which the mention of Vallandigham's name had evoked a few moments before. "Three times three," and "three times three" repeated over and over again, attested that the people at least still believed in the gallant ex-commander of the noble Army of the Potomac.

The audience continued thus to amuse themselves for upwards of three-quarters of an hour, cheering every once in a while for "Peace," "Wood," "Seymour," "McClellan," Vallandigham" and "Governor Parker, of New Jersey." Some merriment was occasioned by a call for "three cheers for Jeff. Davis," uttered in an ironical tone. The audience took it as a good joke and laughed and hissed in response, but not a single cheer went up for the President of the Southern confederacy.

While these scenes were being enacted two ladies made their appearance among the audience, one gliding on the platform and seating herself in a conspicuous position beside the President's chair, and the other gliding into a chair among the "rough and ready" of the spectators. Their appearance was hailed with a slight manifestation of respectful applause. The lady on the platform-who, we were informed, was Mrs. F. C. Dinninny, wife of the presiding officer-did not tarry long amid the wildness of the opposite sex, but, finding herself in a glorious minority, disappeared from the scene after surveying the audience for some fifteen minutes. The other feminine spectator stood it out to the end.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE HALL

were much the same as at all public gatherings which have taken place within the same walls since the beginning of the rebellion. The Star Spangled Banner was twined around the busts of Washington, Franklin and the other heroes whose heads occupy niches in the hall of the Union. The flag of the Union hung from arch to arch, and the "starry emblems" were suspended in ample folds at the back of the platform; seven large flags covering the same number of mirrors which are fitted into the wall back of the stage.

Over the left side of the platform, looking toward Fourth avenue, was the following scroll:--

The Union as It Is and the Constitution as It Was. Stand Firm.

Over the middle of the platform were these words of the immortal Saga of Ashland:-

The Great Issue before the Country is this:-Shall Abolition put down the Union, or shall the Union put down Abolition?-

Henry Clay, 1851

Over the right side of the platform was the following brief inscription:-

No Proscription for Opinion's Sake.

A banner at the back of the stage likewise contained the following inscription:-

Twenty-Second War. WAR IS DISUNION, FINAL AND ETERNAL. Stephen A. Douglas

THE SPEAKING BEGINS.

About ten minutes before six o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. Edward A. Lawrence, of the First district, who said that it was one of the most pleasant incidents of his life to call this vast assemblage of freemen to order, and to present them as their presiding officer Hon. F. C. Dinninny, of Steuben county.

SPEECH OF HON. F. C. DINNINNY.

Mr. Dinninny, coming forward amid great applause, then spoke as follows:-

Friends and Fellow Citizens and Gentlemen Composing This Convention--I thank you for this reception and for the honor you have conferred upon me by calling upon me to preside over your deliberations upon this most important occasion. The object we have in view and for the promotion of which we are assembled here this afternoon is of no factieds [?] character. It is none other than to exercise the rights of freemen (applause) in canvassing and discussing carefully and candidly these important questions that are so nearly connect with the welfare of our beloved country (Applause) That object, fellow citizens, is pregnant with interest, not only to us, not only to every citizen of this vast republic, but to every human being, however high or low, that has an interest in the perpetuation of freedom and free institutions (Applause) Viewing the question then that we have under consideration from the stand point that invests it with such vast importance, it becomes our duty,

as I doubt not it will be our pleasure, to see to it that no rash counsels prevail; for notwithstanding we ardently desire peace, and to see this

[illegible] once more restored, yet we can accept it upon no other terms than honorable terms, and upon no other terms that shall not in the end restore to us the lasting blessings of the entire Union (Cheers) I am aware, fellow citizens, and I regret to see it here, that there has been an ill-advised effort on the part of some of the indiscreet members of the democratic party to poison the minds of the masses and circulating the report that this convention [illegible] for its intention the dissolving and healing of the [illegible] of the democratic party. I say, fellow citizens, and as far as we are concerned here, so long as our success depends upon the unity of democracy, so long [illegible] of slander is unnecessary from me; [illegible] that the only thing we have to do with the [illegible] is to attempt, if we can, to combine its [illegible] strength upon the right side of these [illegible] that must at no distant day divide the political parties of the country. (Applause and cries of "Good.") Why fellow citizens, we have interests involved in these questions that are infinitely beyond all party considerations. Better-infinitely better- that the democratic party, great and powerful as it is, should be scattered beyond the hope of reunion [?] than this war shall be maintained in the name of putting down the rebellion, while in truth and in fact it is to crush out constitutional liberty (Cheers and applause.) When I cast my eyes over the vast assemblage and reflect that the people in their so [illegible] capacity are now moving in the only direction that [illegible] about the accomplishment of the glorious object we have in view, my heart leaps with joy at the thought that there is yet hope that our long cherished desires may yet be realized-to win the restoration of the Union-and that all may not be lost. (Applause) In view, however, of the fact, fellow citizens, that war is the enemy of commerce and commercial interests, and peace is the harbinger of active prosperity and commercial pursuits, it is eminently fit and proper that the first general voice opposed to war and in favor of peace should emanate from this great city, the great commercial centre of the continent, or a country that has been shaken from centre to circumference by the unnatural and unnecessary fratricidal civil war that has been waging within our borders for two long and dreary years (Cheers) That war will still rage as long and so long as we shall have speculators and place [illegible] infesting our country-(Cries of "Good!" "good!") unless the people in their power shall rise and put an end to its vast devastation (Applause) I am aware, fellow citizens, that among those who claim to be conservatives there exists a difference of opinion as to the policy which is to be pursued to restore peace to our distracted land and country; and, notwithstanding, we all desire peace and desire to see the American Union once more restored, and to see it prosperous and happy, yet they doubt the propriety of inaugurating peaceful and conciliatory measures to effect this glorious object. Allow me, fellow citizens, to inquire if after two long years of sanguinary and bloody conflict, in which millions and millions of treasure have been expended, and thousands and tens of thousands, yea hundreds of thousands, of our fellow citizens have been sacrificed, and yet no progress has been made in restoring that fraternal concord which must necessarily exist in order that the Union may distribute its blessings-I ask, if the time has not yet come when by honorable means we can stay the ravages of this war, in the name of high Heaven when will it come? (Cheers) Shall it be, fellow citizens, when the last hope of the patriot has been extinguished? Shall it be when the last vestige of constitutional liberty shall be crushed out? No fellow citizens, we answer no. If the time is ever to be when it is proper to make such effort that time is to-day. (Cheers) We know not and we are not what course other may mark out to be pursued in this important crisis of our country's history over that we have no control. But let us see to it fellow citizens, that we discharge the responsibilities we owe to our country as good citizens. Let us [illegible] we perform our known duty not with rashness or [?]lessness, but with dignified fearlessness, that shall be commensurate with the important interests that we have under consideration. (Cheers and applause) It is not alone because of the war power or general policy of the administration in prosecuting this war in its effect upon our country and the nation, but also because of the rapid strides with which we are being hastened to a military despotism, that we have cause of alarm. (Applause) It is this tendency toward a despotism that is shaking the confidence of many a patriot not only in the policy of the administration but also in this disposition to restore peace and prosperity to our distracted country. (Applause) It may not be considered proper for me upon this occasion to speak of the causes that have brought this civil war upon us with all its disastrous consequences. ("Go on." "That is what we want.") But although it may not be considered proper for me to speak of that I can scarcely forbear to speak of and animadvert with some severity on the conduct of those fanatics both North and South at the time who, when terms of honorable compromise and adjustment were attainable refused to listen to them, and by the conduct on that occasion, and their unjustifiable conduct since that time, have brought the best government that ingenuity of man could devise to the utmost verge of ruin. And they now look on, while this is going down the steep declivity of ruin, with the same stoical indifference with which Nero fiddle while Rome was burning. Had the entreaties of our patriots been then listened to; had the wise and patriotic counsel of good and tried and true men been heeded, we should not to-day have been reaping a retribution of wickedness and folly. And notwithstanding the counsels of such men who desired "a little bloodletting" was adopted, and notwithstanding many a patriot thought and felt that civil war ought to have been and should have been avoided, yet, let me say to you, as you all know, that to the calls of the administration for men and means to prosecute this war there came up from the people without distinction of

party, a response that finds no parallel in the history of the world. Men and means were thrust upon the administration until they were compelled to cry hold, enough, and to pause; and what has been the result? Two long years has that generous support been given to the administration; and what has been the result? Let the history and conduct of the men in power answer that question. But there are certain questions I would like to hear them answer. One is, how much of the people's treasure that was thus tendered and devoted to their country's cause has during that time been squandered upon political favorites in the shape of army contracts? (Applause) I would like to know, likewise, how many of the precious lives of those who went forth as they supposed, in the defence of their country, and whose bones now whiten the battlefields--how many of them have been sacrificed upon the altar of ambition and imbecility? (Renewed applause) These are questions that the party in power, those in authority, will sooner or later have to answer. They will sooner or later be arraigned before a tribunal, not formed of shoulder straps, but of a sovereign people--(great applause) who doubts that the verdict and sentence of that tribunal, although it may not expatriate them--will not banish them, will nevertheless cover them with such disgrace that they will like to hide themselves in some remote part of the earth, where they will be shut out from the gaze and presence of their injured countrymen. (Applause) It is because I believe, and we believe, that the war power in the hands of any party, and especially in the hands of the party now wielding it, is powerless to give us peace and restore the Union, that we are in favor of inaugurating conciliatory measures for the purpose of effecting that glorious object. (Applause) I am aware that for these sentiments we may be called traitors. But if to be in favor of amicable adjustment of difficulties that have estranged and alienated one portion of our common country from the other, if to be in favor of closing up the avenues of destruction that have drenched our country in blood, yea, if to be in favor of rolling back the ride of desolation and destruction that has draped our country in mourning--if that is to be a traitor, let each of us answer, God grant that I may die in full consciousness of having been such a traitor. (Loud and continued applause) I am for making peace for several reasons (Applause, and cries of "Good, good.") First; the Good Book--a book which, allowing me to be the judge, it would be well for many of our pulpit leaders to study more often at the expense of knowing less of politics (applause and laughter) that good book declares, "Blessed are the peace makers, for they shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven." (Renewed applause) That promise, it appears to me, a large portion at least of our Christian friends have forgotten; and it may not be out of place to mention it, to lead them to understand that the Bible makes even such a promise to peacemakers, that they may, before it is too late, change their course of conduct upon this question, and thereby avail themselves of this glorious promise. I am for making peace, secondly, because it is the only means that we have to perpetuate our free institutions ("That is so," and applause) I am for making peace, thirdly because in that lies the only hope of saving and preserving our constitutional liberties (Renewed applause) Let us not, however, in our desire to perpetuate those institutions, in our desire to secure peace and prosperity to ourselves and to posterity--let us not do anything that shall not show us to be law abiding and devoted citizens to the constitution and the country in which we live (Applause) But let no pretended effort to prevent this war wrest from us constitutional liberty (Renewed applause) Let us at least be up in defence of those privileges that have been secured to us by that precious document, the constitution, and buckle on our armor and lay hold of the hilt of our sword (vociferous applause) lay hold of the hilt of our sword [illegible] on and hold on wielding it in defence of our sacred cause until our hand shall grow fast to it--("Bully for you" and applause)--never, no never, for a single moment surrendering or relinquishing one iota of those precious privileges so long as a shred of muscle shall quiver on our bones (Loud and continued applause).

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS

The President of the meeting then said:-Gentlemen of this Convention- The next thing in order will be the report of the committee on addressing resolutions, and I introduce to you Dr. Bradford, from New York, who will now read them.

Dr. Bradford then read the address and resolutions as follows:

THE ADDRESS

Fellow Citizens of the Empire State - Called together by competent authority, we address you, freely and fearlessly, upon the great question pervading the public mind. Our power to do so emanates from the democratic popular will. We are the authorized exponents of the sentiments of those who vote the democratic ticket and support democratic principles. We speak the voice of the masses assembled for that purpose, and thus we represent those who had the exclusive right to determine questions of doctrine. In ordinary times, according to usage, the machinery of our party organization (always controlled by the few) assumes the right to speak for the many. But these are not ordinary times. Stupendous political questions for adjudication and party determination are forced upon us. Issues between the States of our central government upon the other, are being made up and must be met and disposed of forever. The resolutions adopted in State conventions, call for the purpose of making nominations, are, as you know, always framed to meet what is considered expedient for the then sole object of electing the ticket nominated and hence do not and indeed cannot, deal with these mighty political problems which the [illegible sentence].

independence [?] and boldness which truth and justice required. Therefore, thus assembled in our sovereign capacity, free from the selfish considerations which attach to the desire of success of candidates, not embarrassed by the considerations of pending election, with a full belief that there is no higher power known to the democratic party than that which rests in the people, who compose the party, we assume the right to indicate what, in our judgment is the duty of the party at this perilous moment of its history.

The democratic party was established by Thomas Jefferson. He founded it by the enunciation of certain distinctive principles, taking issue with an opposite party, which held doctrines of an antagonistic character. We have held firmly to those principles from that day to the commencement of war. However much occasional differences upon minor questions have divided the leading fundamental truths upon which it was founded were generally respected and acquiesced in until 1861. At the commencement of this war circumstances created a condition of the public mind which overwhelmed reason, and thrust aside principles and true policy. The theory on which the central government was established was lost sight of. The democratic party yielded to the insanity of the moment. Its leaders, through fear or treachery, deserted the masses, and either by criminal desertion or omission to stay the torrent of infidelity to the party creed as it swept over the free states, left us in a state of helpless dependency, at the mercy of the enemies of the country and of democratic principles. It is true, the forms of party organization were adhered to. Men were told that the democratic party still existed. We were called upon to vote at elections for candidates as democratic who were put forward and supported as such. Partisan discipline was enforced in favor of men as the representatives of the party after the party itself had ignored the fundamental principles of its creed. The party was called democratic although it had respected [?] the fundamental truths [illegible] of democracy. Now, [?] design to represent all those who thus preserved the sanction of party machinery, the terrible ordeal through which all of us passed in that dreadful moment of popular excitement may be accept [?] of as a palliation, if not as an excuse for this estrangement. It may be well that the skeleton was preserved. In view of the fact that even yet it is not too late to clothe it with material life, let us be thankful. To do so is our duty and our present object. We desire the democratic party to come back to its time honored principles and to be true to itself and to the country-to assert boldly the tenets by which it has always obtained and maintained power and under which it has administered successfully the government of the United States for fifty years. What are these principles?

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The principles of the democratic party are not of recent origin. They were announced by Thomas Jefferson sixty years ago and though new questions have from time to time arisen appertaining to government and the continually varying aspects of public affairs, the principles themselves have remained and yet remain unchanged. Democratic principles never change. If they could they would not have had the binding fundamental effect that ours have had upon the action of a great party for over half a century. During the eight years administration of Washington as President-from which we may date the existence of our present form of government-there were no distinctive party organizations, because there were no issues. The elder Adams succeeded Washington, the character of his mind arising doubtless, from the influences of his section, soon gave rise to an exclusive policy of administration, which verged strongly to consolidation. It was during his administration and through his influence that the odious alien and sedition laws were passed and that prosecutions took place in consequence. He also obtained a standing army of eighty thousand men. We refer to these facts simply as characterizing the tendency of the government under the then influences. Jefferson saw the drift. He detected in this policy a determination to force the government into a wrong channel. It was now that he enumerated the great truths which have ever since been the corner stone upon which the democratic party has stood. These were opposition to a strong government-strict construction of the constitution-the entire sovereignty of the States-the limited powers of the federal authority-close economy in public expenditures-an aversion to British power on this continent-the expansion of our territory, in which all States should hold equal rights-the largest liberty for the citizens consistent with public good-and that that is the best government which governs the least. These were the distinctive principles upon which the democratic party was established. John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and their followers were then in power, and by virtue of this advantage were steering the ship upon another tack. Like this administration, they had possession, and were making the most of it. Fearing the people, their effort was to muzzle the popular elements. The whole scope and tendency of official authority was to increase the central power from its designed weakness into proportions which would overshadow the people and the States. They denounced Jefferson. He was called "traitor," as we are now, because he opposed the administration (Immense cheers) He was pronounced "a bold, bad and dangerous man," because the people failed to the support of his doctrines: a "ans culotte," because he believed in the "rights of man" "an in fidel." because he advocated freedom in religion, and would not let New England instil its pernicious spirit of intolerance into the public mind. He and his followers were held up to public odium as we are: but, thank God, because like ours was just, and the patriotic masses with an irresistible force, sustained him, as they will sustain us, against the power of the government and his immense cohorts of dependents; satellites and sympathizers. (Applause)

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES

This principle is the cornerstone of the party. Upon it rests the whole fabric (Cheers) It is the chief foundation of the federal government that is the chief element of the democratic party. [illegible] in his inaugural address, delivered March 4 [illegible] said that his policy should be "to support the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies." The Virginia resolutions of 1798 drawn by James Madison, declared that "the powers of the general government, as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, are limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting the compact, and are no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact. And that, in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted, the States who are parties thereto have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them. And in the Kentucky resolutions, also adopted in 1798, and which is understood were sketched by Thomas Jefferson, it was declared "that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force; that each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself the other party; that the government created by the compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its powers, that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of the infraction as the mode and measures of redress." In the federal convention which framed the constitution all other modes of making a form of general government except that which left the sovereignty and independence of the States (independent of the central government about to be created) intact was voted down. There were several antagonistic plans proposed, debated, voted upon, and rejected. So tenacious were the framers of the constitution upon the subject that the word "national" was unanimously stricken out of the draft of the plan adopted, on motion of Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut. The word "federal" was substituted, because, as was said, "it pertains to a league or compact, and is derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations." Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Sherman, the two leading minds from New England in that convention, wrote of the constitution, that it merely granted "some additional powers to Congress which extended to matters respecting the common interests of the Union and are specially defined so that the particular States retain their sovereignty in other matters."

Alexander Hamilton, in the same connection, said:--The States can never lose their powers till the whole people of American are robbed of their liberties. (Cheers) These must go together. They must support each other or meet a common fate. I wish the committee to remember that the constitution under examination is framed upon truly republican principles, and that, as it is expressly designed for a common protection and the general welfare of the United States, it must be utterly repugnant to this constitution to subvert the State government or oppress the people. The coercion of States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. (Immense applause) A failure of compliance will never be confined to a single State. This being the case, can we suppose it wise to hazard a civil war? It would be a national at war with itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed toward a government that makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself--a government that can only exist by the sword? Every such war must involve the innocent with the guilty. This single consideration should not be inefficient to dispose every peaceable citizen against such a government.

Mr. Law, in the State Convention of Connecticut, convened in 1788 to ratify the constitution, said:--Some suppose that the general government which extends over the whole, will annihilate the State governments. But we ought to consider that this general government rests on the State governments for its support. It is like a vast and beautiful bridge built upon thirteen strong and stately pillars. Now the rules, those who occupy the bridge, cannot be so beside themselves as to know away the pillars that support the whole fabric.

The constitution was formed on the idea that all powers granted to the general government were "specially defined" or "enumerated," and that all powers not "specially defined," or not "enumerated," are retained by each of the States.

In the formation and adoption of the constitution the States were the only agents. The State Legislatures appointed the delegates to the Convention. While there they voted by States. Each delegation made its report to the Legislature or Governor of the State. The conventions which assembled in the several States to ratify or reject the constitution were appointed by the people of the several States. The parties to the "constitutional compact" were the States. Roger Sherman says:--And the government of the United States being federal, and instituted by a number of sovereign States for the better security of their rights, and the advancement of their interests.--*Letter to John Adams*

The motion was made in the Convention to give Congress the power to negative all State laws contravening the articles of the Union, and thus to abridge the rights of the several States. This motion was rejected by a vote of seven States against three.

Thursday, May 31, 1787 - In the plan of a constitution proposed by Governor Randolph, and general adopted by the Convention, provision was made "authorizing the exertion of the force of the other States against a delinquent State." The effect of this would be to abridge the rights of the States.

Mr. Madison observed:--That the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice and the efficacy of it when applied to a people collectively and not individually.

A Union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous conflicts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system might be framed as would render this resource unnecessary, and moved that the clause be postponed. This motion was agreed to. nem con. - Madison Papers, p. 781. Alexander Hamilton used the following language on the same subject. After referring to the case of Shays' rebellion, in which military force could be properly employed, and for which "Massachusetts was making provision," by State authority, he adds:-But how can this force be exerted on the States collectively (against State authority)! It is impossible. It amounts to a declaration of war between the parties. Foreign Powers, also, will not be idle spectators; they will interpose; the confusion will increase, and a dissolution of the Union will ensue. (Cheers) - Madison Papers, p. 831.

Thus it appears that no State can constitutionally be coerced by the other States by force of arms. (Applause)

In the Convention so determined were the advocates of States rights not to give up certain of these to the general government that the Convention came to a dead stand, and was in danger of failing entirely to accomplish the object for which they assembled. Charles Pinckney declared that for nearly six weeks the small States particularly struggled to obtain equal power in both branches.

The term "United States" was in constant use when the constitution was framed, with a fixed and definite meaning in the minds of men--namely, the same as in the articles of confederation. That document is described as "Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, " &c.

Article 1. The style of this confederacy shall be "the United States of America."

Now, it is evidence that the term "United States" in the constitution means the same that it does in the articles of confederation, and is equivalent to New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., united or the States united, They formed a union by a compact between themselves.

Article 7. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

There the word is "between," not "over." The constitution is a compact between States. "We the people of the United States" evidently mean the same as we the people of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., taken severally, and not collectively--that is, the people of New Hampshire and the people of Massachusetts, &c. The people who voted for the constitution of States must [illegible] understand the phrase as meaning the same in the [illegible] that it does in the articles of confederation--[illegible] the people of the several States and not the people of America taken collectively as one people. It was a majority of the people of each State acting by itself who accepted the constitution and not a majority of the [illegible] of all the States taken collectively. (Loud cheers, [illegible] of "That's so.")

[illegible] the people of all the States have never acted together as one whole. Even in the election of President the people vote by separate States, not for a President, but for State electors. A majority of the people of the whole country do not appoint electors, but a majority of each separate State. If the electors fail to elect a President, then the States as States in Congress assembled, appoint the President, Rhode Island having one vote and New York no more. And if the House of Representatives fail of making a choice, the Senate appointed by the several States, shall elect a Vice President, who shall act as the President of the United States.

Dr. Johnson, in the State Convention in Hartford, convened January 17, 1788, to ratify the federal constitution, said:-

The constitution vests in the general legislature a power to make laws in matters of national concern; to appoint judges to decide upon those laws; and to appoint officers to carry them into execution. This excludes the idea of an armed force. The power which is to enforce these laws is to be a legal power, vested in the magistrate-(not military)-the force which is to be employed only upon individuals who fail in their duty to their country. This is the glory of the constitution, that it depends upon the mild and equal energy of the magistracy for the execution of the laws-(not upon military coercion). (Tremendous cheers) Oliver Ellsworth, January 7, 1788, in the State Convention, Hartford, said:--We see how necessary for the Union is a coercive principles. No man pretends to the contrary. We all see and feel this necessity. The only question is, shall it be a coercion of law or a coercion of arms. There is no other possible alternative. Where would those who oppose a coercion of law come out? Where will they end? A necessary consequence of their principles is a war of the States, one against the other. I am for coercion by law; that coercion which acts only upon delinquent individuals. The constitution does not attempt to coerce sovereign bodies--States in their political capacity. No coercion is applicable to such bodies but that of armed force. If we should attempt to execute the laws of the Union by sending an armed force against a delinquent State it would involve the good and bad, the innocent and guilty, in the same capacity. But this legal coercion singles out the guilty individual and punishes him for breaking the laws.

So much for the intention of the framers of the constitution and the constitution itself. But we have more modern authority for the doctrine of State sovereignty. It has not only been the universal belief of all the democratic statesmen, but those of opposite party position have recognized it also.

The following clauses of our Revised States were enacted without opposition, and by a body numbering many of our most distinguished statesmen:--The sovereignty and jurisdiction of this State shall extend to all the places within the boundaries thereof. Again:--It shall be the duty of the Governor, and of all the subordinate officers of the State, to

maintain and defend it for sovereignty and jurisdiction. All these high authorities establish the face that are enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, that all

the powers of our government are derived from the people, and that the people are sovereigns over the legislatures and all official authorities. And, further, that the people have delegated certain specified powers of sovereignty to be exercised by the federal government and reserved all others to the States and the people thereof. So that the government of the United States exercises a sovereignty within the limitation of granted powers and the authorities of the respective States exercise all other sovereign powers. Hence it follows that allegiance is due to the United States as to delegated prerogative of sovereignty and to the respective States as to all others.

It also follows that loyalty is due to the United States only so far as the federal government acts within the scope of its delegated powers, and no further, and that in all other respects loyalty is due to the respective States. Treason follows and is dependent on allegiance. Where there is no allegiance there can be no treason. Hence treason against the federal government consists in overt acts against the exercise of its delegated powers of sovereignty, and treason against a State is warring against it in the exercise of its undelegated rights and powers.

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT CANNOT COERCE STATES BY MILITARY POWER

Now, if, as is thus proven the States [illegible] are sovereign, and that the federal government is simply a compact between the parties, with authority exceedingly restricted and definitely limited, can this feeble authority make war upon the States? We are not without authority on this point.

The authorities already quoted are clear on this head. By reference to them it is plain that the framers of the constitution and the State authorities which modified it did not conceive that there was any military power of coercion in the general government as against delinquent States. The legal power to do so is referred to but not the war power. In the language of Oliver Ellsworth while admitting the necessity of the coercive in principle, "the constitution does not attempt to coerce sovereign bodies-States-in their political capacities." Again, he says-"I am for a coercion of law." Madison and Jefferson also declared similar opinions. And this it is evident was the design. Therefore, this war of the general government against the South was illegal-(Cheers)-being unconstitutional, and should not be sustained if we are to regard the constitution as still binding and in force. It is a violation of the great American Magna Charta, which secures the independent sovereignty of the States of the Union. (Cries of "That's it" and "bravos.")

There is nothing in the constitution which authorizes the agent of the principal (for it is such a relation that the President bears to the States) to use the army placed at his disposal by this principal against, the principal itself. At the time such an agency was created, none of the parties to its creation thought of such a thing. It is unnecessary to say that such a power could not have been conferred. It is a self evident proposition. No independent State at any period of the world ever voluntarily relinquished sovereign power much less created a master and conferred upon him the absolute authority to coerce it or to subjugate it. Chief Justice Dana, in the Massachusetts Convention for the ratification of the constitution, said that "the federal government springs out of and can alone be brought into existence by the State governments; demolish the latter and there is an end of the former." (Cheers) The Union was founded on the great principles of mutual protection, mutual interest, and equal rights in whatever concerns our persons, privileges and property. The least discrimination in the constitution in favor of or against the enjoyment of any one of these would have been fatal to its adoption, and so long as the principles upon which it was adopted shall be preserved, not only by the parties to it, but by the government created by it, so long can the Union exist and no longer. As was truly said by a distinguished gentleman of this State; "Successful coercion is as much revolution as successful secession." (Cheers)

HOW CAN DEMOCRATS SUSTAIN THIS WAR? Having thus shown that it is the duty of the democratic party to return to its own principles and to reiterate them-that the chief of them is, that the States are sovereign and independent, and that the general government is feeble and dependent, and has not, therefore, military power by which to coerce the States into compliance against their own idea of law, right and justice, we declare that, admitting that the power exists, its exercise is inconsistent with union. If civil war is inconsistent with federative union, so is union inconsistent with war.

But suppose none of these objections existed to the present war, how can the democratic party sustain it? Its objects are not left to supposition. They have been proclaimed by the President by the action of the late Congress, and by the practice of the army itself. It is not to sustain or to restore the federal Union, but to destroy and uproot the domestic institution of States, to destroy private property and to subvert the form and theory of the federal government itself. (Cheers).

To support the war is to support the policies of the war. This proposition is too plain to be disputed; from it there is no escape. To support the war is to support confiscation-not by the courts under the constitution, but by acts of Congress contrary to the constitution; emancipation and arbitrary arrests, not by any lawful authority, but by the monstrous and frightful usurpations of the President (hisses); subjugation not to bring the South back into the Union, but to reduce it to the condition of Territories and convert it into one vast San Domingo. These are the policies of the war, and if the war shall be successful these policies will be accomplished.

The professed democrat, there are, who is deliberately for the war, is not a democrat in fact, but an abolitionist of the most radical, violent and destructive kind. It is use

less for a person to say that he is for the war for one set of purposes, when the war is not prosecuted for any of those purposes, but for opposite and antagonistic purposes. This is to stultify himself. The abolitionists do not care on what pretences or professions people support the war; they only ask that they will support it on some pretence; for, the policies of the war being fixed, support of it, on whatever pretence, ensures to the aid of those policies just as certainly and effectively as support of it on the positive ground of these policies. How can democrats endorse such a war? How can the democratic party as a party sustain such a war? By endorsing the war, we of necessity endorse the party or those who prosecute it in chief command. To support the former and at the same time oppose the latter, is an absurdity. To do the one we necessarily do the other. The President's emancipation proclamation and the war go hand in hand together. It is pusillanimous to carp at the moral pigmies of the crisis while we cringe to its giant. This war is the curse of the age in which we live. (Cheers) Without it we would have retained all the liberties now lost. Without war there had been no abridgement of liberty of person, of speech, of the press or onerous taxes to pay, or insurance of negro proclamations. True, these are no necessarily concomitants of war, but only so when it is managed by negro philanthropists. (Hisses) They have had the management of it thus far, and will continue so to manage as long as it lasts. This war has been the pretext for all the wrongs against which the democratic party protest, and the "war power" the instrument of their accomplishment. (Cries of "peace, peace," and cheers, the people rising in a body, waving hats, handkerchiefs, &c, &c.)

PROCLAIM FOR PEACE

Then if the democracy would work a reformation they must strike at the cause of evil. The continuance of the war will be fatal to our liberties. Suppose that the war be continued for two years more by the assistance of democrats, would there be a vestige of civil liberty left? Of what use would democratic victories be then? It would be out of the power of any party to restore the government to the old order of things. But in that event we could get no victories. The whole legitimate and usurped power of the government, wielded by the unscrupulous demagogues who now control it, would be more than a match for any political combination that might be formed against them. The only road to democratic victories is through peace. Why should politicians fear that a peace party may prove unpopular. If the war has damned the republican party is it not logical to suppose that a peace policy might prosper the opposition? (Cheers) Do the people love war more than peace? (No! no!) Do they prefer the hardships of the camp, the dangers of the battle field, the onus of taxation, to the comforts, the pleasures, the prosperity of peaceful homes? (No! no!) But this matter is beyond the control of politicians. The great body of the people are tired of the war, and demand peace on the basis of existing facts, and politicians cannot change their views in this respect. If the men who now occupy the position of leaders do not see and recognize this fact, they will be forced to give place to men who do see it. The people have been traded and trucked about so much during the war, by old political hacks, that they have become suspicious and restive, and refuse to be sold any more.

Again, in addition to those irresistible and sufficient reasons why the democratic party should declare the peace, is the palpable common sense and hard headed fact that the war cannot succeed. We have been beaten. We cannot conquer the South (Tremendous cheering). A glance at all history would have told this before it was undertaken had we read it aright: No purely agricultural people in a state of revolt, contending for their domestic rights; have ever yet been subjugated; and no revolted people who have been able to maintain an independent government for a twelve month have been conquered or put down. The last twelvemonth has united the South, and though we had twice our power they could successfully resist us. As invaders we are impotent. To equalize the chances of war the invaders should possess ten times the power and every advantage of position. That is not this case. All the power of the then colossal Spanish empire under Charles V., and succeeding Philips, failed to conquer two or three miserable Dutch provinces almost Lilliputian in extent. (Cries of "bravo.") Even petty and contiguous Portugal expelled victoriously from its soil all the hosts of the same still great Power. Not in vain stands recorded in more ancient history the imperishable record of Marathon; and in our own day we have seen the miserable Mexican rabble soldiery driving the best disciplined army of Europe from their soul, because the latter were invaders.

God did not intend that we should succeed in this war. Had he intended it he would not have placed in command a Lincoln--(groans for several minutes, and cries of "Boo! boo! boo!)--with such coadjutors as a Butler or a Burnside. (Renewed groans and hisses and cheers for Vallandigham.) We will not compare these men to a Davis or a Lee or a Stonewall Jackson. It is not necessary. Mind, character and capacity will always evince, declare and maintain their superiority. These qualities will triumph sooner or later. It matters now how far greater the physical resources in the hands of the opposite qualities. The Roman [?] common wealth, in spite of territory, population, armies and resources, was destroyed from wanting any mind by which the mind of Caesar could be balanced and encountered. Holland was lost to Spain when the Prince of Orange and Prince Maurico were superior to all the viceroys and the captains the mother country could oppose them. The South American dependencies were gone when she had no opponent of Bolivar. The civil wars of France, after every kind of trial and of vicissitude, all closed in the pre emb[?] of Henry IV, in head and heart the master of his epoch. The Carl-

[illegible first sentence] not any equal of Radetsky. The same lesson is impressed on us by the collision of Washington and George III, of Charles I and Cromwell. It is true that history need not repeat itself, and that evens are neither bound by the cries or precedents. But such experience at least may forcibly suggest to us, that had the Ruler of the world designed Southern subjugation, and instrument more powerful than that of Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues would be seen conducting to his purpose. (Cries of :that is a fact, &c") It is not going beyond the bounds of caution to allege that a new chapter will be opened in the annals of mankind if, on this unrivalled scene, the qualities which they regard with scorn are found triumphant even those which they agree to follow and to reverence. But, last of all, if Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues could succeed against the leader and the armies which oppose them, could they succeed against their own consciousness--revealed to us by many signs of incapacity to do so?

In this connection we must refer to the ludicrous attempts that are made upon every military reverse to [?]tribute the result to every other than the true cause (Ha! ha!) When battle is fought it is generally lost, and then come the reasons. Sometimes the commanding general has omitted to obey the orders of his superiors, or an obedience to their orders was the cause, or again he has moved too slow, or not been properly supported--now had had an inferior force, then an adverse position, and, in turn, all the various causes to which military defeats are attributable are served up to the credulous people. We never hear the truth. (Cry of "Never.") If any know it none dare to it. The hand of God is uplifted against us. His illimitable power overturns all our designs and subverts all "our plans. (Cry of "We want peace."

He shapes our destinies, "rough hew them as we may."

THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS

The address recently issued by the democratic members of the Legislature declared in favor of conducting the war according to the constitution. How does the constitution provide for the conduct of a war against itself and the Union? The war being unconstitutional, it cannot be prosecuted constitutionally. (Cheers and cries of "Good.") The South conducts it in opposition to the constitution, and the North conducts it outside of the constitution. It is an unconstitutional war. The Declaration of Independence says that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." To favor the war now, after rebellion has assumed the proportions of revolution, is to deny this principle as well as to deny the right of revolution. Whenever we cease to recognize the principle that the consent of the governed is essential to free government, we lay down the foundation of despotism. Written constitutions can only be maintained by strict construction in spirit as well as by letter of their provisions. We can see no consistency in endeavoring to make an issue between supporting the war and the emancipation proclamation. (Hisses) It would be an issue that involved no principle. A party to be permanently successful must be built upon principle, and not upon abatable [?] facts. If the general government have the moral or constitutional right to make war upon the States for its own salvation, then it is without restraint as to the means used directly for that purpose, except in the manner of using those means. The constitution does not limit the number of men that Congress may call to arms; nor specify what color shall be; but it directs how they shall be mustered in and managed. If the government has the right to bombard the cities, burn the property and divide the States of the South, it has the right to say that one particular species of their property may be wrested from them by an means not inconsistent with civilized war. The emancipation proclamation is not so clearly a violation of principle and an assumption of arbitrary power as the division of the State of Virginia. Why, then make opposition to it a specialty in politics? But it is said this is necessary if "we would maintain our party ascendancy." Is the ascendancy of our party the highest good? Should we sacrifice principle for the sake of partisan success? If the democracy cannot gain and maintain ascendancy except through sacrifice of principle and the life blood of the American people, we say let it go down. (Cry of "Amen," and cheers) But we will not admit that such a policy is necessary to the success of the democratic party. It would be but a negative policy at most, and could not fire the hearts of the people. Opposition to the proclamation would not defeat its operation. If the democracy should longer adhere to the policy of mere fault finding, even should it eventuate in victories at the ballot box, they will in the end be defeated. The measures to which they are offering a feeble resistance at the polls will, through the instrumentality of the war, become policies of the government and historical precedents for the coming future.

IS REUNION ATTAINABLE?

Who dare say that it is not? As far off and as ominous as appearances would indicate it to be, it is no more so than was the probability of the success of the colonies when the American Revolution commenced. We cannot believe that all love of the Union has been obliterated from the Southern heart. There must be many great and good men there, in whose bosom beats the glow of honest patriotism and love for that country, the greatness of which came alone from unity. A distinguished Southern statesman, Reverdy Johnson, bears testimony to this. In a letter to a New York paper, dated the 13th of May last he says:--

But the errors of the past cannot be corrected. We can only learn from them wisdom for the future. What does that teach us? Is it that no Union feeling is now to be found in the Southern States? Is it that it is so totally ex-

stinct that to revive it is impossible? I do not think so, [illegible] Guthries and Wickliffes , the Joneses, the Rodneys and the Bateses, the Riveses and Summers the Rufflins and the Moreheads, and the thousands and thousands who united with the, still have in their hearts as pure as ever love of the Union which, their fathers constructed. Satisfy them that the war ended, that Union will be as it was intended to be and was before treason and fanaticism involved us to the existing frightful struggle, and much, very much, will be done to bring the struggle to an end and to restore our former nationality (Cheers). We shall then, too, know each other the better, and value each other the more. Courage has been found a common possession, mistakes as to character corrected, love of freedom is seen to be equally sincere, and we shall be more firmly convinced than we have ever been that Union under all the guarantees of personal and State rights which our fathers provided can alone make us what they intended and believed that they had accomplished through their blood and wisdom, the freest and the happiest and one of the most influential nations of the world.

We have positive assurances that as late as last December overtures were made looking to reunion, and it is well known that Alexander H. Stephens and Johnson of Georgia; Vance of North Carolina and other prominent statesmen of the South are still for the old Union. These men but wait for a demonstration like this to respond to our call for peace (Cheers).

CONCLUSION: Let the immortal Jefferson speak. Hear his voice coming up as it were from the tomb. He declared for "the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, economy in the public expenses, diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public opinion. Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person, under protection of the habeas corpus and trial by jury impartially selected (Cheers). These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guarded our steps through anlage of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the test of civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of alarm let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety." ("Hear," "hear," and cries of "That's what's the matter.")

Let this war go on, and we have lost "peace, liberty and safety." Its continuance even for another year almost insures this result. Civil war is of itself sufficiently destructive even without encroachments upon the rights of the people; but the present war, conducted upon the policies of our rulers, will forever crush out not only the reserved rights of the States, but change the general government itself from a republic to a despotism. Indeed, it has in effect accomplished such a change already. Let me who profess to be democrats rid themselves of participating in such a crime. Let the great States rights democratic party, standing, as it has always done, upon popular liberty, refuse its sanction to so gross a perversion of its own time honored creed. If our country is to be enslaved by war, if its fair fields and its happy homes are to be made the prey of wild fanaticism, and the life blood of freedom is to mark the road of a victorious army then let the task be finished by those who now wield the sceptre of our national power, for such is not the mission of democracy. (Cheers) The country has nothing to gain by putting "war democrats" (as they insidiously call themselves) into power. (Hisses and cries of "Where's Brady?") There is no difference between "war democrats" and "war republicans." They graze on the same pasture and drink at the same fountain; and if the war must be continued, with all its portents of evil, and the constitution and the Union become the inevitable sacrifice, it is better that democracy should wear the chains of despotism to the grave of liberty than become the executioner of the country's freedom. (Cheers)

RESOLUTIONS: Resolved, That the electors and people of the State of New York who have hitherto professed the name and held to the principles known as democratic, desire to declare their unalterable attachment as well to those truths as to the constitution and the amendments thereto, forming the supreme law of the land: that they regard obedience to the constitution as alike the duty of the citizen and the magistrate, and regard such obedience as the only means of perpetuating the Union, and by it the only hope of restoring the same.

Resolved. That the sovereignty of the States and the sovereignty of the people, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, of which Jefferson and Madison were the authors, are the fundamental principles of the democratic party; that they are the vital essence of the constitution, pervading every line and provision of that instrument and to deny them would reduce our political federative system to anarchy or despotism. (Cheers)

Resolved. That under the constitution there is no power in the federal government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If power of coercion exists at all it is a legal power and not military. That the democratic party; if true to its own time honored principles can not sustain a war against sovereign States: that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently and truthfully with them.

Resolved. That the war in its inception and further continuance being contrary to the constitution, must necessarily fast consume all the elements of Union; and hence, that our duty as citizens, our obligations as men, and our relations to our common father, alike demand that an end should be put to what is repugnant to the law, abhorrent to the humanity and civilization of this enlightened era, and inconsistent with the benignant spirit of morality and religion (Cheers).

Resolved. That attempts to do away with the provisions of the constitution which point out the mode in which all crimes are to be punished are high-handed violations of the sworn duties of our rulers and that the participants in such a policy are guilty of aiming a parricidal blow at the very life of the supreme law.

Resolved: That the claim of dictatorial and unlimited power, under the pretext of [illegible] necessary, and the trial of citizens not in the land or naval forces in the militias in

actual service, by court martial, are monstrous in theory and execrable in practice (Applause) That it is equivalent to an entire [illegible] of the constitution and the creation in its place of a military despotism.

Resolved. That the dogma of unlimited submission to the will of the executive branch of the government is unworthy an American citizen, and inconsistent with the principles of constitutional liberty-(Cheers)-that such a concession is rather suited to the dark and sullen era of feudal despotism than to a time when the rights of man are regarded even by monarchs, and we attribute the exhibition of abject servility as dictated by a spirit of fanaticism being on effecting its object even at the sacrifice of personal liberty (Hurrah).

Resolved. That we should be unworthy of the name of American citizens of this free and independent State, claiming the first rank among the sovereign components of the American confederacy, if we did not protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and acquired set which has consigned to banishment the noble doctrine of the people-the Hon. Clement D. Vallandigham-(Cheers, the audience again rising in the utmost enthusiasm. "Three cheers for Vallandigham" and "Three groans for Burnside")- we protest against in the name of liberty, in the name of humanity and the name of Washington. We hope the people of Ohio will have the opportunity of passing condemnation of this act the the election of Mr. Vallandigham as the next Governor of the State. (Cheers)

Resolved. That thus believing there an be no reliable security to persons or property pending this war and that by its continuance the government itself will be utterly and irrevocably subverted and that the South as well as the North must alike crumble into general ruin and devastation, we recommend, in the name of the people, that there be a suspension of hostilities between the contending armies of the divided sections of our country; and that a convention of the States composing the Confederate States, and a separate convention of the States still adhering to the Union, be held to finally settle and determine in what manner and by what mode the contending sections shall be reconciled, and appearing to the Rule of all for the rectitude of our intentions, we implore those in authority to listen to the voice of reason, of patriotism and of justice. (Cheers)

Resolved. That to the end that our principles thus publicly avowed may be practically carried out and that a State authority emanating directly from the people may exist, to call any future conventions of the peace democracy, if it shall become expedient or necessary and disclaiming any intention to distract the democratic organization in this State so long as it shall reflect the sentiments of the masses, the following named gentlemen, representing each Congressional district, are appointed as a State Committee for that purpose, with full power to take such action in behalf of the success of our principles as may seem to them just and proper:-

District	District	District
1. Edward A. Lawrence	11. Archibald C. Niven	21. Norman Maltby
2. Patrick Fitzgerald	12. Francis Burdick	22. Samuel Avery
3. Edward Powers	13. S. Nichol	23. Amos B. King
4. Alvin W. Lockwood	14. A. J. Mills	24. William H. Cuyler
5. Fernando Wood	15. Levi Smith	25. Peter McKey
6. Peter Fullmer	16. Oliver Reese	26. John T. Van Allen
7. C. Winthrop Chanler	17. Joseph A. Flanders	27. F. C. Dinninny
8. N. Hill Fowler	18. Thomas G. Young	28. N. E. Paine
9. Robert R. Bradford	19. Wm. B. Sands	29. William Bingham
10. Isaac Birdsall	20. Nathan Whiting	30. William H. Abell
		31. L. L. Pratt

THE LETTERS: Mr. Joseph A. Flanders, of Franklin county, then came forward and said that in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on invitation, who was outside addressing a meeting, he was called upon to discharge a duty that would have devolved upon him if present by calling your attention to the invitations that have been sent out, and to the answers, which have been received-and he regretted to say in this connection that there had been disappointment in the attendance of some distinguished gentlemen who expected to have been present tonight. He would say that an invitation had been extended to many distinguished men of our country to be present, most of whom had responded and those who had responded had responded cordially approving the objects of the meeting. He would not weary the meeting by reading many of the letters which had been received in answer to the invitation but he should confine himself to three only-the remainder would be published in the daily newspapers of tomorrow. The first letter which he felt called upon to read was from that gallant gentlemen, high-toned patriot and true and fearless democrat, Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut:-LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR THOS. H. SEYMOUR, HARTFORD, JUNE 1, 1863

Dear Sir-You have done me much honor by your invitation to the Mass State Convention, which is called to meet at the city of New York on the 3d of this month.

I would be glad to attend and take a part in your proceedings; but at present I have engagements which will prevent me from doing so. I must, therefore, beg of you to accept my excuse, and with it my cordial recognition of the principles upon which you call for a convention is predicated.

You know something sir, I presume, of the democratic platform upon which the late contest in Connecticut was conducted. Those who look only to results, as the test of truth, have conveyed the idea that it was the platform that defeated us, instead of something else.

I feel myself at liberty to state that nothing can be more incorrect than this. When the doings of our Convention were first published, the war party affected to be delighted with the action of that body. "The Lord has delivered them into our hands." Such was their boastful exclamation in the first moments of the peace issue we had offered. But they soon discovered that the doctrine enunciated in the democratic resolutions were popular with the people, and an element of strength instead of weakness.

The people had seen enough of the war and of its deplorable consequences. They saw that it was plainly destructive of the Union instead of the way to save that Union, and therefore cheerfully gave their support to the proposed peace measures.

It very soon became evident that these measures were getting a firm hold on the public mind and that the ad-

ministration party would be driven to the wall. The leaders of that party not only saw this, but they felt the sweep of the "tidal wave." By the middle of March this had overtaken them, and blanched their cheeks with fear of change, perplexing monarchs. Immediately they applied to government for aid, and got the aid they required. The timely arrival of government troops carefully selected with reference to the votes they would give, and thrown into the State on the eve of our election, prepared the way for the defeat of those who stood on the peace platform.

There were other means used to defeat us, which it is not necessary to mention at this time, but which may be told hereafter.

When the troops left the federal majority left with them, and today Connecticut is not only democratic by a sound conservative majority, but sound on the very doctrines which I have the pleasure of seeing in your call for "Peace and Reunion."

Let me indulge the hope that this reference to my native State may find its excuse in the nature of your call for a mass meeting, and justify me in making the occasion a suitable one for troubling you with a few additional remarks.

This terrible fratricidal war that is now going on in our country still continues its demand for new action. The assertion that it is a war for the Union proves to be a mere illusion. I may add that the character of the war has changed also, so that, look at it in whatever light you please, it is plainly enough destructive of Union principles. Besides it is fast assuming a barbaric aspect, the proofs of which thicken with the smoke of its battle fields. or heard in the shrieks and groans of the slain, butchered to make a Roman holiday.

The introduction of colored troops lends additional hatred to the contest, provoking a war of races which cannot help but bring disgrace on the civilization of the age.

In this view of the case, without going into details, I can have no hesitation in demanding with you and others a cessation of hostilities.

Let us at least have time to breathe, and, whilst resting from the carnage, ask ourselves if this is a contest which can have the approval of the Most High. For my own part I do not believe that it can.

This invasion of neighboring States, with an eye to conquest, the confiscation of property, and general severe dealings with a high minded, generous and brave people, whose great fault consists in too hastily resisting encroachments on their rights, has my deepest abhorrence and I make no apology for saying so.

Coming nearer home I regard the war as the root of all evils of which our mass meetings take notice or complain--the recent arrest, imprisonment and subsequent banishment of the Hon. Mr. Vallandigham being one of the most outrageous and painful of all.

To prosecute "vigorously" it was to knife and the destruction of everything that lies in the way of arbitrary arrests. Hence confiscation bills, conscription bills, the suspension of the habeas corpus, illegal arrests, the violation of the constitution and overthrow of liberty itself.

The necessity for union and harmony in our ranks is pressed upon us by the coming [illeg.] cast their shadows before.

Where great principles are concerned, every man has a duty to perform which his conscience must approve. But every difference of opinion is not necessarily a difference of principle.

Your Convention will, I doubt not, be a representative one of the entire conservative democracy, and much cause you will have, I trust for congratulating each other on the prospects of the true Union party of your great State.

In my honored friend, you excellent Chief Magistrate, the people have an executive who will faithfully maintain their rights, uphold the constitution and vindicate the majesty of insulted laws. His recent admirable letters to the Albany meeting is a text for us everywhere, and a warning to be watchful of our free institutions and prepared to defend them against the exercise of usurped powers.

Hoping, sir, that a calm and dispassionate consideration of the great questions at issue the present day may lead us all to prefer peace to war, and help us to save our country, restore its liberties and lay the foundation of a more "perfect union," and sincerely praying that your Peace Convention may contribute largely to these grand results, I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant. THOS. H. SEYMOUR

LETTER FROM SENATOR BAYARD, Wilmington, May 23, 1863

Sir--I received this morning from Edward A. Lawrence, Esq. Chairman, an invitation "to attend and address a mass State convention, to be held in the city of New York on the 3d of June next, of all those in favor of a cessation of hostilities preparatory to a restoration of the Union by conciliation and compromise." He also requests me to address my reply to you.

I regret that I cannot accept the invitation as unfortunately my voice has not sufficient strength to enable me to address large public meetings. Apart from this, however, I have under a deep sense of my responsibility and the gravity of the crisis, expressed in the Senate of the United States, my opinions and given my reasons in opposition to the war before its commencement, and since it has been waged, against its continuance. The progress of events has confirmed those opinions; but in any public address I could but reiterate arguments previously urged and sustained to the full extent of my capacity.

That I believe the continuance of this war fruitless for good, and that its prolongation must sooner or later end in the subversion of liberty and a government of laws throughout the Union, and be the source of vast injury, distress and ruin to the whole country, is very certain. Nor can I understand the process of reasoning by which many able men profess to have arrived at the conclusion

that a federal government like ours, over so extensive a country and so many separate communities, with such diversified habits, manners, customs and laws can be restored by the sword and the conquest and subjugation [?] of

one of those committees by the others. To me it seems clear that we are warring against the foundation principle of our government and that success involves of necessity the destruction of both the federal and State governments, and the establishment of one great centralized despotism over the whole country. I ardently desire the restoration of the Union in its integrity but am entirely confident that war can never effect such a result and therefore I cordially approve of the object of the meeting and shall feel less despondent as to the future of our country when the public sentiment of the people shall be pronounced in favor of the cessation of hostilities. Very respectfully yours, &c. J. A. Bayard

LETTER FROM THE HON. JAMES W. WALL, BULINGTON, MAY 27, 1863

John J. Van Allen, Esq., Chairman Com on invitations:

Dear Sir--I have just received your invitation to be present and address a mass convention, to be held in the city of New York on the 3d of June proximo, of all those "in favor of a cessation of hostilities, preparatory to a restoration of the Union by conciliation and compromise." I endorse heartily the objects of your call, and realize in it the fulfilment of a prediction made at a public gathering by myself one year and a half ago--"That in less than two years the cry from the democracy of the North will be for peace. The hopeless ruin and the useless slaughter will have forced upon them the conviction that there can be no Union where blood is the cement, and no returning affection while fierce passions continue to be engendered amid the wild horror of slaughter.

The results of this unholy strife amongst brethren only strengthens me in the conviction I had from the first, that it is as hopeless of good as I know it to be productive of evil. The strife must cease before the calm, majestic voice of reason can be heard. Let us at least have the magnanimity being the stronger section and not as we declare, agitated by like passions with those in arms against us, to at least tender them the olive branch. Let us ask for an armistice, and then, amid the lull of the contest, learn from those who once were our bretheren, what their demands are, and upon what basis of settlement this terrible strife can be closed. If it can be brought to an end, even upon the basis of an entire reconstruction, better this than long years of cruel, bitter strife, demoralizing our people, hopelessly prostrating our business and in which constitutional liberty must sooner or later find its grave. No man here at the North can witness the rapid strides now making towards consolidation and centralization, through the agencies of usurped power, without a shudder. The constitution trampled under foot, the liberties of the citizen made a byword and reproach, a military despotism rapidly encroaching upon the jurisdiction of civil tribunals and the State authorities standing trembling and aghast before the advance of federal crisis. The life of tyrants grows with what it feeds on. I feel in reference to this administration as Cases felt towards Caesar. "I now he would not be a wolf, But he thinks the Romans are but sheep."

Acts of gross and grievous outrage have been done before with impunity, and gather courage with the opportunity, it is making stride after stride that, if not checked, will result in the subversion of the government and the establishment of a military despotism upon the ruins of a free republic. I am glad to see the people are rousing themselves to a constitutional resistance of these acts of oppression at least, and through the medium of meetings for redress of grievances, are intimating to the men in authority that they will hold them to the obligations of their official oaths. If they still persist after fair warning given, then revolution can alone vindicate outraged liberty. "Then the offence must needs come but woe be to him through whom the offence cometh." Yours respectfully, James W. Wall

LETTER FROM JUDGE COMSTOCK, SYRACUSE, May 27, 1863

Hon. Fernando Wood:--

My Dear Sir--I have to day returned from New York, after an absence of a week and find your letter of the 22d just.

I feel myself greatly honored by the request of the committee which you represent to attend the proposed Peace Convention on the 3d of June and to preside on that occasion. But private and professional engagements of the most pressing nature will require my presence at home at that time. I am therefore under the necessity of declining the invitation. Permit me to add a word or two to this convention.

I want to know how the war is to be stopped, I say at once stop (A voice --"You have too many generals for that.") Stop it now. Free speech, free press and the ballot box was all that was needed to that end. If the government sweep away those privileges, what then? ("We'll fight for them" Cheers.) Fight for them, yes. The man who would not fight for the liberty bequeathed to him was not worthy of freedom. The gallant Fitz John Porter said the other day that he was ready at any moment to fight for the freedom of speech and of the press. Let them take these from us and we must fight for them, and every man's right arm was then the government (Applause). Gen. Halleck, in a letter to the loyal leagues, threatened to come north and put his heel on the copperheads. When he comes he will get a view of us, but it will not be a view of our rear. General Blair also said he would have a rope to hang copperheads. Let him take care he does not furnish a rope to hang himself. (Laughter and cheers) We have liberty here and we intend to keep it, and for this we may thank Governor Seymour (Cheers for Seymour) Through him the country will be freed and the march of despotism stayed. Let us preach peace-not that we stand opposed to the measures of the government, but that we denounce the war, and wipe our hands of the blood that has been shed. (Cheers) While our preaching may not bring peace till we move Lincoln, the preaching of peace pre

pare the people for peace. [illegible sentence] our people astray far from the constitution and its teachings. He could not express his detestation of the men in power. We gave them blood and treasure, and the result is they have come nearer conquering the North than they have the South. We want back the Union to preserve the Union, and we shall preserve it at all hazards. Give us liberty or give us death, is our watchword now, as it was in times past. (Applause)

Mr. N. Hill Fowler was the next speaker. He like the previous speaker, had committed to paper what he was about to say and was responsible for it. They had met as citizens of what was once the proudest republic on earth to assert their right to the enjoyment of freedom of speech and of the press. If ever true patriotism directed the counsels of the country it was during 1776. Integrity and wisdom were the handmaidens of freedom and if questions rose they succumbed to reason and patriotism. The rivers then ran not with blood. That time was reserved when prostituted power held the reins of government, such as we see now. (From this point the speaker went into a lengthened exposition of the first debates, discussion and measures preceding the formation of the constitution and the establishment of the Union, quoting at great extent from debates and papers against State coercion and in favor of State sovereignty). They had been charged as secessionists and had been branded by the spies of government. He threw into the teeth of these slanderers the charge of secession. He was not there to support secession. The South had sold her political birthright and abandoned her friends in passing ordinances of secession. But the Northern republicans and abolitionists, the supporters of Helper's Impending Crisis were to blame. They refused to contact [?] of freedom, though, like at Thermopylae, but the Spartan lives to tell our fate. He asserted that the arrest of Vallandigham was unwarrantable and unjust. (Three cheers for Vallandigham, and groans for Lincoln.) Our interests are all threatened with ruin, and nothing but democracy can rescue us. We are threatened with horrors worse than those of San Domingo. What will be the effect of the emancipation measure? Along with that bill came a law to enslave you and myself, to enslave the white men of the North. The acts of the administration, their bastiles and prisons, have produced a political timidity among the people; but these meetings will have a powerful effect, and bring the people to a just appreciation of their rights. (A voice from the platform called for three cheers for Horace Greeley and three more for the Little Villain of the Times, which were heartily responded to.) We must assert our rights, and for those liberties for which our fathers bled and died. Above all we must have peace, on the basis of conciliation and compromise, without dishonor. Above all keep intact and pure the constitution bequeathed to us by Washington. (Applause)

Dr. Barber, a very old gentlemen, next spoke. He was the representative of a truly democratic county. He felt it his duty to speak in defence of the liberties of the country. They had nothing to gain by a continuance of the war. The debt in 1864 would be over two thousand millions of dollars. We cannot subjugate the South we may bring desolation in our path; but we leave destruction in our track. What would we do with the South? We could do nothing. They were governed by an imbecile and wicked Executive, and William H. Seward had done more than any other man to bring the war about. (A voice--"When we catch him here we will hang him for it.") They must be free, and must shake off the incubus of despotism that rested on them. They had only to dare and it was done. They should declare at Washington that they were determined to assert their right and having asserted them to wrest them from those who would curtail them of them. (Applause)

D. C. Anderson next spoke. They had assembled to inaugurate a movement which would not stop till the despotism which existed at Washington had felt the vengeance of an oppressed and outraged people. The government had taken on itself to sacrifice the lives of thousands in support and maintenance of a tyranny most cruel and oppressive. Mr. Vallandigham's arrest was an abduction effected in the dead hour of the night and the man who ordered it ought to have been the last man on earth to have done so, seeing that he had so lately been the cause of the immolation of 20,000 human beings on the plains of Fredericksburg. There was no use in talking and commenting on the arrest of Vallandigham. Their duty was to see that the tyranny of which had been the victim was not perpetuated. Burnside, in his department, had attempted to suppress the *New York World*, as the *Daily News* had been previously suppressed. But he could not do it, and if he succeeded for a time it would be but to see it again restored as Governor Seymour had restored the publication of the *Daily News*. They all wanted peace, but it was a peace in accordance with the constitution.

SPEECH OF A. H. LEVY. Mr. Levy having been introduced proceeded to speak as follows:-Freemen of American, I take this opportunity of address you. (A voice-"It is false; we are not freemen.") It is a serious thing to have a rebellion of great and unparalleled magnitude now going on in the county and not have men in authority at the head of the nation equal to the occasion. For proof of the imbecility of the administration we have only to look to the banks of the Potomac, whitened with the bones of our martyred countrymen. If the blood spilt in this monstrous war were collected together it would form a sea that all the contractors and shoddy men connected with the government by employment or otherwise could float in. (Groans for the contractors) Your rights as freemen are endangered when they are attempted to be taken from you. If you do not rise instantly in your might, and proclaim your purpose of maintaining then at all hazards those rights-the common rights of liberty and fraternity-will be wrested from your breasts. (Cries of "We will preserve them.") Our rights have been endangered long enough, fellow democrats, but the time will come when these acts may recoil on Horace Greeley, in New York, and the Little Joker in

Washington (Laughter and groans for Greeley.) Are you freemen? (Voices-"Yes") Will you proclaim it to and the and- ("Yes," again from the meeting.) -even at the risk of your lives? (Renewed shouts of "Yes.") Then I proclaim you American freemen. The speaker then withdrew amid much applause.

SPEECH OF A. S. SULLIVAN. - A. S. Sullivan was next introduced, as one who was a martyr to the tyranny of the present administration. He then proceeded to detail, in an affecting manner, the circumstances of his arrest and transfer to Fort Lafayette as well as the feelings which possessed his mind while he was being removed from his home to the fort. He continued, as follows:-And it is a lasting shame to the democratic masses of New York that they even allowed citizens of their own city to be taken quietly by force from the city and incarcerated in a fort, deprived there of their liberties in walls that were built for the very defence of those liberties. (A voice-"We will not let it be done again.") We can almost see the demon of civil war with which the land is afflicted: it is in the air we can almost feel it; there is a terrible awe pervading everything. Do you want to worship this demon? Do you want it for a god or will you not rather have the bright angel of peace back once more among you? Voices-"Yes, yes." They tell you that times are better now for the working man. It is false. We know it to be false. The money the working man receives is not equal to the amount he used to receive for his daily wages. Can you buy as much for it of anything? Do you not work four hours a day more, and yet are your families as well provided as they were in the smiling days of peace? (Cries of "No.") But they tell me that peace will not restore the Union. But war will never restore the Union. (Cries of "That's so.") Now, I candidly say, that if the only alternative is to let the Southern States go, if neither peace nor war restores them, I am decidedly in favor of letting them go in peace. By letting them go in peace we gain three points. First, we make good neighbors; in the second place we make good customers for ourselves, and without impoverishing ourselves we will become good customers to our neighbors; and in the third place we will be carrying out the great idea that we have always advocated-the right of a people to choose their own rulers-the very reasons why we welcomed Kossuth; why we sympathize with the oppressed nationalities of Europe; why we rejoiced at the success of the struggles in South American republics for the right of a people to choose their rulers. All this makes us say, "Peace, peace." (Cheers) If we pursue this war any longer we are going to divide the North. If there is a division, before we allow ourselves to be deprived of our liberties we will drive the administration from the throne of their despotism. If our liberties are infringed upon they must be preserved, and whatever is done must be done quickly. (Cheers) We must make peace. There is a general in Indiana that spells his name Haskell; but some spell it rascal. This fellow has made the war so intolerable to the people of Indiana that they would now rather hear of a defeat than a victory of the federal arms. Why is this, when they sent 60,000 of their sons to the war? It is because of the persecutions and threats which always followed victory. Why it went so far in Indiana at one time that a republican dentist would not draw a tooth from a copperhead. (Laughter) This manifestation of the will of the people will make the tyrants tremble, as Belshazzar trembled when he read on the wall the writing "Mene, Mene tekel," &c., which you have all heard and which means "You are tried in the balance and are found wanting." This is the decree which has gone forth from the American people to this administration. (Cheers)

Judge McCunn and Hon. Fernando Wood, who had spoken from Stand No. 2, came upon the platform, and each of them briefly addressed the assemblage.

Mr. Tucker afterwards spoke and the immense gathering soon after dispersed.

STAND NO. FOUR

The proceedings were opened at this stand which was located corner Fourth avenue and Eighth street, and which was surrounded by about two thousand people at six o'clock. Judge Smith called the meeting to order by nominating Mr. Adam Fralik, of Herkimer county, as President.

The Chairman having returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, said that the subject they had met to discuss was one of the most important that had been presented to the minds of the American freeman. (Hear. hear) The Union, "the Union.") They had now had over two years of devastating war, without any favorable result. The young men of the country had marched to the battlefield by hundreds and thousands and sacrificed their lives in the defence of the nations flag, with no result. (Cheers and cries of "That's so.") In his opinion the time was come when they should rise up *en masse* and prosecute a peace to the letter until they should have peace and restoration. (Loud cheers.) They were the citizens of this country. The parties now in power were simply their agents and whether those parties had done their duty or not, he would leave it to the people to decide. In his opinion there was a terrible responsibility some where (Cheers.) That was the first great meeting called in the Empire city of New York, expressing a determination and a desire for peace, and he hoped they would not lay down their arms, but continue to move on until the happy peace of their now distracted country would restore the Union (Prolonged cheers.) After a

few other remarks the speaker introduced Mr. J. C. Van Loon, who proceeded to address the meeting. He said that we were engaged in a devastating war, which was wasting away the energies, the blood and treasure of the people both North and South. The party in power had been promising the people that the result of this contest would be the re-establishment of our once glorious Union. (A Voice-"Bully for Abe.") That promise had not been fulfilled, and they were me there to stamp it with their bitterest indignation (Hears and cheers.) They now saw that that promise was false, and the Chief Magistrate in power knew those promises were false when he made them (Loud Cheers.) They saw he never intended to keep them and they saw, further, that they knew-the leaders of the party knew-in the language of the eminent statesman now no more (Mr. Douglas) that "War was disunion"-(cheers)-that this pretended war for the Union was nothing but the eternal dissolution of the Union-it was eternal separation. The speaker then went on to define democracy and said that the terms of democracy and patriotism were synonymous. (Cries of "Good," and "So they are," &c) There was o democrat who was not a patriot. (Cheers) No man could be an American democrat who was not a patriot. (Prolonged cheers.) But the best democrats and the best patriots in this land (some of them) were languishing in bastiles, while others were dragging out miserable lives in exile from their homes; and this abolition administration at this crisis demanded the flesh and blood of the people to carry on this infamous war. (Groans for the administration) Forbearance had now ceased to be a virtue. No more promises could be listened to. They would not leave the matter any longer in the hands of a besotted abolition administration. (Cheers) Let those who called themselves war democrats say what they pleased. If they could bastardize the democratic party of the great city of New York as war democrats then we would wash his hands of such henceforth and for ever more. (Cheers) He would have no more to do with any party who would sustain this infamous abolition war. (Cheers) He said that this war was unconstitutional, and if he had time before a jury of the people of the United States he could convict Abraham Lincoln and the whole republican party of high treason. (Loud cheers) The question to be presented now was whether the democratic party of New York was the democratic party on its ancient platform, its ancient principles of the constitution, or whether it was to be hereafter bastardized as the war democratic party. (Cheers, and cries of "Never, never") The republican press had told them that it was treason to preach democracy. They told them that if they preached democracy they should be shut up in bastiles, because democracy was treason. (Cheers and laughter). But how was it to day? Was democracy treason? (Cries of "No, no") If democracy was treason the State of New York would be treason personified by fifty majority next all. (Cries of "Good, good," and uproarious cheering. All the Dean Richmonds and Peter Caggers this side of hell could not bastardize the democratic party (Loud cheers) They could not make him nor them who were judges equal with the administration believe that this war, which was waged outside the constitution, was a democratic war or a popular war. (Cheers) One of the heroes of the Mexican war was Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, who stood side by side with the Palmetto regiment at the siege of Chapultepec and planted the American flag on the ramparts of that fortress. Seymour was the standard bearer of the democracy in the last gubernatorial contest in Connecticut, and the administration called him and his party copperheads, and they sent four thousand republican soldiers home to defeat him. By that treachery he was defeated. That battle in Connecticut was waged upon a peace platform, just such a platform as they cam together upon on that occasion. "Peace and Union if we can get it: but, if we cannot get it, peace at all hazards." (Loud cheers) After the democratic party had fought the battles of the country, the abolitionists accidently slipped into power and said "Unless you sustain this abolition war and call it constitutional-unless you sustain these infamous proclamations freeing the negroes and robbing Southern people of their property-you are a traitor." He (the speaker) hoped that they would never attempt to fasten their infamous Conscription act upon him; he would not say what he would do but he hoped for their own good they would not attempt to carry out the Conscription act in New York. His doctrine was that the war never ha any legal or constitutional authority; it was an unconstitutional, an unholy and an unpatriotic war from beginning to end; and so help his God, as long as he had a voice, physical strength, and reason, he would oppose it to the bitter end (Great applause.) The speaker alluded to the meeting held at Albany in Peter Cagger's office, where a series of resolutions were passed, committing the democratic party to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and said that the people of the State intended by this demonstration to tell Peter Cagger & Co. that the party which committed itself to those infamous resolutions was not the democratic party. From this time to the end of this bloody conflict the democratic were committed against the war; and he though the majority of the thinking and honest portion of the republican party were as much opposed to the war as the democrats. They (the republicans) were ground down under the iron heel of despotism, which had wrenched from us our fathers and brothers and could not utter their sentiments. Vallandigham was dragged ruthlessly from his home to gratify the private revenge of the Secretary of War. (Loud cheers for Vallandigham). The democrats of the State of New York would henceforth and for ever put their foot upon the heel of this despotism. Demagogues had told them they must continue to pour out their blood and send their first born sons to the war and await the even of another Presidential election. Shall we do that? ("No, no.") At the end of that time the youth of the

land would have perished on the Southern battlefield and the people would be a nation of cripples and mourners. The instinctive patriotism of the people was played upon by demagogues and by the men who had grown rich by the war and left the country. They (the people) thought that the flag had been insulted and that they must shed their blood to vindicate it. They did not stop to consider whether there was any power in the American constitution to wage such an infamous war. After two years chastening (for he believed the Almighty had been against us) the people suddenly come to their senses, and the democratic party now demanded that these hostilities shall cease. (Loud cheers) They demanded it of Lincoln (hisses) who was but the servant of the people, but who now claimed to be their arbitrary ruler. The administration said that we must not criticize this unconstitutional war; but must pour out our life's blood to the last drop. ("We will see them damned first.") That was what all tyrants demanded, and it was that which beheaded King Charles the first. That was what drove the kings of England from their throne, and that was what would drive this would be dictator from his throne. But we will let him remain in the White House if he behaves himself and obeys the voice of the people, and at the end of two years we will send him back to Springfield.

John J. Van Allen, of Schuyler county, was introduced and spoke as follows:-Gentlemen, when I look around and see the broad acres covered with upturned faces upon this occasion, it makes my heart beat with satisfaction and pride at the result, because I believe there is yet left some virtue in the American people. ("That's so.") This is a most important and interesting occasion, trivial as it may seem to some of the editors of your city papers and papers throughout the State. Gentlemen, a most important period dates from to-day, when the people assemble for the purpose of free discussion, for the purpose of expressing their views; and they will express them in accordance with the address and resolutions of the meeting of the committee which has just been read inside of Cooper Institute, which will be published, and which you have the pleasure and satisfaction of reading. Gentlemen, that address and those resolutions bring you back to first principles-such principles as were inculcated by the fathers of this republic, who were the fathers of the democratic party. This government was established for a single purpose, and that was for the purpose of protecting the people in the rights of their persons and their property. It was a congregation of the States for that purpose, and for that alone. A constitution was framed, which is the power of attorney, giving to the legislative, the judicial and the executive powers that they possess. This was given by the framers of that constitution, and then it was subsequently ratified by the several States acceding to it and joining together in a compact; but you will look in vain in that constitution for any power to compel a State to remain in the Union one moment longer than it sees fit to remain (Applause). I am no secessionist; I have always been a true Union man. It is not necessary for me to go up to Utica to swear to support the constitution, because I breathed that inspiration when I was born and took the oath at my mother's breast. (Loud cheers) It will only be necessary for me to say that I defy a republican to show me a single letter in that constitution to compel a State to remain in the Union one moment longer than it sees fit to remain (Cheers) The address and the resolutions passed by this vast assemblage of people to day take you back to the first principles of the democratic party; they take you back to the days before this revolution occurred. Look back to the month of January 1861 when a large convention of people from every part of this State were called at Twaddle Hall, in Albany, for the purpose of expressing their views in reference to the state of the country, of offering terms of conciliation and of giving such advice to the powers that were about to assume the reins of government. These principles were fully enunciated at that convention. Although our republican friends will call these resolutions treasonable, they are simply the enunciation of the principles of a democratic party expressed before this rebellion broke out. I see by the papers that a certain gentleman, a United States Senator from Kansas, by the name of Jim Lane, made a speech at Rochester, in which he says that the citizens of the State of New York ought to suppress this meeting; he says that they ought not to allow the citizens of this State to come together and express their views upon this important occasion; that they are a pack of copperheads, and ought to be hung by niggers. All that I have to say to such fellows as Lane is that I believe the people of this State will get together whenever and wherever they choose, that they will discuss such questions as they choose, and that they will neither ask Mr. Abraham Lincoln nor any of his should strapped satraps for permission (Cheers) These are remarkable times, when the people have so debased themselves that they will elect to the United States Senate a man who will perjure himself before the whole people by taking an oath upon the holy Evangelists that he will support the constitution of the United States, and who will violate it so much as to counsel disrespect for the laws and encourage a riot to suppress a democratic meeting. But this spirit is not confined to Jim Lane; it has been disseminated through the United States. Burnside has done the same thing (Hisses for Burnside) On yesterday he served an order that the Chicago Times, one of the most bias papers published in the United States, be suppressed from and after that date, threatening the editor of the paper if he sees fit to issue his paper again, that he will be arrested and incarcerated in a prison. The citizens of Chicago have called a meeting to fight for the purpose of expressing their views upon that question, and for the purpose of counseling with Burnside and his shoulder-strapped damnable purpose. And I tell you when the freemen of Illinois get together, and when

the President hears their voice swelling up to the fence of civil liberty and civil rights, and when he hears that in this vast assemblage of upturned faces that there is but one sentiment beaming, I believe that he (the President) will stop to inquire whether it is not necessary to take some kind of reckoning and to see whether the American people are going to surrender their rights and submit to these extraordinary powers. The President, I believe, thinks that you are simply sheep, that you have no rights that he is bound to respect, and that whatever powers he sees fit to assume he will be sustained in assuming before the people. Why gentlemen, when this war broke out the people did not stop to inquire the cause of it; they did not stop to inquire whether the South or North was to blame: they thought that the flag had been insulted. and there was that spirit of patriotism that has always pervaded the democracy that arose to the defence of the flag. They did not stop to weigh the consequences but when they saw that the war was not carried on for the restoration of the Union-when they saw it was an abolition crusade for the purpose of setting at liberty a pack of dirty niggers-(laughter)-the people began to look over the ground and ascertain where they were drifting to. They found while this war was progressing, and while this constitution was little thought of, there was this attempt upon the part of this accursed administration, upon the part of this man, who in order to nickname him they called "Honest Old Abe"-but I think he is one of the most dishonest old villains that ever lived. [A crazy fellow who stood facing the speaker, and who constantly rounded off his sentences by original expressions, said, "He is a damned old weathercock," an expression which was loudly cheered by the people, a lot of juveniles being the most enthusiastic applauders of the sentiment.]

Another Voice-You ought to pity him (the President) a little.

Mr. Van Allen continued--When Lincoln imprisoned one of your citizens in the fort in your harbor, you rested with your hands upon your breast, and thought it was a military necessity; and when he suppressed the *Daily News* you still folded your arms and concluded to be patient, thinking that it would not last long; but you found that this administration was like a leech; it was crying, "Give, give," and I tell you that, unless you rise in your might and majesty; unless you hurt back this damnably corrupt administration; unless, by every constitutional means in your power, you resist this effort to drive you into a military despotism, you will find a federal bayonet at every door, your hands tied and your mouths gagged. You must stand up for your principles or they are lost. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." I believe I tell you the truth, and if I did not I would deserve to be hurled from this platform. I have the evidence upon which to found the verdict I have formed. By their fruits, the good book says, you shall know them. Where this administration has had the power, and where the people have been under their control, what has been its course towards them? Look at the down trodden Maryland. Didn't you believe that they were patriotic and honest men? ("Yes, yes") But they have no civil rights now. No man dare go to Maryland to-day and express his sentiments: for if he did he would be arrested and incarcerated in prison or else taken South. The ballot box is invaded, and every civil right that belongs to a citizen. In the city of Baltimore, before the war broke out, they used to poll about 27,000 votes. They had a city election three or four weeks ago, and they polled 4,500. What does that mean? (A voice-"Coercion.") It means that no democrat dare go to the polls to vote. One of the best men in the city of Baltimore said to me, "Sir it would be worth as much as my life to go to the polls and vote a ticket that I believed to be right." The same thing exists in St. Louis. They elected a radical republican, or in other words, a red-mouthed abolitionist. Do you believe that St. Louis is an abolition city? Most assuredly not. Why is it that they elected abolition officers in St. Louis? ("Greenbacks did it.") It is because of this accursed administration holding these men *in terrorum*, holding bayonets at their breast and they dare not at the ballot box express their true sentiments. I am only speaking of these two places; it will not be necessary for me to go to Kentucky or Tennessee, where they claim to hold military possession, for the same state of affairs exists there. Seventy five thousand iron hearted and noble democrats of the State of Indiana met the other day in convention at Indianapolis, and when they got there they found two regiments of Abe Lincoln's soldiers, a squad of cavalry, and some artillery in the streets. For what purpose? Why, for the purpose of breaking up that democratic meeting; but the effort did not succeed. It was too big a thing to suppress, and they concluded that it was better to let out the job. (Laughter and applause) I merely cite this instance for the purpose of showing what this administration would do, unless you aroused in your sovereign strength, and proclaim from the house top that you will not submit to have your liberties destroyed. (Loud cries of "Never, never") I could multiply evidence to establish the fact that it is the intention of this abolition administration, provided the people will submit to it, to establish upon the ruins of this free republic a military despotism but, thank God, I believe there are noble hearts, strong arms and integrity enough left yet in the American people to resist any such attempt. (Cheers and "That's so.") You will never allow this abolition administrator to take possession of your ballot box and compel you to either vote a black republican ticket or none at all. You will never submit to it, and you ought no. If this administration does not intend to establish a military despotism why was the lion-hearted Vallandigham-Ohio's favorite son--dragged from his bed in the dead hour of the night an banished to the South? He addressed the democratic audience, and expressed certainly no stronger sentiments than I have expressed here to-day and those satraps of Lincoln attended the meeting in citi-

zens' dress as spies. Because the American people have submitted to such things, this accursed administration wish to see how much the people will stand. I wish to give Abraham Lincoln and his satellites fair warning that there was once a certain animal-an ass-so heavily laden, that the weight of a feather broke his back. Thus it will be with the American people. They ay bear and forbear, as they ought, long; but as long as there is an honest democrat in the land, the administration will never be allowed to rob them of their liberties and build up a military despotism in this country. The charter of our liberties gives to Lincoln all the rights and all the power that he possesses; the constitution was made for all time--for a time of peace as well as of war. I believe that we will yet succeed in restoring ourselves, in putting out of power these despots, this abolition tribe that has got possession of the country. I believe that we will get rid of this plague that is so severely afflicting us, and that our people will again elect such rulers as will administer the government in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. When we do that we will come back to the principles for which we are contending. The democratic is a law-abiding party. We are not in favor of mob law, we are not in favor of destroying, but were always in favor of building up. The abolitionists have torn down this great nation and nearly robbed you of your liberties, and if you allow such men as John Van Buren and James T. Brady to misrepresent you without entering a protest against it-if you permit these men to tell the administration that you are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that you desire to have the Conscription bill put in force--if you do not hurl back these lies in the teeth of the men who have uttered them, this thing will be continued; but when Lincoln finds that the sentiment of the people is against him he will begin to ascertain if there is not some means to settle it without fighting (Applause) Christ, when he was upon earth, was persecuted, and in attempting to inaugurate a great movement, voices would be raised against it; but the men who inaugurated this movement would be blest by unborn generations. From this time the people would raise such a shout in the ears of the administration as would cause them to be heard and heeded.

Mr. Van Allen proceeded to say that an idea had gone out that this movement was an effort to injure Horatio Seymour, the Governor of the State of New York. (Cheers for Governor Seymour) Such was not the fact, for Gov. Seymour would protect the people in the enjoyment of their constitutional liberties. Had any citizen of this State been confined in any fort since Governor Seymour was elected, or had the writ of habeas corpus been suspended by King Abraham in this State? No, he did not dare to do it; and if the President should attempt to do it, Seymour had the pluck to call out the militia of the State, and would give them old pitch forks and muskets to protect themselves; and when he called them out for that purpose, he (the speaker) would be one of them. The men at Albany and the black republican papers might be as jubilant as they pleased in circulating the story about the intention of injuring Seymour; for the Convention met for the purpose of giving the abolition administration warning, and that we demand of them to keep their constitutional oaths. The speaker went on to argue that the continuance of the war would never restore the Union; for the government, if victorious, would be compelled to hold every village by military power. Douglas was right when he said that was was eternal disunion. In conclusion he urged them to go to work systematically to hold meetings for the redress of grievances, and ask the powers that be if they would not be so good as to stop this fratricidal war, if they will not grant an armistice, so as to give the contending parties time to cool; and then we think certain commissioners could be elected by the people North and South (not by Lincoln or Jeff Davis). Let them meet together in convention, talk over their grievances and see if we cannot fix up some plan whereby we may live in peace. The laboring men of the country had to pay for this war, and if it was continued ruin would be the result. He was in favor of a Union of affection, and for that Union he would gladly shed his blood.

Mr. Isaac Coleman, of this city, was the next speaker who regaled the audience for a short time with anecdotes illustrative of the bearings of the question before the meeting. In conclusion, he demanded Union and peace as necessary for the salvation of the country.

Dr. Phelps was next introduced, and delivered a scathing, humorous an pungent anti-war and anti-administration speech. He said he had been a close observer of men and things during this servile insurrection, and he was not now afraid or ashamed to raise his feeble voice in desecration and execration of every man who in any way gave countenance or aid, or in any manner, contributed to the prosecution of this anti-Scriptural, nefarious, heaven killing, God forsaken, most contemptuous, damning, hell filling rebellion. (Tumultuous applause) He had said shortly before the late Presidential election that if Lincoln was elected they would have a civil insurrection and disunion unless they were powerful enough to put the South down under their feet, tread on her and keep her there. (Cheers) And now his prophecy had come to pass so far, only with this difference, that they had not got the South down, nor never would (Cheers.) Born and bred in the Sothern State of Georgia, his disposition was that of every man living who was truly an honest man. What, in the name of Heaven, did we expect to realize by this war? Was the South willing to submit to subjugation and extermination (Cries of "no, no") The speaker here recited an anecdote in reference to a conversation which occurred between a rebel and Confederate soldier, in which the former claimed that Stonewall Jackson and other rebel leaders were praying men that was sufficient to account for the successes of the rebel arms. The Union soldier claimed an equal share of piety of most of the Northern generals, and cited Mr. Lincoln as a pattern of religious fervor, upon which the Confederate replied that Mr. Lincoln might be a very pious man; but that he thought if he should allowed to pray

the Almighty would not hear thinking that he was only getting off one of his jokes. (Loud laughter and cheers.) The speaker continued to say that Old Greeley had been setting Abe Lincoln on the nigger, while Bee [?] slipped out of the traces and sconded for Europe. (Groans for Greeley and and Beecher.) If there could be any extra heat got up in the subterranean depths of hell he hoped that Henry Ward Beecher would be appointed engineer in chief their--(applause and laughter)-and that Horace Greeley would be insured a warm berth, Rev. Mr. Cheever would, no doubt, be called upon in that warm region to say morning prayer and have himself hung up by the tongue in the intervals-(loud cheers)-and Harriet Beecher Stowe would have her horns taken of. After further prolongation of his speech Dr. Phelps concluded amidst loud cheers.

Captain Rynders next spoke. He said that the last time he had had the pleasure of addressing, he addressed them as the loyal subjects of ol King Abe. (Laughter and cheers.) For the present he would change that as citizens, at least as yet, of the United States. He did not wish to act the demagogue by placing himself before the public on every occasion, an but fo the fact that he believed it a great necessity he would not intrude himself there that night. Let them remember the old adage, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." He would not address them on the constitution, because they all understood that much better than Abe Lincoln-(cheers)-and if they did not understand it much better, he was certain they had more regard for it than he or his advisor. (Cheers) He did not address himself that night to the understandings or feelings of such men as selfish politicians, for he had no affiliation with them. They had undoubtedly heard for the last two weeks that this meeting was to assemble for sinister purposes; that it was the design of some leaders to divide and distract, the democracy of this State; but that was not so. He cared not for the military minions. Thank God there was no military despotism beyond the grave. "They had no power over the soul." Therefore le those military men come. Now, in reference to what he had seen in the papers about the design to distract the democratic party, if such were the case, he had no feeling in common with those who would do that. (Cheers) He denounced any such men as traitors to their party, enemies to their country and against God and the people. (Cheers) He did not believe such was the case. But if such a man there was, his name would go down to posterity more execrable than that of Nero himself (Cheers) Upon the democratic party, and especially the democratic party of the city of New York, depended the happiness of the people of this country, the unity of this government, the restoration of the Union and a happy peace to be concluded. (Boisterous cheering) He was astonished at the quiet submission of the people in this country. Step by step a military despotism had been attempted to be established in this country. But he was not there to counsel the destruction of the government, but he was there to denounce that government or that administration when it violated the rights of the people and trampled upon the guarantees of the constitution of our country (Loud applause) He would ask Lincoln--perhaps he had better ask somebody else--he would ask-not Mr. Lincoln's constitutional advisers, because he had none (cheers and laughter)-but he would ask his unconstitutional advisers by what authority, under any law or precedent, he had a right to expatriate a citizen? (Cheers) Why had he sent away Vallandigham? (Cheers and cries of "That's what's the matter.") The speaker having humorously sketched the arrest of Vallandigham in his night clothes by fifty soldiers with fixed bayonets, proceeded to say that Mr. Vallandigham would be the next Governor of Ohio, and that he would have plenty to help him into his seat. Having indulged his hearers with a history of his kicking out Wendell Phillips from the Tabernacle for saying that the constitution was a league with hell, &c., he concluded amid applause.

Hon. Fernando Wood next spoke, but his speech was the same as he made at the other stands.

The proceedings at this stand did not wind up until near eleven o'clock.

GERMAN STAND-NO. FIVE

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Berckmann, who nominated Dr. Braeunlich, of Brooklyn, to preside.

Dr. Braeunlich said in his opening remarks that they were assembled for a purpose of great importance-to speak in favor of peace. Our freedom had been trampled upon in this war. This was not a war for freedom. The speaker argued that the nation, like an individual, is in a condition of disease-in a state of political insanity. The emancipation was an act of insanity, (Hurrah) The object was to cure the sick man-the insane (Applause).

Mr. Hartmann next read a list of vice presidents and secretaries, which was adopted.

The resolutions were then read by Dr. Frech and adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Rev. Dr. Berckmann was introduced as the first speaker, who, as he remarked, would not address to the assembly words of war but words of peace. Yes, words of peace (applause) and he had no doubt that the new organization, "copperheads," would increase by thousands. (Applause) There were no better measures in time of danger-when the country was in danger-than mass meetings and mass conventions, to save those who had not been influenced by corruption. Scarcely had the call for this convention been made, when the same was opposed in a most cowardly manner even by democrats (Ugh) The German peace democrats do not adhere to these miserable cowards, who

call themselves democrats. We contend where the rights of citizens are at stake. Here, in this free America, we have been settled, and we deem it our highest duty to contribute towards the redemption of our adopted country. The German peace democrats are not disposed to allow freedom to be killed in this, our new country, as it has been done in our old fatherland.

Dr. Merkle then appeared on the platform and addressed the audience. The speaker alluded to the fact that we still enjoyed the privilege of freedom, and had to attribute it to the success of the democratic party last fall in electing Governor Seymour (Hurrah>) And considering the fact that the President, who had sworn to uphold the constitution, had trampled upon it, he wondered at the patience of the American people. There were certain limits, however, beyond which a ruler could not with impunity go, much less a President of the United States. (The name of Abraham Lincoln was hailed with groans) If you consider that the South cannot negotiate with such a Cabinet as now exists in Washington it is for the people to take the matter in hand and show that they are disposed to offer, in behalf of the United States, peace. There would, under such circumstances, no doubt, soon spring up a party in the South, in favor of peace. (At a distance a crash was heard, and it was reported that a pistol had been fired, which created a rush towards that point.) If the South under no condition was disposed to become again united with the too much abolitionized North, he (the speaker) was disposed to allow them to depart without a further struggle. The speaker, in conclusion, spoke in favor of convening a convention as proposed. The speaker concluded by presenting a resolution to recognize the regular State Democratic General Committee as the central organization, and to instruct the committee to be appointed to confer with the same in every case.

Dr. Merkle was followed in brief speeches by Fernando Wood, Dr. Foersch, John Rittig, Mr. Michel, Moritz Meyer, Philip Schmidt, Mr. Bartholf, Mr. Rhein and others.

WOOD'S STATE COMMITTEE -- The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed from the various Senatorial districts:

Dist.	Dist.	Dist.
1. Edward A. Lawrence	11. Archibald C. Niven	22. Samuel Avery
2. Patrick Fitzgerald	12. Francis Burdick	23. Amos B. Kind
3. Edmund Powers	13. S. Nichol	24. Wm. H. Cuyler
4. Alvin W. Lockwood	14. A. J. Mills	25. Peter McKey
5. Fernando Wood	15. Levi Smith	26. John T. Allen
6. Peter Fullmer	17. Joseph R. Flanders	27. F. C. Dinninny
7. J. Winthrop Chanler	18. Thomas G. Young	28. N. E. Paine
8. N. Hill Fowler	19. William B. Sands	29. Wm. Bingham
9. Robert B. Bradford	20. Nathan Whiting	30. Wm. H. Abell
10. Isaac Birdsall	21. Norman Maltby	31. L.L. Pratt

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The telegraph yesterday announced that Gov. Seymour would probably remove the Police Commissioners of New York city "for cause." As all may not be in the secret as to what the movement means, we give the following from "Manhattan," the New York scenes correspondent of the London Herald, a violent Anti-American journal. He says:

"The conservative citizens are very much alarmed at the indications of trouble in this city. The best men have cautioned Governor Seymour against meddling with the Police Commissioners and the 3,000 organized force, unless he mediates a revolt. On the other hand, the Democrats, who wish to have no draft and to have the city completely under the control of the Democracy, advise Seymour to get rid of the Commissioners, saying so long as they are kept President Lincoln really can control the city."

The same correspondent says of Fernando Wood's interview with the President:

"The bold and bad Fernando does not seem to be in favor with the regulars, or with the Seymour men. Both denounce him. Five minutes after he had made his last of the five speeches at the Peace meeting, Provost Marshal Nugent read him a note. Wood was very pale, and merely remarked, "Are you or any of your Deputies to accompany me?" "No; it is merely a request. You can go on alone, and take your own time. It will save difficulty if you do go." That night, in the 11 o'clock train, Wood started for the city of Washington. His friends say that the President talked with him very seriously, and told him frankly that, if he did not alter his treasonable course, he would arrest him and lock him up, if it cost the streets of New York city to be filled knee deep with blood; that he would maintain the government at all hazards, not only against rebellion but against treason. I met Wood yesterday, and a more subdued man I have never seen. Wood is not a man to stand up when fighting is to be done, especially if it is likely to be of a serious character. "Our Woods are decidedly Quakers."

Wadsworth Rally in the Eighteenth Ward.

The Republican Union men of the Eighteenth Ward held a meeting at the Republican Central Committee Rooms, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, to ratify the nomination of James S. Wadsworth and the Union and State ticket. Judge Edward P. Combs was appointed chairman, and made a brief speech, setting forth in contrast the merits of the two gubernatorial candidates-General Wadsworth contributing of his money to the war, exposing himself to the perils of battle, and sending his sons into the army; while the nominee of the Albany Convention, according to the admission of the journal published in his own city, had never contributed a farthing of his vast wealth from the time the war broke out to advance our armies or to sustain the soldier in the hospital. It was state a few days since in the reply to one who told him he was running against a soldier, Mr. Seymour folded his arms and said he should probably succeed, for our soldiers *run well*.

A series of resolutions was introduced by William W. Northrup, urging the support of the Union State ticket as a means of settling the question of sustaining the administration in the prosecution of the war, ratifying the nominations made at Syracuse, and cordially approving the recent proclamation of Mr. Lincoln.

David Dudley Field was then introduced, and spoke at length in support of the Union State ticket. General Wadsworth, he said, though never holding office, had always taken a deep interest in political matters. In 1847, when a member of the Democratic State Convention, he had voted for the following resolution:

Resolved, That while the democracy of New York, represented in this Convention, will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the constitution, and jealously maintain all the reserved rights of the states, they declare their uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into territory now free, or which may hereafter be acquired by the Government of the United States.

From that time to July, 1856, Mr. Wadsworth continued to belong to the democratic party, acting with that branch of it which opposed inflexibly and always the extension of slavery. The divergence between the two branches became, however wider and wider, till that which opposed the extension of slavery openly repudiated the action of the other branch, and separated from them, nominating for their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency the nominees of the Republicans. This was done at a Convention held at Syracuse on the 24th of July, 1856. Mr. Wadsworth presided over this assemblage, and made a speech reaffirming the declaration of the radical democratic Convention of 1848 that one of the foundation stones of the democratic party was hostility to the extension of slavery.

On the other hand, Mr. Seymour has always been a devotee of the South, a northern man with southern principles. There was never a claim, however extravagant, or any pretence, however wild, put forth by the South, which did not find favor in his eyes. He was a representative of that extreme class of northern politicians forever truckling to the slave power and forever rewarded by its support. He is for peace on any terms, so that he and his party may have the power.

Henry B. Stanton followed with a speech setting forth that the Wadsworth men were for the country; the Seymour party against the country.

Charles S. Spencer also showed Mr. Seymour's subserviency to the slave interest, and that his election would elate Jeff Davis and Company with lively emotions of triumph.

THE WADSWORTH MEETING.
Great Republican Gathering at the Cooper Institute.
Speech of Gen. Jas. S. Wadsworth
Abolition Avowed--The South to be Subjugated
LETTER FROM SEC. SEWARD

Last evening the grand rally of the Republicans took place at Cooper Institute. The lecture room was crowded. The speaker's desk was decorated with the American flag, and on pieces of white canvas, back of the platform, were the following words:

"In a contest with the oppressed the Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with the oppressor." -- Jefferson

"Rather than this Union should be dissolved, let slavery perish."--H. Clay

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."--Webster

Someone in the crowd suggested three cheers for Gen. Wadsworth, which were given.

Alfred Craven called the meeting to order, by proposing Capt. Charles H. Marshall as chairman, who was unanimously elected by acclamation.

In a short address as he said the election now pending was the most important in the country's history; it will decide whether this rebellion is to be put down or not. The election of Horatio Seymour depended mainly upon the traitors and secessionists and sympathizers with the South. Take away their votes, they would come out at the little end of the horn. He then spoke in praise of General Wadsworth and family. He added: What is Mr. Seymour in this contest? I have never heard of him. He has been brought forward here. I have never heard of Mr. Seymour for the last two years. I am not aware that he has taken any part in this contest whatever; that he has spent a day in it, or a shilling--and I understand that he has not."

A letter of Hon. Wm. H. Seward was then read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1863 [?]

GENTLEMEN: Eighteen months ago your noble ship of state was driven by the storms of faction upon a lee shore. I came aboard at the captain's call to assist at the helm. He has carried her safely over some of the breakers, but others are before her, and expelled mutineers are said to be coming back from abroad to board and sink her. Whatever may be the duty of others, it is clearly mine to remain at my post, promptly and strictly obeying orders. I can only say to you, and to all other loyal men on board, be active, vigilant, and persevering. If we work in concert and work in earnest, we shall all the sooner carry the precious vessel through all her perils, and greet the waiting nationals with the cry, "All's well!" I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Very respectfully, your [illegible] servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD

To D. D. Conover and A.M. Palmer, Esqs., Committee of Arrangements, New York.

SPEECH OF LYMAN TREMAIN

Lyman Tremaine being called, said that but a few days would pass by and the question whether the Union was to be supported or overthrown would be settled. The nation is fighting for life, and the question is whether the government shall overthrow the traitors or the traitors the government. He would not speak as a mere partisan, he would be false to his country and false to his God if he did. But he deprecated that certain honest men followed a name which is used for partisan purposes.

They may blow the party trumpet of the so called Democratic party and shouts may arise from loyal but misguided men. Since the time he had first addressed an audience in this canvass, Horatio Seymour has been fully heard. He has made use of his position either as an excuser or accuser, and laid down the principles for the people to follow. He had read his speeches with care and attention and with mingled emotions of pain, sorrow, and indignation. He would now proceed to answer them speeches. He felt able to pull off the thinly disguised secessionism displayed in the speeches of Horatio Seymour. He would in the first place refer to mere personal matter, and in doing this he would depart from his general rule. Mr. Seymour, has descended from the position of public speaker in this discussion of great principles to make an attack upon himself. He (Seymour) had complained of a personal assault by him, but he had attacked principles and their working out. When Seymour was nominated for governor he delivered a speech full of dangerous tendencies and principles. Its effect would be to arrest volunteering; it would cripple and paralyze the arm of the government; that if he was elected it would be most terrible blow to the Union cause since the breaking out of the rebellion. He believed if the abolitionists had seceded and if in a Democratic convention such sentiments had been uttered, he would not be patiently heard by the Democratic audience. Seymour had descended to person pique and

charged him with disloyalty to the government, Seymour would sustain his position, however, in a speech he (the speaker) delivered at Tweddle Hall, January 1861, by placing sentences in juxtaposition, and adds that since the nomination of Mr. Tremain he had been called a patriot, and been suitably rewarded by the party he has always denounced and opposed. Can Mr. Tremain be called a patriot? It may be profane to call him a traitor. He left the above personal pique, but called upon all to look at his record of the past. As a proof he would allude to the high position conferred upon him of Lieutenant Governor. Seymour had withheld the fact of the honorable gentlemen who presided in the convention by whom he was nominated. He then presented the distracted state of the country on the meeting of the convention in January 1861. The secession of the six Gulf states, and the message of the governor. The Legislature of Virginia had resolved that a peace convention should be called and her intention of abiding the fate of her sister slave states. The governor of this state recommended that commissioners be sent to that state to forward the movement. He regarded the South from the then Democratic party. He did not believe that these preliminary symptoms were the result of a deep laid conspiracy, the roots of which had already been struck deep into southern soil and that had been preparing for thirty years, and must break out upon the election of Lincoln. He then took the ground that passions were excited and he endeavored to soothe as much as possible the excitement. At that time he said that time was important in order to cool the passions and to avoid by all means civil war; that the people should have an opportunity to speak; that their mission was to save not to destroy. These were the apologies he made at that time in order to save the country from a terrible civil war under which we are now suffering. He might have been wrong but his purpose was then as now, to save the Union of his fathers to leave it peaceably if possible and if not by the employment of all the means that God and nature hath placed at our hands. Unlike Seymour, he took the ground that secession was a hersay that had no foothold in the Constitution of the U.S. Now the question may be asked of him, do you intend to sustain the position assumed by the seceded states and the people of the South?

The peace convention failed to accomplish its purpose because the idea of the South was when they had the power parting from them to dissolve the Union and establish a new confederacy. Six weeks after the meeting of the convention Fort Sumter was attacked (speak louder) The denunciations, threats of the South were met by a call from President Lincoln for 75,000 men. As soon as a meeting could be called together at that time he took his stand with John K. Porter, who took his stand to support the government. In all places, at all times, and in all instances, he had never faltered one hour--("why don't you raise your voice?")--and he would stand there so long as life lasted. ("I hope so.") That Democratic organ, the *Atlas and Argus*, said it was vain to call out 75,000 men. At that time he declared that the right of secession was the excuse urged by the South in destroying the Union; that he denied that right *in toto*. And now he would to God Seymour preached such secession as that. Now it has been said that he deserted his principles to obtain--("louder")--the reward of the nomination of lieutenant governor. Oh, Horatio Seymour! ("Hear, hear.") You do go down deeper in the filthy mire than even your master, Jeff Davis! ("Bravo!") Oh, that Horatio Seymour could rise from the low and sordid position of a partisan to breathe the purer spirit that Stephen A. Douglas inhaled--that were Douglas for whom he abored with the full knowledge that he was a doomed man by reason of these Breckinridge, [illegible] was the choice of the northern democracy, but Seymour was willing to see him overthrown, as an offering to his southern master, Jeff Davis & Co. He (the speaker) recognized no party division, that there is no political principle involved in this contest but the great absorbing question, shall the government be sustained or shall New York extend aid and comfort to Jeff Davis and his myrmidons? He then read an extract from a speech of Douglas certifying to the theory of working for the country instead of a party. The honor of lieutenant governor would not add to his honors ("Hear.") The office was worth only six dollars a day while the Senate and the Canal Board were in session; travel fees would not be an object, as he lived in the district where both the bodies met. Then to charge him with treachery because he had accepted the nomination from the Republican party! He would hurl back into the teeth of that gentleman, with all the indignant scorn that he could command, the false and contemptible accuser. ("Good, good!--louder.") It has been said heretofore that no man could aspire with any hope of success for the office of governor of New York, unless he was a gentleman, unless he possessed candor, justice, integrity, truth and fairness. [illegible] what sort of an estimate ("louder") do a Seymour compel into [?] form of the low and sordid, and narrow and degraded standard by which he weighs the motives of men. He (the speaker) had a lucrative profession, and therefore, no pecuniary motive for accepting the nomination. If you elect that man to the office, all patriotic and honorable gentlemen

will have reasons to cry in anguish and sorrow ("high key") into what hands has the Empire State fallen. Now was Seymour's charge of lack of patriotism, false or true?

(Some cried "false" "the *Herald* won't report it.") Mr. Tremaine said if he would not report it he will be obliged to record it when it is entered at the ballot box. ("Don't see it," cries of "put him out.")

He now wished the audience to direct their attention to Prince John Van Buren. (Laughter) Prince John declares that no Democrat, from Henry Clay down, including Mr. Tremaine or Dickinson, ("Go in") has ever suffered himself to be seduced from the Democratic ranks by a hope of political preferment without sooner or later finding himself politically if not pecuniarily bankrupt. He (the speaker) would ask who was the gentleman who thus assailed him, who has turned traitor to the true Democratic party?

He then endeavored to set forth that Mr. Van Buren, when the Wilmot Proviso was laid on the table, held pro-slavery doctrine and succeeded in breaking down the organization of the Democratic party. The next year the prince instituted the movement to withdraw from the Baltimore Convention, and succeeded in forming an irreparable breach in the party. He has excited hostility and broke up the Democratic party, and it now suits his purpose to assume that he is true to the Democratic party *de facto*.

Mr. Van Buren proposes to take Richmond, he supposed, and then to call a convention of our dear, lamb like southern brethren ("what do you say?") then to put interpretations and explanations to the Constitution so as to entirely suit the South; then to amend the Constitution, so as to allow the South to depart with what they have stolen under the parting rejunction {?} "Wayward sisters depart in peace!" ("Close up," cries of "put him out," "order.") The editor at Richmond thinks it useless to attempt to take Richmond, and Van Buren might join in and say, "no sacrifice of life is necessary to take Richmond." If Prince John appeared before Richmond he would be received by the ardent Jeff Davis with open arms as he would.

Reverting again to Ex. Gov. Seymour, he charged him with proclaiming sentiments in every respect utterly hostile to the attitude of the government, and calculated not only to break down the arms of the government, to destroy the confidence of the loyal people of the North in the government, but also to induce the belief abroad that our people are hopelessly divided upon the question of the war, and to afford aid an encouragement to the rebels, and faithfully aimed at an indefinite extension of the war which might end in the successful accomplishment of the southern rebellion.

Mr. Seymour deplores the policy of President Lincoln. True, the Union might be destroyed at the expense of peace (Hear.) But he believed the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, possessed the power to issue proclamations against confederate armies, navies, or even slavery. (Applause) He has a right. Mr. Seymour says you cannot seize the property of loyal slaveholders of the South. Now he knows perfectly well that the proclamation-(louder)-provided for this case; that loyal slaveholders should be paid-("Shinplasters!" "Put him out!" Laughter)-for all the property they held; that Congress should indemnify any violation of property at the conclusion of the war. Now, Mr. Brooks. (Hisses and groans were now heard in the hall, with the cry of "Booby Brooks"- "How are you Booby.") Between Seymour and Brooks there is but one step-from the sublime to the ridiculous. Brook is that fierce, vindictive, "Know Nothing," whose recent speech has been printed in Charleston and Richmond. Brooks says the emancipation proclamation was a violation of the law of nations. Now he (the speaker) had several witnesses to prove that at the breaking out of this rebellion, Mr. Seymour urged against the right to coerce the South; that they could never conquer the South; that the West would never pay the debt incurred in carrying on the war, and would not have a free passage of the Mississippi river. When has Mr. Seymour ever uttered an argument or expressed an opinion that the right of secession is unauthorized or unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States? He never has, and never will say it. What does he mean by the cry of the Union as it was? Mr. Seymour looks forward to it when leading men of this republic shall be brought back to their seats of power and place-thus implying a disgraceful surrender of our rights, and he perchance a candidate in some national convention for President or Vice-President. ("Anything to get an office.") I suppose, in that event, a dead silence will be maintained upon that question. Mrs. Partington would call it a *quid se donks*. Mr. Seymour has libelled the people and the entire community and the ministers of religion, and said not a word about the heresy at the foundation of this rebellion. He then quoted from a speech, illustrating the radical disseminators and the monstrous higher law doctrine; that if people had kept themselves informed of the South as well as the North, the war would never have been. He (the speaker) believed it impossible that fanaticism and bigotry &c., existed in the church, but it seems that he was deluded. The Democratic party boasted of their wisdom; why don't they give it in the nation's struggle for life? But he supposed is resided in the Wood's, Seymour and the Dead Rabbits. (Laughter; "You are a true Democrat.") and to our arguments they proposed the knock down theory.

But if I believe a man's position is disloyal, I am apt to say so, and will so regardless of threats or injury. Nobody suspect Union man of disloyalty.

Now this gentlemen, (Seymour) has been most bitter upon every measure of the government, and not a word of denunciation against the seceded states no word of comfort for Hamilton and Brown-

low, &c., all the sympathy he expresses is the Constitutional right of rebels, who have no Constitutional rights except the right to be hug as high as Haman, and great (Applause). Would not a fellow be apt to say that is Jefferson Davis's orator? No man would have a doubt of it. ("Give it to 'em") He has not thought proper to resort to a *still hunt* and so far from suppressing his speeches he said go on. Mr. Seymour says with the air of a conqueror, "We are masters of the situation" ("How are you, Seymour?") He (the speaker) would challenge and controvert the claim. There is one situation they have got, a situation of cringing, unmanly, unpatriotic, abject submission before the crack of the southern slave holding rebel's whip. ("That's a fact")-a prostration in the dust ready to submit ("talk louder") to any terms of Jeff Davis and his horde of murderer, traitors, perjurers, and thieves. He had traveled east and west, and believed the sentiment was for the Union; and if they did their duty, the calamity of the election of Horatio Seymour-("louder")-would not befall them. Let us bring back the two hundred thousand citizen soldiers who have gone to the field; and when peace dawns upon us, the memories of the people of this state will remember those who, in this hour of trial, stand ready to furnish aid and comfort to the enemy! (Tremendous applause) Conspicuous in this band of worthless shall stand the name as high as we can put it, of Horatio Seymour. (Hisses) It were better that the Army of the Potomac should be swallowed up rather than the calamity of the election of Horatio Seymour! (Applause) He believed there had been mistakes made, but if Mr. Wood need the language he has before the President, he would be turned into the streets. (Go in.) On the ballot box depends all; whether the present policy is right or wrong, or the war shall be more vigorously prosecuted. The opposite party is opposed to the policy of the administration and opposed to the arrests that have been made ("Louder, louder!") by the general government. He then exhorted them to stand by the principles of Madison, and Jefferson, and Jackson, and a long line of heroes, and maintain their principles at the ensuing election, and the reward of patriots to their country would be given in this as well as a future state of existence.

SPEECH OF GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gentlemen: I thank you for the over whelming gathering and this reception. I should, under any circumstances, have found it embarrassing to address such an audience as this, perhaps ten times as large as any which I have had the honor of addressing, for I am little in the habit of speaking. But I find it far more embarrassing now, gentlemen, after the cordial and earnest reception you have given to me. I announced, gentlemen, at an earlier s age in this canvass that I did not propose to come on to New York until after the election was closed. I have been induced, gentlemen, to change that decision--("louder")--by the earnest solicitation of some of my friends and by my own consciousness of the great importance of the question involved in this canvass. (Applause) I stand before you gentlemen, a candidate for your suffrages; but I come with no personal claim. If I know my own hear, I come with no personal aspirations. I have seen with pain the undue and exaggerated personal commendations with which my friends have referred to me, and I have thrown aside with contempt and scorn the calamines' with which my personal enemies have assailed me. (Applause; a cry-"You are loyal, that's enough.") The man who pauses to think of himself, of his affairs to perform and his country lies prostrate, almost in the agonies of dissolution, is not the man to save it. (Cheers; a voice-"That's so.") We must all of us, gentlemen, we must all of us lay aside all subordinate considerations and personal considerations, and fix our minds and raise ourselves to the true magnitude of the question which we have to solve. We must look directly in the face of the deadly peril which surrounds us, if we would save our country. I tell you, gentlemen, it is my solemn conviction, my deliberate and solemn conviction, that here, here in this State of New York, here more even than on the Shenandoah and in the valleys of Kentucky is the battle being fought which is to preserve our liberties, and perpetuate our country. (Applause) I do not propose, gentlemen, to go at large into the considerations of many of the questions involved in this canvass. Following the able, and eloquent, and learned speaker, who has preceded me, and who has referred to some of the points which I intended to refer to-only in terms which I could not command-I shall pass on hastily to a view of the leading points in the issue, and detain you but a few moments. Gentlemen, you hear it charged by our opponents

that this administration-that our [illegible] administration is incompetent to manage the affairs of the country in this crisis. ("Louder.") I do not propose, gentlemen, to enter into an elaborate defense of the administration. I am not of the administration-I am only its subordinate officer, its humble, but I trust its faithful servant (Cheers.) Look, gentlemen, for a moment at the circumstances under which this administration took up the reins of power, James Buchanan (hisses), and the thieves and traitors who gathered around him had left the country lying in hopeless wreck, almost in the article of death. Under these trying circumstances Abraham Lincoln, an able, honest, but an inexperienced man, came to the head of the government. I do not doubt, gentlemen, that his warmest friends of his cabinet officers will admit that mistakes have been committed and considerable mistakes. But faithfully they have labored earnestly day and night, as I can bear witness-they have labored to save this country. (Applause) I do not believe, gentlemen, that even in this [sentence cut off] fore you and to say that Abraham Lincoln was not an honest man. (Applause) Honest and striving to save his country. Well, what do these gentlemen propose? What proposition do they bring before you? Do they propose-do they intend to supersede this administration by a revolution? The more audacious among them have dare to hint it (A voice-"They have, that's so.") They have dared to openly to avow it. They would be covered with infamy, and not receive one in a thousand votes which will be given now by unreflecting men to their ticket. Does it need an argument, gentlemen, to prove that if this rebellion is put down at all it must be put down within two years and the few months during which Mr. Lincoln must administer the government. What, then, can we do? What, then can any honest patriot do whose heart looks solely, looks alone to the preservation of his county? What can he do but sustain and strengthen Abraham Lincoln (applause)-advise and admonish him if you will-and I tell you that no man, whether he be a political friend or opponent, with more pleasure and more courtesy than Abraham Lincoln-admonish him if you will, but strengthen and sustain him. (Applause) Give to him gentlemen, your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honor, in his honest effort to put down this rebellion and I venture to promise that before the end of his term the sun will shine upon a land unbroken in its territorial integrity, undivided in its great proportions-a land of peace, a land of prosperity, a land where labor is everywhere honorable (Applause) Gentlemen, Mr. Lincoln has told you that he would save this country with slavery, if he could; he would save it without slavery, if he could. He has never said to you, gentlemen, that if he could not save slavery he would let his country go. (Cries "no" cheers.) I believe that that honest patriot would rather be thrown into a molten furnace than utter a sentiment so infamous. ("Good") He has said to those in rebellion against the United States, against the government. I give you one hundred days to return to your allegiance if you fail to do that I shall strike from under you that institution which some of them seemed to think dearer than life, than liberty, than country, than peace. Some among us appeared to entertain much the same opinion. (Applause) Gentlemen, I stand by Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause. "We'll stand by you") It is just, it is wise, it is holy. I ask you, gentlemen, to stand by him, sustain him in it ("We will.") I know, gentlemen, I have myself felt sometimes perhaps the influence of the odium which a spurious aristocracy which has largely directed the destinies of this country for three-fourths of a century--I know of the odium which they have attached to the word abolition. They have treated it, they have too often taught us to treat it as some low vulgar crime, some obscene offense not to be spoken of in good society; something not to be mentioned in fashionable parlors. I know there are many men still influenced by this prejudice, this odium which has covered it so long under the influence of the spurious aristocracy. But, gentlemen, let those men who, in his hour of peril, in this struggle between life and death, shrink from that odium, let them stand aside. (Applause) The events of this hour are too big for them. (Great applause) They will escape ridicule, but they will

not escape contempt. (A cry, "That's so.") Their descendants, could they read the annals of these times, and find the names of their ancestors no where recorded among those who came to the rescue of their government in the hour of its greatest trial they will blush for shame (Applause.) You are told, gentlemen by the candidates of this anti-war party which is springing up; (Applause) You are told that they will give you peace in ninety days. Gentlemen, I believe them. They will give you peace, but good God! what a peace! a peace which breaks your country into fragments-a Mexican peace, a Spanish peace, ("worse than that") a peace which inaugurates eternal war. (Applause). What peace can they give you in ninety days, or any other time? What peace can they give you which does not acknowledge the southern confederacy? It is by that that they intend to give you peace and cut the country in twain. Gentlemen let me ask you for a moment if you have looked at the map of your country such as these gentlemen propose to bring out this new and improved map of Seymour, Van Buren, & Co.-the maps of these "let 'em go" geographers. (Applause and laughter) A country three thousand miles long, and but a little over a hundred miles wide in the middle. Why, gentlemen, they could not make such a country stand till they got their map lithographed; no, not even till they got it photographed. All the great water-courses, all the great channels all cut in twain, dissevered in the middle. No gentlemen, the mandate, of nature and the finger of God is against any such disseverance of this country. (Applause) It cannot be divided by the slave line or by any other line. (Applause) If the country cannot be divided, gentlemen, if you are not prepared to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy to take this peace which is offered to you in ninety days, what are the other alternatives presented to you? The South has declared, and up to the last moment unanimously declared, that it is unanimous so far as those in rebellion are concerned that she will submit to no restoration of the Union, will not under any circumstances come back into the Union or tolerate the idea of a restoration of the Union. What then are we to do? Go over and join them? Adopt their laws and their social system, or subjugate them to our laws and our system? ("That's it"-cheers). Abraham Lincoln tells you, gentlemen, that he intends to subjugate them! (Great applause. A cry, "He will do it.) Your soldiers in the field say that they intend to subjugate them. (Applause) Sleeping tonight on the cold ground, as they are to sleep tomorrow, perhaps, on the battlefield, to sleep in death forever, they say, "surrender never." ("Good." Applause) Gentlemen, what do you say? Do you propose to surrender? ("Never, never.") What is to be the voice of New York on this question? ("A voice: "Subjugate them." Great applause) Is it to carry cheering words to those brave and suffering soldiers? Is it to reincourage them? Is it to tell them that other state is against them, and against their cause? And what, gentlemen, of the gallant dead--what of those who have fallen in battle, fallen by disease, in thousands and tens [of] thousands? Have they been sacrificed all [missing word]? Have they been sacrificed in an unnecessary [war] as Mr. Seymour would say--an unnecessary and unprofitable war? Are these the word which we are to carry to the fathers and mothers and the wives and children of the hero dead? No, gentlemen, never! (Applause) Let Mr. Seymour say it to them if he has the heart to say it, that they fell in an unnecessary war, I shall say no such thing. ("Good") When it is my lot to meet any of them I shall say "Your kinsman has fallen in a glorious cause. (Applause) He gave his life to save the life of his country in a war forced upon him by a selfish savage, and brutal aristocracy. All honor to him--all honor to him, all honor to his name, and may the merciful God mitigate the afflictions of those who mourn him." (Applause) Gentlemen, I said to you at the commencement of my remarks that if we should meet this issue properly we must fully appreciate the imminence of the peril. I tell you now, gentlemen, that here in New York you stand face to face to the enemy. Here, here are the

minions and instruments and tools of that aristocracy to which I have referred; here, too are the agents; here is the money ("that's it") of that other aristocracy, that other sympathetic aristocracy on the other side of the Atlantic (Applause) Those people who have sent out, while talking of peace and neutrality, their armed vessels and prey upon your commerce and take captive your seamen. You stand face to face with your enemies here, gentlemen, as on the hills of Antietam or the plains of Manassas your soldiers do. You stand face to face to your enemy. I know, gentlemen, that on ordinary occasions there might be some question as to the expediency of a candidate indulging in speculation upon the result. But having divested myself of all personal feeling in regard to this matter, I shall speak of it as I would if I were not a candidate. It is fifteen months since I have stood upon the soil of New York, until this evening (Applause) I have seen as much, and perhaps more of the sons of New York than I should have done if I had remained home (Applause) I have seen them on the battlefield, flushed with victory; I have seen them dismayed with defeat; I have seen them sleeping on the frozen ground; I have seen them [and] have seen them suffering, dying in hospitals. I claim, gentlemen, to know as well as any man knows, what race of men come from New York. ("Good;" applause) I tell you, gentlemen, that they don't intend to give up (Applause) They don't intend to surrender; they do not intend to let their country go. You will, perhaps, gentlemen, when you get the returns from the election, be somewhat alarmed at some election districts near you; but wait, gentlemen, till you hear from the hills of the St. Lawrence on the North. (Cheers) Wait till you hear from the hills of Alleghany on the south. (Cheers) Wait till you hear from the valley of Mohawk and Onondaga (Cheers). Wait till you hear from them, gentlemen, and you will hear a voice. Wait till you hear from them and you will hear a voice which will bring joy and gladness to every loyal heart in this land, and make it cry out "the country is safe." (Great applause) Gentlemen, I only propose to detain you a moment longer. ("Go on.") Let me say to you gentlemen, that if we meet this great crisis in which an over-ruling Providence has assigned it to us to act; if we meet it as becomes men; if we shape our course so that we may appeal to the God of Justice to smile upon our arms and our counsels, I tell you, gentlemen, that the glories of the Revolutionary period even will pale before the achievements of your soldier and your statesmen. (Applause) I will detail you no further, gentlemen. I thank you for the great patience with which you have listened to me.

Gen. Wadsworth retired amid great applause.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. D. KELLEY

The next speaker announced was the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. He insisted that the volunteers from his state were mostly Republicans [illegible] vote in the state fell short of previous year 64,000. The Republicans lost 50,000, and the Jeff Davis men 14,000. The highest vote against the country, in any of the regiments called out to report [?] the threatened invasion of the state was sixty, in one regiment the vote was but eight. When the Seymour wing of the Democracy invaded Maryland (laughter) they came there is filth and vermin, but with fine foreign arms in their hands-these were the men with whom Seymour had previously affiliated, and the efforts of the government against them had received from Seymour only severe rebuke. When [?] Seymour was in this state, so was Frank Hugh and his party in Pennsylvania; they hear the same flag and say with Seymour, it would be better to let the rebels depart in peace; and Hughes had even proposed in a Democratic convention that Pennsylvania join the southern confederacy. Of the 50,000 who went out at the governor's call to drive the rebels from their borders, nearly all were active working [?] men; while the Seymour men remained at home and were organizing and preparing to take the reins of government in their hands.

The speaker then alluded to the fact that two years ago he had addressed an audience in that hall, and adverted to the many changes that had since taken place. As memory ran back, those two short years were found crowded with incidents enough to animate a century. They had shown us that we were the most martial people in the world--a majestic army had been organized, clothed, and trained, and had fought battles creditable to the veterans of Europe, battles paralleled in the displays of personal courage and fortitude among the men; and the potentates of Europe, if they interfere with such a people are but putting themselves between the upper and nether millstone. The bravery of our troops alone had prevented foreign intervention. (Applause)

While serving in the ranks as private under the call of the governor of the state, he asked an officer of the rebel army, who had been taken prisoner, when will this war close? He replied that it depended much upon contingencies outside the army of which he could not speak. Afterwards they conversed together in the car-the rebel officer being in his charge-and as they neared Harrisburg, where they were to part, the officer said he would be more explicit than he had been, and leg enigmatical; the contingency outside the army, to which he had referred, was the coming elections in the states of the North. If the people of the North sustain the President it would be a crushing blow, worse than defeat on the field; but if our friends succeed=he used the term "our friends"- it will be an aspiration to the leaders and the people of the South, and the war will last till another election will decide whether they will not get control of the country. He asked if they were prepared to cast a vote that every southern rebel would count as the vote of his friend and their friend. [illegible] they would cast that vote there was not a traitor to all the South that would not shout for joy. Were they willing to invite the guns of France and Great Britain into their harbor, by proclaiming that their [illegible] were tried of the war and wished it settled? If they were they would find those guns thundering upon them before they dreamed of it.

Was there ever a war for so grave a purpose-for preserving intact a country so [illegible] extent, and producing everything desirable [illegible] government unexcelled; these blessings of [illegible] were to be held by us, not for us along [illegible] our posterity ad their posterity to the [illegible]. (Applause) That thirty-four states may again dwell together in fraternity a war was carried on, grand in its proportions, but terrible in its calamities to households and individuals, but to be endured for the high object of securing inestimable blessings to millions upon millions that are to come (Applause).

If secession were successful we would continually have a border war like the border wars of Scotland and Italy. Peace was impossible while two conflicting civilizations stand front to front, except under the compacts of the Constitution; but rebels have no rights under that instrument (Applause). Their only rights are a drum head court martial, and a quick following of the sentence of the law. President Lincoln gives them one hundred days to right themselves; Would they do it? He held in his hand an extract from the Grenada *Appeal*-that paper was delighted with John Van Buren's speech, and in the Baltimore *American* of that day he saw an extract from a Richmond paper eulogizing Horatio Seymour in the same style that it would Jeff David were he up for reelection.

In the continuing enthusiasm of those who heard him he had a pledge for his country. The Empire State will speak and say to Europe "stand off," and say to the rebels, "we stand by Abraham Lincoln's proclamation." (Cheers) We agree to wait sixty days, but on the sixty first will thank God in general jubilee that the sun shines on none but free men and women. (Cheers)

Col. Stewart L. Woodford made a few remarks and then loud calls were made for Cassius M. Clay, who was seated upon the platform. After some delay Mr. Clay came forward amid cheers.

REMARKS OF HON. C. M. CLAY. Mr. Clay said he came there to hear, not to speak, and to pay his respects to his distinguished friend, whom he had long known and honored, their honored candidate for governor. He had considered himself sufficiently honored with having been allowed to speak here and in Brooklyn, and all he had to say he then said and all he then said he stood by now. He said that if Seymour and Van Buren were hung, it would be saving the lives of many honest Democrats. It had been the object of his life when he saw the truth to state it boldly and manfully and stand all the consequences of his assertions. If any there had heard what they had spoken at the meeting in that hall, were they not ready to say Seymour was an aider and abettor of the rebellion (Cries of "Yes.") Well, the, what does the Constitution say? Treason against the United States consists in bearing arms against them or in giving aid and comfort. Who gives them aid and comfort in this city but Seymour and Wood? Not I but those who were wiser decreed that they should be "hung by the neck till they be dead." If he was mistaken he hoped he would be forgiven-it was an honest mistake. He had much at stake, and it was for the men of New York to say whether such men as Johnson, Hamilton and himself were to be left to the tender mercies of traitors. A defeat here would be worse than the loss of a battle. A loss here would be a loss that could not be recovered in long centuries [?]. If they united in the policy laid down by the President, the country would ever be one and inseparable-in the words of Scripture they would secure[?] the peace of justice of eternal justice. The meeting then closed with three cheers for Wadsworth and Tremaine.

THE MEETING OUTSIDE: On the square from the Institute two large platforms were erected, one near Fourth, and the other st the corner of Third avenue. On each a large number of touches, lamps and transparencies were held by a host of juveniles. The transparencies had no political mottoes but bore the [illegible] of the gubernatorial, congressional, and Assembly candidates of the Republican party.

At 8 o'clock the outside gathering which assembled round the platforms were comparatively small; but an hour later they were swelled by the procession of the Wadsworth ward clubs, who preceded by bands, remained on the square till the close of the meeting. The numerous lights with a great calcium on the corner of Third avenue, shed a perfect blaze over the scene of the throng, which occasionally discovered the poverty or increase of its numbers, as they swap to and fro in search of new speakers and novelties. A small brass cannon occasionally fired a salute, and there was a fair pyrotechoric display at intervals.

Notwithstanding all these preparations of the three or four thousand which formed the street audience and more than a few hundred applauded the remarks of the several speakers, and the remainder of either stood [illegible] hearers of the address, or exhibited their sympathy with Mr. Seymour, by sarcastic interruptions, or efforts to procure cheers for him and the Democratic candidates for governor. A large body of police from the 17th precinct were scattered through the throng. In order to protect and arrest any one who might be inclined to make a disturbance. The metropolitans, however, were not ubiquitous and at all points outside their presence verbal indications of non sympathy with the objects [illegible] the demonstration were heard.

At the first platform the assemblage was [torn manuscript in next two paragraphs] by Messrs. R. H. Sherman, F. D. Lambert, [illegible] Thos. E. Jones Jr., Frank W. Shepps [illegible] Bonney, who advocated the action [illegible] as the surest means of crushing [illegible] gentlemen were at times interrupted [illegible] for Seymour by some of the [illegible].

At the second stand [illegible] throng was [illegible] two sides [illegible]. office will you get? [illegible] glorious candidate [illegible] mon?s the man"-laughter) and let the people rise from their ashes-from their difficulties he meant (laughter and slight applause) Where they all ready to fight for the Union? (Loud cries of "No, no" yes," and laughter) He would not detain them longer, but would ask them to give three cheers for Wadsworth and liberty. (A voice, "Liberty without Wadsworth.") The cheers were then given by only a small portion of the assemblage, but the residue made no opposition.

Dr. Wilder of the Evening Post followed. e said that efforts were being made to split the Union into fragments and to annex the North, if possible, to the rebel confederacy in the same manner as Ireland had been annexed by England. Men were endeavoring to bring the people of the free states under the rule of southern slaveholders.

Mr. Oliver here interrupted the speaker, and said that there were some parties in the crowd throwing stones at the persons on the platform and call on the police to prevent further missiles being [illegible].

The announcement created some laughter, and one fellow said it was the police who had thrown the stone which increased the humor of some of the crowd. When the missiles were being forwarded, several gentlemen on the platform, obsequiously bowed their heads and thus escaped injury.

Dr. Wilder continued. He called on them to vote for Wadsworth and the whole ticket, in order to sustain the government. (A voice-"Do you want a sit in this customer house?" laughter) If Seymour should be elected where would the bonfires blaze? In Richmond or Washington? If he should be chosen Governor, of which there was no change, he would strengthen the hopes of the South (A voice - Hurray for Seymour-Laughter) It was a Know Nothing who was brought up against them; but Capt. Duffy who was up for Congress

against Fernando Wood, had a name which would frighten any Know Nothing. They would be elected, and so would Lyman Tremain, who was all his life a Democrat. (A voice-"We don't see it." laughter). The speaker was himself

a Democrat. (Laughter) Let them leave Jim Brooks to write know-nothing articles against their adopted citizens in the Express, and elect such brave men as Captain Duffy. The doctor made some further remarks in favor of the other candidates and then repaired to the other side of the platform, where he made a somewhat similar address which elicited general applause.

A gentleman then announced that "Dr. Snodgrass would address the meeting." (Voices, "Snotty-gars, come out," "What a name, and loud laughter)

Dr. Snodgrass appeared and was greeted by a juvenile voice, who exclaimed, "Go in, Snoddy." The doctor, in commencing said he had a hard road to travel a few minutes previously. He had just happened to be addressing the people on the other side of platform, and he found they were all Democrats. (Loud laughter) He hoped he would fare better among the audience around him. The doctor then proceeded to show that the emancipation of the slaves would not result in their surfeiting the northern labor market, as was illustrated by the free colored people remaining south. (A voice-Hurrah for Greeley's nine hundred thousand-laughter and applause). They should all support the administration and the candidates in favor of the government. The speaker was here interrupted by several persons and he closed by remarking that he knew a portion of his hearers were Democrats but that they still might be converted as "While the lamp held out to burn, The Vilest sinner might return." The quotation was received with loud and general laughter.

This concluded the speeches at this stand, which was soon after deserted.

OPPOSITION MEETINGS Ratification of James Brooks for Congress. Letter from Charles O'Connor

Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of the Eighth Congressional District was held at the Democratic headquarters, 932 Broadway, to ratify the nomination of Hon. James Brooks for Congress. George Greer presided, and a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries were elected. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the members of the convention that nominated N. J. Waterbury were not elected by the Democratic people of the district; and indorsing Mr. Brooks as the stronger and better candidate.

Speeches were made by Prof. Mason of the Law University, and Hon. John McKeon. The following letter was read from Hon. Chas. O'Connor:

New York, October 29, 1862,

My Dear Sir: I regret that it is not in my power to attend the meeting announced for tomorrow, in order to respond to the nomination of Mr. Brooks as representative of the Eighth Congressional District.

Three unconstitutional and despotic acts have been before the American people for about thirty days receiving judgment. One threatens to subvert existing social relations in the South; the other two, by their purport, at once and immediately consign to bondage at the footstool of an arbitrary and irresponsible military power, all the inhabitants of the North. Our whole community, men, women and children, are overwhelmed in one common doom. The calm speech and measured pace of age, the gay converse and light atop of jocund youth, must alike fall into accord with the provost marshal's notion of loyalty, or he ay apply the tyrant's remedy, incarceration in a dungeon.

The sarcasm, "catch your hare," may be applicable to the first; perhaps its intended victims are not yet within reach of the power which menaces. Besides, it is only a threat-a thing which none but the weak and timid ever deal in. But the people of the Northern States are not merely threatened. They are already caught, and consequently the decree which consigns them to bondage, is immediate, absolute, and unconditional. Nothing is left to the citizens of a northern state but that poor privilege enjoyed by the humblest slave in the most despotic conditions. He is told "if you continue to approve yourself as loyal to the entire satisfaction of the government's epy[?] and gaoler{?}, you will not be locked up."

Of the liberties won in '76 by three million heroic colonists, of George Washington's constitution, of the freedom of speech, of the press, and of the person, secured by that palladium through its consecrated writ of *habeas corpus*, its trial by jury, and immunity from military arrests-of all that ever constituted the people's pride and safety, or the nation's strength, but this remains. Every citizen of the North may keep out of gaol [?] just so long as he can satisfy the town marshal of his loyalty.

I speak not of disordered trade, of ruined finances, of enormous and increasing debt, of intolerable taxation, of the thousands who have fallen of amputated limbs and shattered health of tears at so many firesides, or of gaunt destitution sitting at so many hearths, without a single promised result having been attained or even approached, by any or all of those sacrifices. Let these considerations pass. Some think that these things were necessary and will ultimately work out benign results. I confine myself to the civil and political consequences resulting from

eighteen months of abolition rule, to our once happy and prosperous northern people. Neither will I dwell upon the fact that our great and glorious Republic which two years ago commanded the world's respect, would have defied the power of all earth's monarchies and in vindication of its own acts, "right or wrong," would have done so, has cried *peccary* and yielded up its four Fort Warren captives at the demand of a single foreign state. Let us, too, pass by its humiliating accompaniments. The same gates which submissively opened at the demand of a foe never previously truckled to, and gave liberty to avowed "rebels and traitors," swing back upon their hinges to hold in unlawful bondage free citizens of the North merely suspected of disloyalty-men against whom their jailer could not prove the slightest offense and whom, therefore, he dare not to produce on *habeas corpus* before any judge in the land. Alas! they were nothing but citizens of the United States; in them no foreign prince was interested; they had no friend or guardian but the Constitution; and that had been set aside as useless or inconvenient.

Let us forget all these things for the moment and confine our attention to the matter before us. The revolutionary measures of September have been for thirty days receiving judgment. The people whose safety depends upon their reversal are judging them. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Connecticut have condemned them. Will New York approve them? That is the question now before us. It has been put to us in the most pointed form.

At the precise moment when martial law was proclaimed throughout the North, and, as a necessary accompaniment, the *habeas corpus* was suspended and jury trial dispensed with, the Black Republican party of his state was commanded to nominate, or felt itself bound to nominate, for election to its chief magistracy, Gen. James S. Wadsworth, the military commandant of Washington.

This certainly was a fair and frank presentation of the bitter pill; there was do deceitful sugar coating. The men lives not who could more fairly represent the abolition policy. Sudden emancipation of four million negroes; and still a more sudden extinction of all available guaranties for the civil rights of twenty million white men, the whole to be effected by military force under the guidance of no rule but martial law, that is to say, the will of the commandant.

[several parts of this paragraph were missing] New York united with her sister states in turn [illegible] long you in this perni-[illegible] well and wisely done by the state [illegible] in harmony with the delegates from this city in that body, I may be permitted to say that its action fell short of the object. A more distinct recognition was due to the true and trusty band who stood side by side with us during the disastrous campaign of 1860.

The sentiment of this city was so clearly expressed in the convention that the New York congressional nominations were looked to as a means and opportunity for compensation. But those who conducted this process have overlooked the fact that to secure the paramount object of defeating General Wadsworth, we needed the Whig vote throughout the state. In this they ran counter to popular sentiment and in my judgment their error should be corrected. The most effectual means of correcting it is by giving the Democratic vote of the Eighth district to Mr. Brooks.

I hope and trust that he may receive it. I am, dear sir, yours truly, CH. O'CONOR

To F. W. Byrdsall, Esq., Chairman

SPEECH OF JAMES BROOKS

Mr. Brooks, who had been loudly called for, finally appeared and was received with applause. He said he was about to make an experiment almost altogether novel in New York city, and that is to see whether a man can be elected to office without running with an political machine; whether the national machinery of the people is sufficient to elevate a man to position, or whether he must first go before some political conclave or combination and make arrangement, bargains and traffics for the office which may be given him. He was committed to no contract, job or combination, and presented himself to see if a man can be elected without that contract, combination or job. (Applause) His political principles have been for the last twenty years unchanged. He is and has been a Whig. But this civil war has nullified and absorbed all our past contests, and his principles were theirs-the Union and the Constitution (Cheers) There is no reason, therefore why men who think together should not hereafter act together (Applause) He had done his best as an old line Whig to bring over to the Democratic ranks that noble body of Whigs with whom he has been associated for twenty years past. They desired to come into the Democratic ranks with the honors of war, not as prisoners of state. (Cheers) He claimed that no Democrat has been elected in the state for years except by the help of the Whig votes. Names are nothing-principles are everything. As a band of Brothers let them unfurl the Democratic Whig Union banner. (Cheers) He respected political machinery nominations when they are the product of reason and sense, but the nomination of Mr. Waterbury was a corrupt bargain for the twelve or fifteen millions in the city treasury to be placed in the hands of a certain person who is attempted to be elected comptroller. This bargain was made two weeks ago last Friday night, at the Fifth Avenue hotel,

between seven persons, of whom Waterbury was one. Mr. Brooks spoke of his previous speech at the same place, and said that a government reporter had been

at that time present, who took down his entire speech and a cabinet consultation was held at Washington to discuss whether he (Brooks) should be arrested or not. The morning after the speeches he bade adieu to his wife and family, and told them what might be the result. The speaker then reviewed the political course of Mr. Waterbury, claiming that in defeating the famous "ninth resolution" he had been false to every cardinal Democratic principle, and guilty of treason to human rights, which can never be forgiven. Waterbury had also refused to listen to the counsel of the Democratic state convention, who wished him to reconsider his determination to continue a candidate. Mr. Brooks closed with an appeal to gladden the hearts of the old Whigs throughout the state, and loyal Democrats in the state coming back to the Union, by electing him to Congress.

Mr. Brooks retired amid great applause, and the band struck up "Dixie."

Eli P. Norton then made some remarks in closing the meeting.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION

Ratification Meeting at Brookes's Hall, Broom Street--Hearty Indorsement of Fernando Wood for Congressman--Breaking of the Floor from the Immense Crowd--Scenes, Incidents, &c.--Speech of Fernando Wood

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Brooke's Assembly Rooms last evening in ratification of the nomination of Hon. Fernando Wood for congressman. The meeting was organized by Mr. Peter Moneghan being called to the chair. A series of resolutions, pledging the meeting to the support of the Union, the Constitution, and a vigorous prosecution of the war, were read, and Mr. Hosea B. Perkins called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Perkins had proceeded but a few moments when the floor broke down, precipitating the entire multitude to the basement.

The first intimation of the accident was a noise like the sharp rattle of musketry, caused by the snapping of the small hard pine boards composing the floor. The huge beam which ran through the center and formed the main support snapped with a report like thunder, and the assembled multitude, to the number of five hundred, went down in solid column, piling one upon the other and mingling with the falling debris, the platform, benches, chairs, etc., the speaker, Mr. Perkins, shouting most appropriately for the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." An immense cloud of dust, caused by the crushing of the plastering beneath, obscured the gas lights, and a scene of horror ensued, every one supposing the building had fallen in. One of the reporters present, in going down, clutched his note book tightly, so as to take a note of all the incidents on the way. When it was supposed that the matter was very serious, he says he thought of the coroner's inquest and what sort of a paragraph his fellows would make of him the next day. Another individual shouted three cheers for Seymour, which were given with a will, in the midst of the confusion, and at the same time three cheers for Hon. Fernando Wood, the nominee.

Fortunately nobody was very seriously hurt. One lad is said to have a broken ankle, and Mr. Daniel B. Taylor was somewhat injured. The great wonder is that none were killed. Inspector Carpenter, upon the moment of hearing of the accident, telegraphed the Sixth, Eighth and Tenth precincts to send platoons of men, but a platoon from the Fourteenth, under Sergeant Matthews, were on hand almost immediately, as was Inspector Carpenter, the latter arriving before the mass had extricated themselves from their perilous position. Upon the arrival of the man upon the ground the crowd were put back to allow the firemen, who, as usual, were promptly on the spot--an alarm having been rung to clear away the rubbish and help out the unfortunates.

Mr. Brooks, proprietor of the building, states that he considered the floor sufficiently strong for the meeting, it being supported underneath by iron columns. He did not count, however, upon so dense a crowd.

As soon as the people could get out they adjourned to the corner of Mott and Brooms streets, where a temporary stand was erected. The meeting was again called to order, and the Hon. Fernando Wood

being loudly called for, came forward and addressed the assembly. Mr. Wood prefaced his remarks by an allusion to the accident that had just transpired, congratulating the people assembled that it had not been attended with any more disastrous results. He then continued as follows:

I appear before you to night in the attitude of a candidate for your suffrages. If elected, I shall have a duty to perform of great responsibility. Upon this occasion it would seem to be proper that my remarks should have a direct bearing upon my position as your representative, if elected. It would appear, therefore, that I should speak of myself, which I rarely do in my addresses to the public. I think I may say with truth that in many efforts that I have made at public speaking, in none of them have I essayed to justify or appreciate myself. Though for many years I have been the object of vituperation and calumny, I have never lowered myself to the level of those who assailed me. Looking upon persons as nothing, and principles everything, I have never had recourse to the use of the common weapon of the day--in the abuse of candidates for office. Indeed, I can go further, and say that I have never, in public discussion or in my public career, assailed the good name or impugned the motives of political antagonists. I have not made partisan controversy a personal warfare. I have entertained no political differences which excite in me personal resentments. Therefore, my friends, in the remarks which I intend to submit to your consideration to night, I shall not impeach the motives or attack the character of individuals, nor shall I attack [manuscript torn, parts of sentences missing] the defense of myself from the attacks of [missing] you and the voters of [missing] district, upon the principles [missing] publicly proclaimed [missing] the language [missing] failures of the [missing] adopted to avoid [missing] that I do not lay myself [missing] religious proclivities in saying that [missing] have been committed by our rulers. These have not been confined to any department of the government. I look in vain into the legislation of Congress, into the management of the executive departments, and into the conduct of the war, to find ability and patriotism commensurate to the exigency of the crisis. I do not impeach the motives of the President, but I cannot avoid the conviction that his judgment has been at fault, especially when yielding to the counsel of others; and the hesitancy and uncertainty which has at times betrayed itself is probably the best proof of this. These facts have created a want of confidence in the patriotism or in the wisdom of those around him. I hope I may not be misunderstood in saying that the President, however pure minded, should possess firmness. Whatever other quality he may require, consistency of purpose is an essential in the conduct of public affairs. And if to this is added resolution and independence, success will almost always crown the effort. These qualities, necessary in peaceful times, are indispensable now. When the cloud lowers and the storm rages, and destruction threatens, we must have nerve and brain. When Mr. Lincoln passed through this city on his way to Washington to assume his position as president, I had the honor to give him an official reception in the governor's room at the City Hall. In the remarks which I submitted to him at that time I attempted to portray the difficulties which I saw he would encounter soon after his entrance into office, and to courteously express an opinion as to what course in my judgment it would be necessary for him to adopt. My Republican friends deemed my allusions impertinent, and denounced my admonitions as gratuitous and uncalled for. Mr. Lincoln evidently did not so consider them. He replied in an able, kind and patriotic spirit, which convinced me of the clearness of his head and the goodness of his heart. In his response he illustrated one of his positions by comparing the country to a ship in a storm, in which he referred to himself as the captain, and said that if it should become necessary to lighten the vessel he would throw overboard the cargo before he would the passengers.

I now allude to this nautical reference of the President for the purpose of saying that, if this country is a ship in a storm, and consternation prevails among passengers and crew, the captain should hold the helm with a steady hand. He of all others should be self-reliant, stern, and cool, rejecting the conflicting advice of subordinates, relying upon his own supreme power, will and mind, as commander of the craft, knowing that he is responsible for the result. The President is indeed our captain. He commands the ship, and it is certainly in a hurricane. In him we look for the necessary qualities pertaining to his office. He must direct with a firm hand, and guide with a calm, far-seeing vision.

And, my friends, if the next Congress shall have accomplished this, and have redeemed the country from the disasters which have flowed from the errors heretofore committed, the next joint effort will be to crush out the rebellion by force or produce an amicable adjustment by peaceful remedies. In the accomplishment of the first of these requisites an entire reorganization of the military and naval arms will be necessary, as well as another mode of fiscal management be absolutely required. Practical abilities of large experience must be sought for

and applied to those branches of government. Western lawyers, New England politicians, and New York sharpers must be discarded and in their places we must have

an elevated patriotism as high as the interests involved and equal to the responsibility pending. But if these duties will demand men of this calibre, what shall I say, if peace propositions shall be made or entertained. Here will open up great, aye! mighty political problems to be solved. Intellect of the most exalted character and patriotism of the purest water will be demanded. New questions pertaining to the altered relations of the States to each other, and to the central government will have to be met and determined. Nice points of inter-federal balancing will be presented-public debts not [illegible] sections, but of the states individually and collectively, all growing out of the war must be provided for. New systems of taxation must be devised. New schemes for regulation of commerce must be established and ten thousand other matters to be met and settled as new to the American legislator as they will be complicated and intricate in their practical arrangement.

Therefore, whether we shall have war or peace--whether we shall go on or go back--whether we shall treat or fight, great minds, great energies and great devotion to the country will be requisite for Congress. Let us, therefore, look well to our choice. Let the people be careful in their selection. It is not only necessary that they should have men of true conservative principles, but men of capacity.

My friends there are other questions equally important to be considered, and other speakers will refer to them. I have confined my remarks to the general topics suitable to my position as a candidate for Congress. If I am not the man to be trusted for this duty, reject me at the polls. You are not to exercise the highest privilege of American citizens. Discharge it fearlessly, independently, and judiciously. Upon the election of next Tuesday the most momentous consequences depend. A country is to be restored to the nations of the earth or it will be decided that we shall continue in the present gradual disintegration. Shall this be? Do your duty and all will be safe. Stand firm and fear not.

Capt. Rynders next took the stand, making a few remarks which were received with great applause. The captain then introduced Mr. Perkins, who began his speech where he had left it off in the hall, "the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is." Several other speakers addressed the meeting, which then adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, in the square corner of Marion and Elm street. The company dispersed with nine hearty cheers for Horatio Seymour and Fernando Wood, the nominees of the people.

Sixth Congressional District -- A large and enthusiastic meeting, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Elijah Ward for congressman for the Sixth district, was held last evening in Jackson square. George S. Briggs presided, and addresses were made by S. S. Cox, Elijah Ward, who briefly reviewed his past career in Congress, Col. Rankin, Judge Thompson, Messrs. Clinton, Harnett, and Quinn. After which a procession was formed to serenade Mr. Ward at this residence. The presence upon our column compel us to omit our extended report of the proceeding.

Acquittal of Erastus H. Booth on Charge of Being Concerned in the Slave Trade--The trial of Erastus H. Booth, charged with being concerned in the African slave trade, was concluded in the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman. This trial resulted in the acquittal of defendant, the main witness in the case having escaped from custody. The judge instructed the jury in a manner that showed them plainly that a verdict of guilty could not be rendered on the evidence adduced. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

Stabbing Affray Among Boys -One of the Lads Since Died.-- A serious affair, which has resulted in the death of an estimable lad named Charles Rosselet, occurred on Tuesday night at the corner of Allen and Stanton streets. It appears that two boy, whose names are unknown and an altercation at that place, which ended in their coming to blows. Rosselet being present at the time endeavored to

THE FOURTH OF JULY. SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR

Before the Democratic Association at the Academy of Music in the City of New York.

Fellow Citizens: When I accepted the invitation to speak with others at this meeting, we were promised the downfall of Vicksburg, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Confederate capital and the exhaustion

of the rebellion. By common consent all parties had fixed upon this day when the results of the campaign should be known, to mark out that line of policy which they felt that our country should pursue. But in the moment of expected victory there came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe, and almost within sight of this great commercial metropolis, the ships of your merchants were burned to the water's edge. Since that time I have occupied every hour, to the point of physical exhaustion, to rally our troops to the rescue of an adjoining sister State (tremendous applause); to organize the militia of our own State for our defence, and to place New York in that condition of dignity and power which a great State should ever hold, that truly respects its own rights--(Great applause) I have concerned myself with those measure that I thought were calculated to protect the commerce of this great city. I stand before you, then, upon this occasion, not as one animated by expected victories, but feeling, as all who are now within the sound of my voice, the dread uncertainties of the conflicts which rage around us, not alone in Pennsylvania, but along the long line of the Mississippi--contests that are carrying down to bloody graves so many of our fellow countrymen, so many of our friends--that are spreading renewed mourning throughout this great broad land of ours.

Under circumstances like these, I shall allow to go unnoticed many topics upon which I meant to speak on this occasion. They might seem to jar with the solemnity of the occasion. They might not be in keeping with the feelings which now press on each breast of ours. But there is one subject to which even now I feel it my duty to call your attention. There is one appeal that I want now to make this whole community, irrespective of party, and I pray that you may hear that appeal. A few years ago we stood before this community to warn them of the dangers of sectional strife, but our fears were laughed at. At a later day, when the cloud of war overhung our country, we implored those in authority to compromise that difficulty, but we had been told by a great orator and statesman Burke, that there never yet was a revolution that might not have been prevented by a compromise made in a timely and peaceful manner. (Great applause) Our prayers were unheeded. Again, when the contest was opened, we evoked those who had the conduct of affairs not to underrate the power of the adversary--not to underrate the courage and resources, and endurance, of our own sister States. All this warning was treated as sympathy with treason. You have the results of these unheeded warnings and unheeded prayers; they have stained our soil with blood; they have carried mourning into thousands of homes; and to-day they have brought our country to the very verge of destruction. Once, more I come before you, to offer again an earnest prayer, and bid you to listen to a warning.

Our country is not only at this time torn by one of the bloodiest wars that has ever ravaged the face of the earth, or of which history gives an account, but, if we turn our faces to our own loyal States, how is it there? Do you not find the community divided into political parties, strongly arrayed against each other, and using with regard to each others terms of reproach and defiance? Is it now said by those who support more particularly the administration, that we who differ honestly, patriotically, sincerely, from them with regard to the line of duty, are men of treasonable purposes and traitors to our country? ("Hear, hear.") But on the other hand, is it not true that many of our organizations look upon this administration as hostile to our rights and liberties; look upon our opponents as men who would do us wrong in regard to our most sacred franchises? I need not call your attention to the tone of the press or to the tone of public feeling, to show

you how, at this moment, parties are thus exasperated, and stand in almost defiant attitudes to each other. A few years ago we were told that sectional strife, waged in times like these, would do no harm to our country; but you have seen the sad and bloody results. Let us be admonished now in time and take care that this irritation, this feeling which is growing up in our midst, shall not also ripen unto civil troubles that shall carry the evils of war into our very midst and about our own homes.

Now, upon one thing all parties are agreed and that is: Until we have a united North we can have no successful war. Until we have united, harmonious North we can have no beneficent peace. How shall we have harmony? How shall the unit of all parties be obtained? I wish to say a few words to you upon this point, which, I firmly believe, is one of the most important considerations to which I could call your attention. Is harmony to be coerced? I wish to say a few words to you upon this point, which, I firmly believe, is one of the most important considerations to which I could call your attention. Is harmony to be coerced? I appeal to you, my Republican friends, when you say to us that the nation's life and existence hangs upon harmony and concord here, if you yourselves, in your serious moments, believe that this is to be produced by seizing our persons, by infringing upon our rights, by insulting our homes, and by depriving us of those cherished principles for which our fathers fought, and to which we have always sworn allegiance? (Great applause) I do appeal to my Republican friends, and beg that you will receive this appeal in the earnest, and patriotic spirit which prompts me to make it. I appeal to you if you are not doing yourselves and your country a great wrong when you declare that harmony and unity of parties are essential to save the nation's life, essential to the highest interests of our land and yet stigmatize men as true and as honest as yourselves, and whom experience has proved to have been wiser, too, as men who do not love their country, and who are untrue to its institutions.

How, then, are we to get this indispensable harmony--this needed unity? It is not to be obtained by trampling upon rights; it is not to be obtained by threats; it is not to be obtained by coercion; it is not to be obtained by attempting to close our lips, when we would utter the honest purposes of our hearts and the warm convictions of our judgment. But, my Republican friends, there is a mode by which it can be reached; there is a mode by which the nation's life can be saved; there is a mode by which in the end we will restore this Union of ours, and bring back those glorious privileges which were so wantonly thrown away. We come to you asking you to make any concessions of advantage to us. On the contrary we only say to you holding in your hands and in your control almost all the political power of your country, to exercise it according to your chartered rights (Tremendous applause)--We only ask that you shall give to us that which you claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman; and every man who respects himself will have for himself--freedom of speech, the right to exercise all the franchises conferred by the Constitution upon an American (Great applause).

Can you safely deny us these things? Are you not trampling upon us, and upon our rights, if you refuse to listen to such an appeal? Is it not revolution which you are thus greeting when you say that our persons may be rightfully seized, our property confiscated, our homes entered? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this, that the bloody, and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a government. (Applause) Remember all the teachings of history; and we implore you, with regard to your own interests, to stop and inquire if you are not doing yourselves and your own families, and all that you hold dear to you, an infinite wrong when you sustain propositions that tear

away from them, as well as from us, all the protections which the Constitution of your country has thrown around public liberty [?]. (Great applause) Can you tell me when ambition, love of plunder, or thirst for power, will induce bad and dangerous men to proclaim this very principle of public necessity, as a reason why they should trample beneath their feet all the laws of our land, and the institutions of our country?

I ask you again to think if measures like these give power, dignity, or strength to our government? I ask you, on the other hand, if these governments have not lived out the longest periods, which, in times of public danger, instead of shrinking back from the principles of liberty and the barriers of order, have raised aloft these great principles, and battled under them, and thus given strength to the hearts of the people, and gained the respect of the world. (Applause) I ask you if it is not an evidence of weakness, defeat and discomfiture, when in the presence of armed rebellion, the Administration is compelled to assert that the very charter by which it holds its power, has ceased to have a virtue that can protect a citizen in his rights. Suppose we accept this doctrine what will be the consequences to this Government? To-day the great masses of conservatives who still battle for time-honored principles--for chartered principles of government amid denunciation and contumely and abuse are the only barriers that stand between this Government and its own destruction.

If we accept to-morrow this teaching--if we to-morrow should acquiesce in the doctrine that in times of war Constitutions are suspended, and laws have lost their force, then we should accept a doctrine that the very right by which this Government administers its power has lost its virtue, and we would be brought down to the level of rebellion itself, having an existence only by virtue of material power. Would not a vital blow be struck at liberty? If we should accept this doctrine, what would be the consequence? When men accept despotism they may have a choice as to who the despot will be. The struggle then will not be, shall we have Constitutional liberty. But having accepted the doctrine that the Constitution has lost its force, every instinct of personal ambition, every instinct of personal security, will lead men to put themselves under the protection of that power which they supposed most competent to protect their persons. And then this administration would find that, in putting military rulers over us they had made military masters for themselves; for this war teaches us that the general who will betray the liberties of the people for the purpose of gaining favor of power, will, when opportunity occurs, seize power itself. (Applause)

I came here to-day to appeal to you who may be politically against us. Don't do yourselves wrong. Don't do you own administration a wrong, and push us from that position which we are trying to hold. Do not use abuse and contumely against our persons, and threats against our property, because we stand up to say that you and we and all shall have our rights; because we stand up to say that your houses shall be sacred; because we stand up to say, the family circle shall not be entered, and, in English parlance, every man's home shall be his castle within which he is safe from intrusion. (Applause) Why, what is the glory of a people and the glory of a nation? It is not the magnitude of its power; it is not the extent of its dominions. It is the fact that the humblest home is safe under its protection. The proudest boast ever uttered by Britain's proudest statesmen was this--not martial achievements--not of the triumph upon the field--not of that wonderful dominion upon which the sun never sets--no, it was this: that the British monarch could never enter without permission the humblest home in the land, although its broken ceilings might give but scanty shelter to

its humble inmates (Great applause)

For what are governments constituted but for this? not for diminution, not for grandeur, but in order that these great ends might be reached; that every man should enjoy the rights of person and security at home, and freedom of conscience and the enjoyment of his property, subject to the laws. These are the great objects of government; and any government, and any system that comes short of this, fails in its object; and any declaration that assails or endangers these great objects is treason against human rights (Applause). But, it is said there is a law of necessity that in times like these suspends our Constitution--that war is unfavorable to liberty. It is not true. Liberty was born in war, it does not die in war.--(Great applause) Liberty was wrought out in the battlefield. That wonderful people who founded this great State--the Hollanders who for eighty years battled against the martial laws and martial powers of Spain? made it a principle which sustained them through that long contest, and enabled them to render their history glorious in the annals of mankind. Were personal rights and personal liberties suspended by our own forefathers during the Revolutionary contest?

You heard the words of that Declaration of Independence, which said that men had a right to trial by jury; that the military authority should never be exalted above the civil jurisdiction; that men should not be transported abroad for trial--(tremendous applause)--that they should have all the rights and privileges known to English jurisprudence and English law; and yet to day we are told that the men who put forth that declaration of rights and of independence amid the roar of battle, when our nation was struggling into existence in all its weakness, who declared--and they made their declaration good by their conduct through that contest--that these rights were to be held sacred in war, that these men who uttered this declaration in war made a Constitution that dies and shrinks away in war--that men learned in the perils of revolution had formed a government under which we live, that was not equal to the very highest purposes for which governments are constituted. I tell you it is a libel upon our fathers (Great applause) So far from it being true, that those who formed this Constitution contemplated that these powers should be suspended, you find in all these provisions particular care for all the dangers and exigencies of war; you find numerous provisions that are meant to guard against the very dangers that now menace us.

Your attention has been called to the fact by the gentlemen who preceded me. Why was it that they so carefully guarded all your rights amid public disorder if they meant that the mere existence of disorder should suspend the guaranties of public order and private rights? This doctrine of the suspension of the Constitution--this doctrine of the suspension of the laws is unconstitutional, unsound, is unjust, is treasonable! (Tremendous applause, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs A voice: "That's just the word!") I am one of those who are full of hope for the future. Not that I underrate the dangers which threaten us--not that I do not deplore, as living man can, the terrible ravages of this war. But why does war rage in our land? It was because the people of this generation have lost the virtues, and patriotism, and wisdom of their fathers. It was because we had become indifferent to those great truths which we have now laid before us as if they were curiosities in legal literature, instead of being principles that should be impressed upon the heart and mind of every American. I tell you why I am full of hope that our liberties will be maintained, our nation restored, and order once again prevail over this land of ours. It is this: Examine yourselves, and I ask you how many men there are within the

sound of my voice who knew twelve months ago what the Constitution of this country was? I do not say that you did not understand it intellectually. I do not mean to say that it was not imprinted upon your memory. I do not mean to say that it had not received your assent; but it was not until we were made to feel, as our fathers felt, the value of this declaration, that they had put forth, that any of us could ever see the significance of the Constitution of our country and the Declaration of Independence (Applause).

We have accepted it, as I said, mentally and intellectually; but why was it, when these familiar words sounded upon your ears on this occasion, as you have heard them often before on the anniversary of our country's liberty, that they stirred your very hearts within you, and made your blood tingle in your veins. My friends, we have now a more intellectual knowledge of the Constitution—we do not give it now a mere mental support—we have now, upon that subject, a vital living piety that makes us better men and better patriots: and wherever you go, all over this land, you find these sentiments now exist in the minds of more than a majority of the American people. They are now fervent in their faith; fixed in their purpose—fanatics if you please, for the great principles of liberty, and fanatical in their determination to see that those rights and liberties are established. (Great applause)

We have seen in our land two small parties each an inconsiderable minority in the section of country where they existed, but men of purpose—men of zeal—men of fanaticism. We have seen them wage a war upon the Constitution of our country, with a persistence and power that has at last shaken it to its very foundation and brought us to day to the very brink of national ruin. We have seen what zeal and purpose could do when it was opposed only by a dull mental acquiescence in great truths. What may we not hope that we may do when the great majority of the American people have a fervent and vital faith in these principles which you have heard read, and who propose to maintain them at every cost and at every hazard. (Great applause) Do you wish for peace? Do you wish for victory? Do you wish for the restoration of our national privileges? Here lies the pathway, and let the American people once learn the full value of their liberties as our fathers did, and the battle is fought and won.

Without this, my friends, war can bring you no success—peace can give you no quiet until the American people are thus educated and elevated; and I believe they are rapidly becoming educated and elevated—until that takes place, war or peace are the mere incidents of the great underlying causes of convulsion which have affected our land, and shaken our institutions to the very centre. Your particular views may lead you to attribute it to one special cause or another special cause, but there is one great underlying general cause of this war which must be removed before the country can be restored, and that cause was indifference to our liberties, and want of an elevated wisdom that could understand the duties of American citizenship. When you have gained this, peace will be restored; when you have gained this all the world can see that we have gone back to the wisdom of our fathers and that we are again sustaining institutions that invited the whole world to their shelter and protection—institutions that made us but three years ago the most glorious nation on the face of the earth. When we have again restored that virtue and that intelligence, our country will again be restored to its former greatness, and to its former glory. (Great applause)

But my friends, anything short of this will disappoint your hopes. No victory can restore greatness, and glory, and power to a people who are unworthy of liberty. No peace will bring back prosperity to a land which cannot under-

stand the great principles upon which governments are instituted. But, my friends, I must close. ("Go on! Go on!") Let us now, upon this sad and solemn as well as glorious occasion, rededicate ourselves to the service of our country in pure and fervent patriotism, putting aside passions and prejudices as far as we may, and preparing ourselves to assert and maintain the great principles stated in the Declaration of Independence, and secured to us by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Let us resolve from this time on to do our duty, and to demand our rights (Great applause) In all that dignifies us, and so far as they are acting in the sphere of their constitutional powers, let us be obedient to rulers, let us submit cheerfully, patiently, and willingly to those commands which they have a right in all their fulness, in all their completeness, and in all their perfection. He who does not do his duty without regard to the misconduct of others is untrue to his country. He who does not claim his rights is untrue to liberty and to humanity. (Applause)

Our pathways are clear before us, if we will but accept the simple and wonderful teachings of our fathers. From this time let us resolve that we will uphold all the just powers of the general government, and the rights of the States (applause), and the rights of persons, and, above all, as their best and surest shield, the independence and purity of the judiciary. (Applause) We stand to-day amid new made graves; we stand to-day in a land filled with mourning, and our soil is saturated with the blood of the fiercest conflict of which history gives us an account. We can, if we will, avert all these disasters, and these calamities, and evoke a blessing. We will do what? Hold that Constitution and liberties, and laws are suspended-be untrue to them-shrink back from the assertion of right? Will that restore them? Or shall we do as our fathers did under circumstances of like trial, when they battled against the crown? Did they say that liberty was suspended? Did they say that men might be deprived of the right of trial by jury? Did they say that men might be torn from their homes by midnight intruders? (Tremendous and continued applause) If you would save your country, and your liberties, begin right, begin at the hearth-stones, which are ever meant to be the foundation of American institutions; begin in your family circle; declare that their rights shall be held sacred; and having once proclaimed your own rights, take care that you do not invade your neighbor's rights.

Claim for your own States that jurisdiction and that government which we, better than all others, can exercise for ourselves for we best know our own interests and that which will do the most to advance the happiness and prosperity of our country and when you decide that, take care that you do not invade your neighbor's rights. (The speaker was here interrupted by a cry from a person in the audience which was followed by shouts: "Put him out") I thank my friend yonder that my appeal has stirred his heart enough to say that men should respect the rights of others. All the lessons of political wisdom are very few and very simple; they are, for men to respect their own rights and respect the rights others. (Great applause). They are to declare the great principles of government were not holiday affairs, meant merely for a personal of calm; but that they are great truths that can battle a storm as well. When we have determined this, as I said before, we can hope that our country will be restored to its former greatness and former glory.

Once more, then, you my Republican friends, once more, this whole community, I do invoke to ask yourselves whether, in giving way to your passions and to your prejudices, you will not endanger your own safety and your homes? Once more I ask those who are politically op-

posed to me, if I am honored with the attendance of one such, that they will inquire if, in attempting to strike down my liberties they have not struck a blow at their own also? (Great applause) I ask all such if they can hope to stop the mighty ball of revolution precisely at that point which may suit their passions, their prejudices, and their purposes, and if they are not admonished that if they still set an evil example, and declare that laws and constitutions have lost their virtue to defend us, then have equally lost their virtue to defend them.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Times, July 17,

There is a further fall in Gold coin to-day and a large and general rise in Stocks, under a feeling of confidence and buoyancy among speculators which we have not seen equaled for several weeks past. The most gratifying commentary afforded by such a movement is, that while we have on serious local disturbances in the city of New York, (which in the very violence of their nature can only last a few days,) there is no want of appreciation on the Stock Exchange and among private capitalists, of the victorious strides of the military situation of the Government in the last week or ten days. That Gold coin should go rapidly down and Stocks as rapidly up at the same moment, was deemed an impossibility a few months, we might even say a few weeks ago. But we now realize what was then deemed a paradox in speculation. The prevailing buoyancy of confidence in the Government, growing out of the victories at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Helena and Port Hudson; the re-occupation of East Tennessee by the dispersion of the rebel army of Bragg and the reasonable certainty that in a few days hence the fall of Charleston will be officially announced, has sent down Gold from 146 to 126 % cent, and advanced Stocks of nearly every description to higher figures than when quoted in currency as against Gold at 165 @ 170 last February. The quotations for Government Securities are also higher to-day, with Exchange on London at 139, than when the rate stood at 188@190 four or five months ago, and the demand for them for European account is now as three or four to one at that time. We confidently expect to see the long 6 % cent. Bonds of the United States 10 or 15 % cent. higher than they stand to day, with Gold coin *at par* and Exchange at its normal quotation of 110 % cent. Such is and will be the rapid recovery and advance of financial confidence in the Government with the strides of victory in the field, and the moral certainty of suppressing a wicked rebellion against its constitutional authority.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE--COLONEL BLISS IN TOWN.

The draft question was, of course, the main topic of discussion yesterday in this department. Colonel Bliss, the State Paymaster General, who arrived from Albany, was present during the afternoon on business with General Arthur, and gave some interesting facts relative to the payment of bounty money, of which the following are the principal items:-

	New	Old	
	Regiments	Regiments	Total
Paid on Friday	\$15,850	\$15,650	31,500
Paid on Saturday	<u>4,800</u>	<u>1,256</u>	<u>6,056</u>
Totals	\$20,650	\$16,906	37,556

METROPOLITAN GUARD

This regiment is fast filling up its quota and promises fair to be one of the finest and best disciplined in the State. On Sunday last, through the kindness of the Police Commissioners, free passage on their boat was given to the wives and friends of the men. In the afternoon, the Rev. J. W. Williams, chaplain of the regiment, assisted by a brother clergyman, held divine service, according to the rites of the Episcopal church. The men were formed into hollow square, their colonel addressed a few appropriate remarks, and, as the sun was intensely hot, desired them to seat themselves in the shade on the grass or otherwise. Although this is the first of the services held in camp, the men, without an exception, were most attentive, and listened earnestly to a very impressive and eloquent discourse from II. Timothy, chap. ii, verse 3--"Endure hardness as a good soldier." The reverend gentleman spoke of the vicissitudes attending a soldier's life, the various enemies he has to wage war with, and the necessity of his being clothed with heavenly armor, in order to insure a triumphant victory. He illustrated his subject with anecdotes of Washington and other remarkable heroes, proving that the soldier under the influence of religion could at all seasons look for aid from the God of Battles to nerve him for the fight. The discourse throughout was earnest, practical, and in every way adapted to officers and men. Such chaplains, who faith-

fully spend their time and labor in diffusing and inculcating religion and morality among the men; cannot fail to prove of incalculable good to the soldier at all times, in war or peace. The barracks at Riker's Island are commodious, healthy and clean; the number of men we understand to be nearly 450. Several tents will be erected on the island in a few days, to accommodate the recruits who are enlisting daily. Colonel Turnball is a most efficient officer, and appears anxious to do all in his power to supply the demands and add to the personal comfort of the soldier.

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL ALLEN, OF THE STANTON LEGION.

The members of the First regiment New York State Volunteers, which has been lately commanded by Colonel William H. Allen, of the Stanton Legion, are about to present that gallant officer with a splendid sword, sash and belt as a testimonial of their personal regard for him as a man and their appreciation of him as a colonel. The articles for presentation are now on exhibition at Ball, Black & Co.'s, in Broadway. The Stanton Legion is progressing finely, recruiting being excellent. Muster and inspection will take place to day.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL MONROE

The remains of Colonel James Monroe, of the Twenty-second New York State Militia, were yesterday interred. The religious services took place yesterday morning, at the church of St. Xavier. No military escort took part upon the occasion, at the request of the immediate friends of deceased.

THE THIRD REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE

Sixty-three men for the above regiment were sworn in yesterday by Adjutant J. J. Bynn, at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Walker street, that officer greatly facilitating the work of the corps. A meeting of officers of the regiment, called by Lieutenant Colonel Braulik, complimented Captains Murphy, Dunlevy and Smith upon their efficiency.

RECEPTION OF COLONEL CORCORAN.

A meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment, now in this city, was held in the armory of the corps, Essex market, last evening. Captain John Breslin was appointed Chairman and Lieutenant Duffy Secretary. A delegation from the various Celtic societies was present, with the intention of concurring in the action of the meeting. The Chairman, having explained that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the proper reception of Colonel Corcoran, whose arrival might be looked for any moment--

Capt. Kirker proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Lieut. Connolly, that a committee be appointed to confer with the different Irish societies to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of Colonel Corcoran. The resolution was adopted and the following committee appointed: Captain Clark (Chairman), Lieutenants Dalton P. Duffy, Hare and M. Breslin.

The committee will hold a meeting this week to report progress, and in the meantime they will confer with the different societies, with the object of securing unity of action.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION

A military association will be organized for "drill and exercise in arms." Young men over eighteen years of age, desirous of becoming members, are invited to apply at the Mercer House this (Tuesday) evening at eight o'clock.

THE PROGRESS OF RECRUITING

The New York Post says there are now recruited throughout the State an average of three hundred men per diem, of whom one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty are raised in New York city alone. It is the opinion of Col. Lansing, who is in charge of the New York Department, that if the people were assured that the draft will not be resumed, this number of recruits will be doubled. About eleven hundred men have been mustered into the United States service in New York since the beginning of the present month.

Of these volunteers nearly two hundred and fifty were veteran volunteers; and only twenty-five recruits of the whole number joined old regiments.

The N.Y. Schutzen Corps, H.D. Busch, Captain, will hold their sixth annual festival at Jones' Woods, on the 27th, 28th and 29th insts. This will be the last festival prior to the departure of the corps for Europe, in 1864, where they are to attend the grand national festival, which will be held at Bremen, in that year, and in which the N.Y. Corps are to take a prominent part.

The Schutzen Corps. will use their best efforts, and endeavor to make this year's festival surpass anything, heretofore attempted in the line of summer entertainments. The entertainments will be varied, consisting chiefly of target, bird, star and deer shooting, sack running, etc. In the afternoon and evenings, the guests will be entertained with dancing, for which purpose,

Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association

The Ithaca Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association, having passed the second anniversary of its organization, again report to its faithful members and contributors the results of their labors for the year commencing June 14th, 1862, and closing June 14th, 1863.

Our receipts have been--

Cash on hand	\$1.74
Monthly collection from members of Asso'n	179.39
Gentlemen's subscrip'n for Sanitary Com'n	84.15
Contributed by individuals	140.42
Tableaux	175.09
Thanksgiving donation	13.50
Lint Association	1.16
Sale of paper rags	<u>.54</u>
Total	\$595.99
Expenses	
Materials	\$545.55
Express	15.15
Postage, etc.	2.20
Miscellaneous	4.85
Soldier's Home, Elmira	25.00
Loss by worthless money	<u>.32</u>
Total	\$593.07

Leaving a balance on hand of \$2,92.

We have sent to the Womans' Central Relief Association 13 boxes and 12 barrels, containing 439 shirts, 361 1/2 prs. socks, 138 prs. drawers, 30 wrappers, 98 prs. hospital shoes, 64 handkerchiefs, 7 coats, 16 collars, 12 neck ties, 11 vests, 3 prs. pantaloons, 3 mittens, 29 quilts, 130 sheets, 41 bed ticks 12 pillowcases, 15 blankets, 30 pillows, 4 pillow tick, 15 towels, 29 napkins, 30 arm slings, 40 boxes lint, 4 sets bandages, 66 bottles wine and raspberry vinegar, 36 jars jelly and preserved fruits, 25 bags and packages, containing 342 lbs. dried fruit; also 1 barrel dried apples, 1 barrel, 2 firkins and 2 kegs pickles. Of these 71 articles of clothing, 1 bottle wine, 86 1/2 lbs. dried fruit, were received from the ladies of Slaterville, Newfield, Enfield, Danby, Mott's Corners, Mecklenburg, Ulysses and Caroline. All that we have sent has reached its destination safely, and been thankfully acknowledged.

We would again return our thanks to all who have steadily and kindly assisted us during the year--especially our faithful little band of collectors, who have, many of the, for two years, continued their teadious and far from agreeable duties. But we are sure that they find their labors in a good cause repays itself.

It will be seen, that with the exception of a donation to the Soldiers' Home in Elmira, all the work off the Association for the past year, has been consigned to the Womens' Central Relief Association, the well known branch of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, in New York, to be, by them, distributed to the sick and wounded in the hospitals and on the battle fields. And here we would like to say a few words, with regard to the work, the reliability and the needs of the Sanitary Commission. Much has already been said upon the subject, and with every month that passes it is better understood, and the false prejudices that have existed with regard to it are gradually but surely passing away; but there is still misconception remaining, and in consequence, much that might and should be done for the relief of our suffering soldiers, either remains undone or is sent through channels not nearly as effective or trustworthy as the Sanitary Commission. The more closely its work is investigated, the longer it stands the test of time, the stronger becomes the assurance that it is altogether the best, and almost the only certain, as it is the only authorized mode of conveying voluntary relief to the hospitals and battle fields. It has lived down or disproved all the slanderous stories that have circulated concerning it, and its noble and established character is fast gathering to its support, most of the loyal sympathy of the land, which had it been earlier turned into this true channel, would have saved a vast amount of wasted labor, and comforted thousands of sick and dying men, with the benefactions that never reached them at all, or reached them perhaps when the need was past. But, although the confidence and support of the people has never been given to the sanitary Commission more largely than it is now, owing to the high price of materials, the impulsive labors of many, and the exhausted means? of some, the supply of hospital stores does not nearly equal the demand-a demand which, instead of decreasing, is constantly increasing. To give some idea of the vast amount needed this face will suffice; "during the month of September of last year, the Sanitary Commission distributed daily, through its agencies, east, west, and south, not less than 26,000 articles." To sustain so great a drain every village and town must do its utmost; the spirit of

the women of a village in Connecticut, who took their window curtains to make shirts of, must become more general. Have we this spirit? Are we doing what we can? Our regular collection has fallen this year fifty-eight dollars below last year's, and although our total receipts have an advance of two hundred and forty-seven dollars, one hundred dollars was the generous gift of a gentleman residing in Canada, and one hundred and seventy-five dollars were the fair earnings of the Association, so that reducing the sum to its just proportions, we have received but three hundred and thirty-one dollars this year--twenty-eight less than last year. The people of a little village in Ohio, (Norwalk) numbering only two hundred, and none of them wealthy, raised in seven months, five hundred and eighty-six dollars.-Many of us are doing *nothing*-some of us very little-*none* of us what we might. Shall we not for the time that remains do better? Make some sacrifice if need be, for a cause that appeals not to our sympathies alone, but to our *honor*? It is a *debt we owe* to the brave men who stand in our place-who suffer and die in our stead. - Jane L. Hardy, Sec'y and Treas.

TRADES' MOVEMENTS.- Workingmen's Central Association- Platform of Principles

A meeting of this organization was held last evening. The President, Mr. Bolwell being absent, Mr. Chas. McCarthy was called upon to preside, Mr. Spaulding acted as Secretary.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES OF THE WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

I. *The Times Demand Action.* We proclaim through this medium that a period in the history of labor in this country has already arrived when the producing classes should arouse themselves from the supineness and lethargy which, for a series of years, has characterized them, in regard not only to the matter of a fair remuneration for services rendered capital, but to numerous other legitimate interests, equally important to ourselves and posterity.

II. *The Maintenance of Our Rights.* We propose to unshackle ourselves from the chains which are beginning very grievously to bind us-to assert and maintain, with a manly independence, by every available means in our power, the political, pecuniary and social rights and privileges, which are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States as well as by that of each individual State, and shield ourselves from the merciless attacks of purse bound wealth and heartless demagoguism.

III. *Numerical Strength to Control the Elections.* We asseverate a truth, which must be acknowledged by all who have given the subject the attention which its importance demands that our Municipal, State and National Representatives, with few exceptions, have signally failed in their legislation for the public good, to regard the working classes with the same solicitude and care in the enactment of laws which, from time to time, has been practically bestowed on their own, and the interests of capitalists and non-producers generally; nor have we yet to learn that for this state of things in the past we are ourselves responsible inasmuch as we have too often surrendered our elective franchise, at the ballot-box, to the behests of party politicians, while at the same time we have had, and still have, the necessary numerical strength, when unitedly directed to elect from our own ranks, to be law makers and rulers, such men only as possess sentiments congenial with our own, and would when elected, regard the promotion of the interests of the producing population as a matter of primary importance.

IV. *Capital the Result of Labor.* We maintain that capital is the fruit of labor-that wealth would have no existence without it-that the producer, therefore, deservedly merits, and, of right should receive from government and individuals, the more favorable patronage, support and encouragement than that bestowed on the professions and non-producers.

V. *The Employer Increases in Wealth-The Employed Struggles for Subsistence.* We declare without fear of successful contradiction that the toiling masses these many years, have seldom or never received a fair and equitable division of the profits arising from their continued weary labor--that while capitalists have generally greatly increased in wealth and prosperity, themselves living in splendor and affluence, we have been and still are, struggling for a mere subsistence-not unfrequently reminding ourselves, with the dreadest reflection, that peradventure, in case of sickness or death, our beloved ones endeared to us by the ties of nature, may at no distant date, be thrown upon the cold charities of the world for maintenance.

VI. *An Increase in the Wages of Labor Demanded.* We demand an increase in the wages of the laborer-or its equivalent-a decrease in the prices of rent, provisions, clothing, and other matters necessary in the support of our families-that over and above our current weekly expenses, we may even accumulate sufficient, wherewith under any circumstances, to make ourselves and kindred comfortable and happy.

VII. *Nominations of Candidates for Public Office.* We claim the right to a louder voice in the primary elections, nominating candidates for public positions, than has heretofore been permitted us, and cannot consent hereafter to regard as regular such nominations as emanate, pre-arranged, from political tricksters, who, in all their lives, perhaps, have never performed a single day's manual toil, yet have, by the shrewdest intrigue and management fastened themselves on the financial department of our municipal, State and National Government, at enormous salaries-salaries when compared with our own, under the most favorable circumstances. compel us to asset, in language too plain to be misunderstood, that the burden thus imposed on us in their behalf is not light, neither is the yoke easy for us to wear.

VIII. *Right Canvass the Merits of Candidates.* We ignore the right of any man or body of men, on the plea of "regular nominations," to deny us the privilege of canvassing the merits of candidates for places of honor, trust and profit, and insist that, when elected, it is equally our privilege to express, without interruption from any source, our opinions as to the manner in which they discharge the several duties assigned them.

IX. *Manner of Discharging Public Duties.* We are in favor of, and will encourage, an honest, faithful, prompt and efficient discharge of public duties, and insist that all incumbents of office shall personally supervise the business of the positions which they hold, by election or appointment, and make at stated times, properly attest reports, in writing, of their action, receipts and disbursements.

X. *Working Men Entitled to Public Positions.* We believe that the enlightened views on governmental affairs entertained by the producing classes, in this city and country, should secure for them a greater share of public positions, in the administration of our municipal, State and National Governments, than has heretofore been granted them.

XI. *A National Debt Regarded Dangerous.* We are opposed to a National debt bearing interest, as especially calculated to concentrate a dangerous monied power, in the hands of desiging men.

XII. *Borrowing Finances at Enormous Rates of Interest.* We repudiate the system which has characterized the National, State and Municipal Governments, in the matter of borrowing funds at enormous rates of interest, with which to conduct public affairs, and deem the plan unnecessary, impolite and unjust to the laboring masses and their posterity.

XIII. *A System of Currency Advised.* We advise a system of currency which shall have uniform securities, consisting of National, State or Municipal responsibilities. A currency without interest depreciation or discount, and ignore the circulation of fraudulent and worthless issues, of irresponsible individuals and corporate companies of non-producers, who are ever ready to flood the country with their often irredeemable "promise to pay."

XIV. *Opposition to Encroachments on our Rights.* We will, by every legitimate means within our power, oppose any and every encroachment on our rights, from whatever source it may originate, while we will, at the same time, cultivate the most friendly considerations with all who would aid us in the improvement of our condition, as citizens of a Democratic form of Government.

[illegible] We pledge ourselves to use all our best efforts to place in public position and power, such men only as by their record in public or private life as take enlarged views of the duties of public officers, are themselves competent and trustworthy, and will not betray the confidence which we may repose in them.

XVI. *"United we Stand."* We individual and collectively approve of the principles of the foregoing platform, and cordially proffer our influence and means, in a practical application of the same.

XVII. *What We Propose to Do.* We propose, if need be, to appeal to the ballot-box, for a redress of our grievances; to organize workingmen's associations in each of the wards throughout the city; to secure the influence of the public. Press in our behalf; to circulate documents relating to our rights and wrongs; to send forth our agents, lecturers, and public speakers; to collect facts in regard to the pecuniary, political and social condition of the toiling masses; correspond with kindred associations, and generally benefit the laboring population.

XVIII. *Invitation to Co-operate with Us.* We invite, in the accomplishment of the object we have in view, the hearty co-operation of our fellow-

JULY 3, 1863.

laborers in a united movement now in progress, under favorable auspices, to the end that, at no distant period, we may congratulate ourselves that our condition has been materially improved; that we can properly support and educate our families, take our appropriate position in society; be regarded as forming part of the great brotherhood of man; entitled to equal privileges with those for whom we have industriously toiled from time immemorial.

XIX. *The Public Lands.* We acknowledge the justice of the law granting the public lands to actual settlers, and oppose all grants of the same to mammoth corporations.

M. D BUCKLIN,	}	
J. C. BALDWIN,	}	
W. M. HAYS	}	Committee
W. M. WATERMAN	}	
J. L. TAYLOR	}	

The report was accepted, but laid over for further deliberation.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, it was resolved to request the editors of The Daily News, Express and Sun to print the platform in full, but the resolution was afterward rescinded, as being too early to ask that favor.

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday evening, July 16.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

An adjourned meeting of this body was held yesterday forenoon, at Metropolitan Assembly Rooms-President H. D. Beisenherz in the chair, and David Schaadt acting as Secretary. The constitution and by-laws were read over and several amendments adopted, the most prominent of which was the equalization of prices for the different instruments in the first three operatic performances to \$15 each.

On motion of Mr. Watzka, the resolution was adopted, that the constitution should go into effect when two hundred and fifty members had signed it, was rescinded, and on motion of Mr. Rietzel it was resolved to fix the time for this on the fifteenth instant.

The society has on its rolls one hundred and fifty members, but the adoption of the constitution gives reason to suppose that a large number will join in.

HARNESS-MAKERS'

The harness makers held a regular meeting last evening at the Second Regiment Armory, corner of Seventh street and Tompkins Market Place. Mr. Thomas J. Drew presided, and Wm. Hamon? officiated as Secretary. Several new members were received. The constitution and by-laws of the Workingmen's Union were read and referred for consideration, consisting of Messrs. G. Donaldson, C. C. Dorning, E. Banks, P. Mulhall and C. Lodge.

SHOEMAKERS CONNECTED WITH TEAMWORK.

This trade met last night at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, Edward O'Reilly in the chair, and Michael Kennedy acting as Secretary. On motion of Mr. Murphy, the men present resolved to organize permanently for mutual protection. Mr. Frank Smith was elected Treasurer.

The meaning of the word Teamwork not being generally understood, an explanation will not be out of place. It means the working of seven shoemakers on one pair of shoes or boots, working into each other's hands.

GEN. ANTHON'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE ITALIAN SOCIETY.

Republican Testimony in behalf of Popular Rights against Arbitrary Arrests.

On Monday evening the Italian Society Union at Fratellanza Italiana held a meeting at Irving Hall for the purpose of inaugurating the banner of the Society and proclaiming Generals Garibaldi and Avezanni as honorary Presidents.

The speech of General Anthon (well known as the late Judge Advocate General of this State) delivered on that occasion, is a bold and striking comparison of the condition of Italian and American affairs, and those parts of it which refer to arbitrary arrests and disregard of popular rights were received with a storm of applause, which showed that they touch the hearts of his audience.

We believe that General Anthon is the first Republican lawyer of eminence who has spoken out against Executive encroachments, and from the history of Italian Republics throws light on their inevitable results. We give his speech in full.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL ANTHON, Before the Society Unione E Fratellanza Italiana,
Delivered at Irving Hall on Monday Evening, May 25th

It is difficult indeed to find words to express the warm and heartfelt emotions which this most interesting occasion inspires. The noble objects for which this Society was formed, the beneficent results which have followed its organization, the silent and unostentatious manner in which it has pursued its course of judicious benevolence toward the sick, the poor and exiled of Italy, appeal most strongly to our hearts; such objects are characteristic of the enlightened age in which we live, and of the holy religion which, whatever may be the differences of church or creed, we are alike profess.

A full and undissembled sympathy with the great principle of universal brotherhood, I am well aware, would be quite sufficient to gather in this hall an audience like that which I see before me, where the beauty, the virtue, the patriotism, and the musical talent of sunny Italy are so happily blended with the loveliness and intelligence of the metropolis of America; but there is something connected with the time, the place and the circumstances, which lends an additional interest to the occasion-an interest so deep that it is difficult to give it full expression in language-yet I feel it stirring in my heart, and I know that it stirs the hearts of Italians and Americans alike, who are assembled here to night.

The flags of two nationalities are suspended before us, blended together in peace and fraternity; the one is the flag of a nation which, having lost its liberties amid the direful contentions of hostile States and the convulsions of civil war, has now under the influence of wiser counsels and truer patriotism, almost regained them and bids fair once more to stand before the world united, prosperous, free and happy. The other is the flag of a nation which achieved its liberties by glorious united efforts, by unswerving patriotism, and by thorough devotion to the general good, but is now, alas, in danger of losing them amid the perils of rebellion, disunion and fratricidal strife.

In these two flags behold the symbols of Italy and America: The tricolor of Italy first unfurled at Palermo, on the memorable 12th of January 1848, by the fair hands of the heroine Santa Milore, who as she waved its silken folds exclaimed: "Citizens, brothers, behold the sign of redemption, take it and fight under its colors the battles of freedom! But beware, beware brothers, of letting it fall to the dust, or being destroyed by the tyrant. This is sacred, because it is the first Italian flag unfurled in the air! The honor of having hoisted it the first is yours!-Die under it, but let it now fall."

The flag of our Union, the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, heretofore, and I trust hereafter, the emblem of power, of progress and of civil and religious liberty.

America sympathized with Italy in the days of her great struggle; she received her noble sons Avezzana and Garibaldi (In honoring whom tonight you honor yourselves.) and sent them back refreshed and encouraged to fight the battles of liberty.

Italy returns this sympathetic feeling, and every wind that sweeps across the Atlantic seems to me to bear the echoes of the voices of Avezzana, Garibaldi and a throng of other patriots earnestly inquiring: "How fares the cause in America?" for liberty makes all men brethren and the sufferings and wrongs of one affect all alike.

But while Italy, filled with high hope of her

own regeneration, sympathizes with us in our great national trouble, she also raises her hand in solemn warning, and remembering as I do that little band of adventurers who embarking from her beautiful port of Genoa discovered this fair land of America, it seems to me like the affectionate warning of a mother to a beloved daughter, she points to the marks of the chains upon her limbs, to her wounds even yet scarcely healed, and bids us examine attentively her sad history, that we may avoid the errors which brought misery and desolation upon her,-for the history of nations constantly repeats itself, and the awful shadows of the past obscure the present and fall into the future.

The history of Italy for the past five hundred years establishes three stern facts, the first that if we would consult our own safety and the peace, happiness and prosperity of generations yet unborn we must never, no never, consent to a separation of these States but resist disunion at whatever cost of treasure or of blood. The second-*that amid the excitement of civil war-and especially in times of great public danger-there is always a tendency on the part of the executive authorities to encroach upon the liberties of the people, which if not frowned down at once, becomes a baneful precedent and terminates in the establishment of tyranny.* The third, that foreign intervention in the affairs of a free State, however opportune it may seem to be is always prejudicial and should on no account be tolerated.

These are the three principal causes of all the miseries of Italy. May God protect our Republic from their influence.

Prince Metternich, the most able, as well as the most bitter enemy of Italian independence, in speaking of the union of Italy under a constitutional government, once said: "Italy is a mere geographical idea." And this remark has often been quoted as one of those sentences which contain volumes, but to my mind it furnished an argument very different from what the speaker intended.

Italy is, indeed, like the American States, "a geographical idea:" the Alps, the Mediterranean, and the Venetian Gulf-those great natural boundaries established by the Creator-admitting of no lines of division, like the majestic lakes and rivers of America, constitute a grand and mighty whole, with a natural tendency toward Union, which no mere political divisions can entirely overcome.

Nothing, but the folly and wickedness of man, and the craft of tyrants, has prevented, or ever can prevent, that unity of institutions and of government which the geographical position of these countries requires, yet such causes have been sufficiently powerful to destroy for centuries the unity of Italy, and have begun to manifest their fell influence in America.

I have never doubted, because such is the experience of the past, that in the event of the destruction of our glorious Federal institutions, which Heaven avert, these United States, would be divided into a great number of petty Republics, similar to those which, upon the dawning of civilization, arose in Italy, several centuries after the destruction of the Roman Empire. And indeed there are many points of resemblance between the condition of Italy at that time in respect to the rest of the world and the condition of the American States at the present time.

The American States are rich and prosperous, their citizens liberty loving and intelligent; so was it with Italy at the time to which I refer, the entire country presented an appearance of unbounded prosperity; the fertile plains were cultivated by an active and industrious race, whose wealth was manifest in their houses, their agricultural implements, their cattle, and dress. Their farms, particularly those in Lombardy and Tuscany, were admirably cultivated and irrigated, and became models for husbandmen of other nations.

In the cities commerce flourished, bringing with it wealth and civilization; the arts and sciences were liberally patronized; architecture, music, painting, and sculpture, claimed the attention of the educated and refined.

In the midst, however, of all this material prosperity Italy forgot that in Union alone could be found a guarantee for the perpetuity of free institutions, and petty jealousies and dissensions led to the establishment of two hundred small republics in place of one united constitutional government under which the rights of the people might have remained secure from that day to the present.

It was as if not only the States of this Union but even its great cities had established themselves as independent governments, and in their fear of centralized powers had so diffused authority that what might have been powerful if united, became contemptible when separated.

Let those who declaim about the excellence of a system of separate sovereignties, of free cities and independent States, reflect upon the wretched history of these Italian communities.

The warm feeling of patriotism which has ever formed an essential part of the Italian character, was no longer directed toward the good of Italy, as a while, but merely to the advantage of some particular State or city. Hence, it followed that that each of these petty communities organized its own forces, made war with some of its neighbors, and alliances with others, and in the end fell prey to the more powerful. Thus Florence, Pisa, Venice and Genoa in power and influence resembling New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, wasted their resources in contentions with each other, and accelerated the downfall of free institutions.

The States which succeeded in maintaining their own independence, and in strengthening their power by the subjugation of their weaker neighbors, became involved in destructive wars with each other-in which they did not scruple to invoke the intervention of France, of Austria and even of the Saracens, and from that day to this, Italy has never ceased to mourn the time when she called other nations to intervene in her affairs, and at this moment Rome and Venice, the one occupied by France, the other by Austria, stand as memorable monuments of her folly. Italy became the battle ground of Europe, the contests of the Guelphs and Guibellnes, and petty dissensions of her own States, and the conflicting claims of Emperors, Kings and Popes wasting her plains and deluging her fields with blood. In the end each city and State had its petty tyrants who trampled under foot every obligation and virtue and morality, and are recorded in history as monsters of perfidy and inhumanity.

Not all the glories of Florence, of Genoa and of Venice those grand commercial cities which did so much toward the improvement of mankind can dispel the moral darkness which surrounds the history of these disunited and over-contending States of Italy, and in the end, the melancholy picture presents itself of the fall of each of those great cities, worn out by civil strife and stained by crimes at which humanity shudders.

But before these republics fell, it is interesting to observe that private virtue, and public patriotism, had almost entirely disappeared, under the baneful influence of civil war. These unfortunate States, in the midst of their foreign and domestic troubles, were plundered by their own citizens; they could make no contracts without being robbed, they were cheated in all that they undertook, in the supplies of their fortresses and of their navy, and in the very armament of their forces. *Moreover, a long period of civil war had concentrated a degree of almost tyrannical authority in the hands of their rulers, and doubtful powers, at first assumed under the plea of necessity, were retained and exercised, long after that necessity had passed.*

A system of espionage which listened to every whisper, and kept watch upon every gesture, invaded even the sanctity of home, and the citizen knew not when he was secure.

In addition to this it was too soon forgotten that respect for the rights of each and arrests without authority of law or judicial sanction and trials by tribunals unknown to the statutes of the land, and by courts martial which are mere caricatures of courts of justice, placed in the hands of those who owned no responsibility for their for their acts, the supreme disposal of liberty and life. This, whether done under a Republican or Monarchcial government, *is tyranny of the deepest dye, and into this wretched condition the once free States of Italy. through their own dimensions fell.*

Yet the sacred love of liberty was no extinguished in the Italian heart and whenever the yoke of tyranny was raised, if, only for a moment, it burst forth anew into a flame of patriotism. In modern times Italy has been alternately at the mercy of France and Austria, her cities have been besieged, her fields ravaged. Her hopes raised aloft by the early course and the high sounding promises of the first

Napoleon were cruelly disappointed by his conduct when he felt that his Empire was secure and the iron rule of the Austrian and of the perfidious Bourbon which followed his downfall might wait

seems never to have forgotten what she believes to be her high destiny. A destiny apparently now to be realized and United. Italy the jist, and bye word of tyrants seems now about to become one of the noblest and grandest facts of the age.

From much misery and many disasters, from sufferings such as no people ever endured before and covering with brief intervals a period of more than five hundred years Italy has learned the lesson that to be free she must be united. Must we pass through the same horrors to learn the same awful lesson? God forbid! let us profit by the teachings of the history of a nation as patriotic, and once as highly blessed, as our own, and nerve ourselves in these our times of trouble, with the reflection that, cost what it may, the suppression of this monstrous rebellion and the re-establishment of the Union, are the only means by which we can secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. It is hard, indeed, to see the waste of war; it is hard to watch our noble regiments returning by the hundreds, when they left us but a few months since by thousands; it is hard to look upon their blood-stained, bullet-pierced colors, and to think of the thousands of noble spirits who have fallen in their defence; but it would be harder still to sit down weeping among the ruins of our county, to pass through the same sufferings and sorrows that Italy has endured, and to fail to transmit the inestimable gifts of Liberty and Union to our children.

In the midst of our national troubles the heart of America beats warmly now, as it always has, before, for Italy. Perhaps that sympathy is stronger at this moment than ever before, for at our feet lies the precipice of disunion from which she once fell, but has now risen bruised and blood-stained, and our heads become dizzy as we gaze into the depths from which she has emerged.

In spite of all adverse circumstances, in spite of the machinations of foreign Powers jealous of liberty, in spite of the dissensions of their own people, in spite of the incapacity of their rulers, Italy in the Old World, and our Republic in the New, shall yet stand in the van of civilization, united, prosperous, free and happy. God save United Italy! God save the American Union!

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY.

During the month of June, the society has sent to the Sanitary Commission six boxes lemons, one box of fruit, jellies, catsups, dried fruits, &c. one box of hospital garments and one box of bed-ticks. The receipts of the meeting June 2d , have been acknowledged. June 9th, received from Mrs. D. Crawford, \$5.00; Mrs. P.O. Reilly, \$2.00; Mrs. Allen, two bottles wine; Mrs. M. Embler, four dozen lemons; Mrs. O. Comstock, one dollar's worth of lemons; a member of St. Paul's church by Rev. Mr. Chetwood one bottle wine, catsups, a jar of tamarinds and a box of dried plums; Mrs. Thompson, dried currants; Mrs. Phillips, one bottle of lemon jelly; Mrs. Burton, nineteen bottles of jelly, pickles, &c.

Received from Dr. Sprole's lecture, \$67.50. After the lecture through Dr. Sprole, from Mr. P. V. B. Fowler, \$10.00; M. C. Belknap, \$5.00 and Mrs. H. Falls, \$1.00, swelling the amount to \$83.50.

Received from Rev. H. Chetwood's congregation, \$21.00.

Cash contributions for the Festival	\$ 83.35
Receipts for sales a the Festival	<u>369.93</u>
	453.28
Expenses	<u>55.87</u>
	\$397.41

The ladies of the society return their sincere thanks to Mr. Jacob Brown for the free use of the Hall; and to all others, too numerous to mention, who in any way contributed to the success of the Festival.

A word of explanation. Some who did not understand the whys and wherefores, have judged the ladies of the First M. E. Church rather harshly, because they held a festival the same week as ours.- They had arranged for theirs the previous week, but deferred it on hearing that ours was to take place at that time. Dr. S.'s lecture was unavoidably postponed one week, consequently our festival was delayed, and the two were thrown together through no fault of any one.

The M. E.'s held theirs but one evening instead of two as they first intended, thus yielding as much ground to us as possible under the circumstances.-Then they came to us with liberal donations and valuable services, for which we are under lasting obligations.

Persons will find missing articles at the room No. 1 Campbell street. They will also find the ladies at work there from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. every Tuesday, and much in need of volunteer aid in cutting and making hospital garments.

The funds for soldiers' families is exhausted, and the work can no longer be done by them unless their treasury is replenished. The money raised by the festival is exclusively for hospital stores. Let no one stay away fancying there is nothing for them to do.

"Old Trinity Represented in the War.-

There are nine clergymen connected with Trinity Church, a rector, and two clergymen to each of the four congregations. Of these, the Rev. Dr. Beman, Director has a son connected with the Navy Department. In Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Vinton has two brothers in the United States Army. The Rev. Dr. Ogilby has a son, an officer, who distinguished himself in gallantry at Fort Donelson and in order Western battles. In St. Paul's Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Haight has a son in the army in Virginia. The Rev. Mr. Dix has a father, a Major-General, and a brother, a chaplain, in the United States service. In St. John's Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Weston has gone himself as chaplain with his regiment. In Trinity Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Higbee has two sons in the naval service of the United States; the Rev. Dr. Hobart, a nephew, in the army. It is also very probable that the Rev. Dr. Vinton will take the field himself, as Colonel of the "Ironsides Regiment," now in course of formation by the Army Committee of New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

DR. BELLOWS ON LOYALTY- His Remarks at the Opening of the Union League Club.

The following are the remarks of Rev. Dr. Bellows, referred to elsewhere:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I cannot, like our distinguished historian-who has not closed-offer you "beaten oil," but only such rope of common water as may bubble up under our call. He has spoken eloquently of the persuasion of our Union and our institutions. He has one motive for doing that which I do not possess-he wants additional new epochs of that national life he has describe so well to afford [illegible] triumphs for his pen! But, if few of us can spite [?] history, all of us can help to make a history worthy to be written; and no generation ever had grander opportunities for this than ours. For how much is there to be done by those who love their country, here and now! I could not help thinking, as Mr. Bancroft was

speaking of the conflicts and sufferings of the border states at this very hour, how little can those who have not actually witnessed them realize their intensity! It is incredible to us tonight, standing in this scene of festive elegance and social entertainment, exhillrated with music and flowers, and still more by the company of our wives and daughters, with our hearts free from bitterness or rage, that so near to us as Western Virginia, Southern Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, this war, a matter of mild and reasonable interest for us, is for a million of our countrymen there is a question of intensest personal hatreds and the most vindictive passions. And could we see the smoking ruins of stately peaceful homes, the devastated fields and orchards, the utter waste which prevails on the border, we should not wonder at the vengeance which has fixed the hearts of Union men, under the merciless raids, the vindictive murders, the personal insults with which the rebels have worn out their forbearance. Christian men, who thought they had buried anger and malice forever, have found themselves converted almost into fiends by the passions their cruel wrongs have revived. Peace men have become thirsters after blood and found themselves capable of shooting rebels at sight as so many vermin.

"If you see a head, hit it," was the Irishman's instruction to his inexperienced companion at the fair. "If you see a butter-nut, shoot him." has become the compendious programme of Union men in Missouri! A friend just from there told me that a member of the legislature had lately described an interview with a gentlemanly person from the border, who told him that his own case might serve to illustrate the condition of society in his region. "I had five brothers in law, and every one of them had sworn to take my life, simply because I adhered to the Union. They sought to shoot me through my own windows, to waylay me, to kill me anywhere or anyhow. I have succeeded in slaying three of them. I shall not feel that my life is safe till I have killed the other two." A boy of sixteen, concealed in a Union house, saw his own mother taken out and shot before her own door, in wantonness, by an infernal guerilla crew. He went out the moment the assassins had fled to pick up her lifeless form; counted the wounds-there were nine-having buried his mother, instantly, stripling as he was, enlisted in the Union army. He had already made sure of the slaughter of seven rebels by his own hand, and he swore he would never cease until he had two more rebel lives-one for each shot in his mother's body! These are the terrible passions which the maligaity of the foe has aroused in the hearts of our brethren on the border! Do you wonder at them? Is it not absolutely essential to self preservation that they should adopt the policy, nay, let me rather say, yield to the passion of extermination, under such furious hatred as our enemy feels and practices towards them? Can you wonder that they form solemn leagues and covenants of common defence, and swear great oaths of mutual fidelity? Said one of them-an ultra peace man who, in the worst Kansas times, had refused to wear secret weapons: "Do you know what it means"-and his face, said my friend whom he addressed, glared with a terrible earnestness as he spoke-"do you know what it means to *swear by inspiration*? For I have sworn to have the blood of every rebel that on any pretence comes sneaking into my neighborhood." He had seen dozens of honest Union men taken out by these villains and shot without provocation.

It was the possibility of scenes like this in our own communities that started the Loyal Leagues. In Baltimore, where they began, the danger was not merely imminent, it had already fallen. The invasion of Pennsylvania aroused Philadelphia to a sense of her own peril as a possible border city. Men began to look round to see whom they could depend on should men, already traitors in their hearts and tongues, find courage to turn traitors in their deeds. New York, three months ago, when this club had its inception, did not know, from party appearances and animosities, how soon it might become necessary here to compel every man openly to show his hand. There was blustering treason in every assembly. How soon a fearful trial of strength might arise between the unconditional loyalty of the city and its partisan treachery, none could tell. Loyal men began to feel round for their peers. They wanted to know *who was who*, and they determined to form an association in which men not

afraid openly and unconditionally to commit themselves should enter into solemn covenant to stand by each other in any and every moment of danger to the country and the cause;

to fly to council in the sudden exigencies possible in the dark future; to lay shoulder against shoulder and form a trusty phalanx when social or commercial whiffers and cowards should assail the government or threaten our domestic security; to frown down with solid indignation the sympathy of a light-minded, pleasure-loving, fashion led crowd of vulgar rich, with southern interests and principles!-this was the original object of this Union League Club. Happily, the most threatening part of the cloud whose fury it was erected to draw off has already dispersed under the wholesome wind of popular agitation. The good sense and warm patriotism of the great common people have saved us. But how much remains for a club like this to accomplish in purifying the social atmosphere of this metropolis! Here men who love their country with pure and devoted affection-men of solid character and undeviating loyalty, with out regard to party or sect, but only men tried, known and trusted-are to come together to confirm each other's faith, to nerve each other to fresh sacrifices, to counsel each other in times of doubt and to uphold each other in hours of calamity, to meet every disaster with fresh reserves of hope and confidence, and to re resolve, after every postponement and vexations delay, on a new patience, and a longer persistency. This is to be no idle resort for mere eating and drinking, lounging and lagging-a place where men are to run away from their wives to indulge the foibles which, if not very bad themselves, are yet not deemed worthy the eyes of their wives and daughters. No! It is to be a place of earnest conference and sober discussion, where the most valuable interests of our families are to be upheld by the inspirations of patriotism and the fellowship of loyal souls! We have needed such a place for years. We shall need it for years to come. Too long have our national politics been undermined by our local infidelity to truth and honor in political affairs. Too long has our own city been disgraced by a corruption and perversion of the franchise which have lowered the pride of every honest man in New York, and made us sometimes ashamed to acknowledge our home when abroad. The time has come when true men of all parties laying aside every other consideration, must unite to reassert the original principles of our institutions, *the eligibility of worth and competency alone to places of political trust!* It is, I hope and believe, one of the chief objects of the association to purify the politics of New York city; to unite the sense and weight and worth of the metropolis in a League to sustain only tried, disinterested and sagacious men in the judges' seats, in the aldermen's chairs. I hope the association will be a club indeed, in the most radical sense of that word; something to strike with; a power wielded by a united and concentrated body against wickedness, bribery, vulgarity and sin in high places-an elevation and defence and support of honor, competency, purity and piety in our posts of influence and responsibility.

I was addressed a few moments ago by a friend with this remark: "Ah! you here? My wife doubted the wisdom of my coming here to join a club, but I suppose it's alright, if you don't think it questionable." I dare say wives have had only too good reason to question clubs. But if this club is questionable, I choose to be among the questionable people. My conviction is, that the only painful question connected with the club, in a few years, will be the question of how it happened that Mr. So and So did not belong to it? He had not quite made up his mind that his country was worth all his time, and money, and heart. He had not fully concluded that unconditional loyalty was a fortune in itself. Loyal men did not quite trust him. He was too calculating, cold and hesitant to find his way into these doors! Whatever odium attaches to the membership of a club like this, I glory in it. Its "questionable nap" I wear as an ornament upon my sleeve. Ladies, you can well afford to let your husbands, yours sons and brothers join the Union League Club, if the loyal men who compose it will open their doors to them. Nay, you can safely give your blessings and even your prayers to this association, for it seeks only what is honorable to humanity, salutary for our city and glorious for our beloved county. May God bless it, now and always!

The Union League Club.

This association, composed of gentlemen of character and influence in all walks of life held, as we have already told our readers, a reception on Tuesday evening last, on the occasion of opening their club house, which has just been

handsomely furnished; and will henceforth be the headquarters of the Union sentiment and national fraternity in this metropolis. The formation of this club had become an imperative social necessity and patriotic duty. The existence of treasonable sympathies and the latest disloyalty in the circles of private life, called for a manifestation of the opposite convictions; loyal men can hold no communion with traitors; and they need to organize for social influence and sympathy. Many *habitués* of the old clubs, in this city, have ceased to frequent them because of the small but subtle copperhead element therein; while all honest and patriotic citizens have felt the want of a rendezvous where they can consult with and encourage one another; and so confirm and define the national faith and feeling heretofore rendered ineffective for want of concentration, or abused for mere partisan purposes.

In Boston and Philadelphia the Union League Clubs have proved of great practical utility; there assemble the good men and true—there the earliest news from headquarters is received; there distinguished patriots are honored and familiar guests; thence emanate the most valuable practical suggestions for the promotion of the great cause. Whoever will examine the list of officers and members of the New York Union League Club, will find that those of our fellow citizens best known for private worth and public spirit have to a great extent become identified with this organization. In a social point of view the Club commends itself to all honorable and patriotic men. We believe it is destined to exert a most salutary influence, to initiate a great reform, and to bring together a host of New Yorkers who think and feel alike, but heretofore have seldom enjoyed the opportunity for that mutual understanding and co-operations so desirable and important at the present crisis. Few imagine what a noble work can be now achieved through social means; public sentiment will thus be clarified and concentrated, and a new and stronger impulse and intelligence be given to that national feeling and purpose wherein consists the safety of the republic.

The situation of the Club House is most eligible; it is the former residence of the late Henry Parish—commanding a view of Union square and containing numerous large and elegantly furnished rooms, bright and escutcheons, banners and other emblems. The scene they presented on Tuesday evening will long be remembered with pride and pleasure; the spacious staircases, halls and drawing rooms were crowded with the *elite* of the city—ladies in tasteful costumes, leading clergy, merchants and lawyers, and officers of the army and navy. The effect was brilliant, and resembled a large and select private re-union. A magnificent display of flowers delighted the eye; all looked cheerful; the common sympathy in a common cause made the social intercourse most active and genial; it was a scene of congratulation and rational enjoyment, as well as of refined association and elegant arrangement.

Standing in the centre of the second hall, which commands the entire sweep of the staircases from basement to dome, the president of the club—Robert B. Minturn, Esq.—in a few appropriate and cordial words, welcomed the vast audience; and introduced to them George Bancroft, Esq., who expatiated with much emphasis and discrimination upon the great duty of the hour, the claims of the national cause, and the importance of individual and social devotion thereto.

Rev. Dr. Bellows was then introduced, and thus explained and enforced the object, aim, purpose and spirit of the New York League Club,

which we trust will soon include among its members the entire loyal element of our metropolitan and state society, without distinction of party. The applause with which the remarks of Dr. Bellows-which we give on the first page-were received, proves that they embody and emphasize the convictions and feelings of the club and its friends.

SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL-The first anniversary of the military hospital at the corner of Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue took place at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, before a very respectable audience, composed of ladies and gentlemen. The exercises were of a most interesting character, consisting of addresses by Senator Pomeroy and the Rev. Messrs. J. P Newman and J. B. Merum, and music by the Hutchison family. The reports represent the institution in a most flourishing condition. Over twelve hundred patients were received into the hospital and successfully treated during the period embraced between [illegible].

THE GREAT UPRISING.

Celebration of Its Second Anniversary

Loyal Monster Mass Meeting

He Wraps Himself Up in the American Flag

New York for the Union to the Last Extremity

MADISON SQUARE IN FULL DRESS

DEPUTATION FROM THE NAVY YARD

The Precession of the Express Companies

Music, Banners, Flags, Big Guns and Great Enthusiasm

LETTERS, RESOLUTIONS, SONGS AND ODES

Call of a State Monster Meeting at Utica

Yesterday was the anniversary of the day when, two years ago, the loyal masses of New York took the lead in that great uprising of the people of the North which was the spontaneous response to the rebel attack on Fort Sumter and the killing of Massachusetts soldiers in the streets

of Baltimore. Two years of war, with its ever varying phases, have passed, and the people of New York are today as resolute as they were on the 20th of April, 1861, to devote their lives and fortune to the maintenance of the republic and the crushing out of the rebellion. The public sentiment in that regard was evidenced yesterday by the immense and enthusiastic gathering which filled up the wide space in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, stretched as far down as Twenty-second street and up as high as Twenty-fifth street, and overflowed into the enclosure of Madison square. It is but rarely that such spectacles are witnessed even in New York; nor has such a magnificent one been seen here since the day of the great uprising.

About the west front of Madison square were erected four very large platforms, for the accommodation of speakers and of such as obtained tickets for admission. They were large enough to seat some couple of hundred persons each, and one of them was specially reserved for ladies. It bore the inscription, "All honor to the loyal women who love their country." That directly opposite the entrance to the Fifth Avenue Hotel was stand No. 1. It was gaily decorated with flags, and from it to the roof of the hotel were hung streamers of all colors and designs—a similar line of streamers stretching over from the southern angle of the hotel to the corner of Broadway.

A strip of canvass on the front of the stand presented in large letters General Scott's response to the Committee of Invitation, "I must help the boys to take another battery." The balcony of the hotel where General Scott was expected to take his seat in presiding over the great meeting was tastefully decorated. It was flanked on either side by a small flag, and a strip of canvass which covered the rails bore the following inscription:-

THE FIRE OF THE FLINT. OUR COUNTRY. ITS UNITY AND INTEGRITY WILL BE MAINTAINED
AGAINST ALL FOES, DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN.

The stands and decorations, which were all got up under the superintendence of Mr. Jno. McClave, reflected much credit upon the managers of the affair. The public buildings and hotels generally had the national flag flying throughout the day.

The stores under the Fifth Avenue Hotel were closed in for the occasion, and the windows were occupied by ladies and children. So it was, too, all down Fifth avenue as far as the windows, porticoes or balconies commanded a view of the scene. Unfortunately the day was over cast, and a cold unpleasant wind portended rain. But still some ten thousand people swarmed all over the square and adjacent streets, and showed no lack of enthusiasm in the cause of the republic.

Before the meeting was organized a company of marines and sailors from the receiving ship North Carolina, preceded by the Marine band in full uniform, marched and countermarched past the hotel, eliciting hearty applause. The sailors carried numerous canvass placards with such inscriptions as the following:-

THE NAVY TRIED AND TRUE
VICTORIES AT ROANOKE AND NEWBERN
MONITOR. WE YIELD ONLY TO GOLD
COMMODORE RHIND AND THE KEOKUK-FOREMOST IN THE FIGHT.
THE LAMENTED JAMES H. WARD
ADMIRAL FOOTE, THE HERO OF FORTS DONELSON AND HENRY, AND ISLAND NO. 10
HARRIET LANE. WE HAVE FOUGHT FOR THE UNION-WE ARE READY TO DIE FOR IT
FARRAGUT AN PORTER-THE CONQUERORS OF NEW ORLEANS
UNITED STATES FRIGATE SABINE, COMMANDER CADWALADER, RINGOLD, NO FOREIGN
AGAINST VALOR
HATTERAE. UNFORTUNATE BUT NOT SUBDUED. TRY US AGAIN.

THE NAVY. OUR COUNTRY'S BULWARK.

The deputation from the Navy Yard was officered by Captain R. W. Meade, Lieut. Commander Hawley, and Acting Engineers Perry, Maffit and McDougal. As it wheeled in front of the hotel, the band struck up "The Red, White and Blue," followed by "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

Subsequently the procession of the Express companies passed. It was one of the great features of the display. First came one of Adam's heavy wagons, drawn by five powerful horses, tandem, handsomely caparisoned, and with half a dozen or more handsome American flags waving from it. The American, Harridan's [?], United States and other companies followed with magnificent teams, such appearing to vie with each other in taste. One team, driven by six white horses, presented a splendid appearance. The turnout attracted great attention.

It may be mentioned here that the demonstration which was got up under the auspices of the Loyal League of Union citizens was heartily co-operated with by the Loyal National League which showed its reciprocity of sentiment by furnishing banners, music, &c.

About four o'clock the committee and speakers marched over to stand No. 1 from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and immediately afterwards Lieut. General Scott stepped from the parlor out to the balcony attended by Mayor Updyke, D. D. Field and several other gentlemen. Then the band struck up, "Hail to the Chief," But high above the strains of the music pealed the thundering cheers from the vast assemblage, as the venerable chief, was recognized. All the time that the cheering continued, General Scott, remained standing, hat in hand, and bowing right and left.

He was in plain clothes, and over his outside coat he wore a brilliant blue scarf, tipped off with stars, and with a simple decoration of the tricolored badge of the League. After he took his seat a servant was seen to carry him a blanket shawl to wrap around his legs, which did not appear to suit the General's taste, for he sent the servant off with it, who soon returned with a shawl of the national colors. This was what the old chief wanted, and with a gratified air he folded it around him-an action more eloquent than words, and which the spectators enjoyed hugely. Thus, wrapped in the American colors, he presided over the great meeting.

After the music and the cheering had ceased the Hon. James Wadsworth expressed General Scott's sentiments in these words:-I am desired by General Scott to express his thanks to you. Wherever the enemy of his country is to be found there is he ever present, as this day, to try one battery more-(cheers)-until the Union and the constitution shall be restored throughout all the republic.

ORGANIZATION

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore, who nominated as chairman Mr. Jacob A. Westervelt, formerly Mayor of this city. The following vice-presidents were also nominated:-

Hamilton Fish	August Belmont	James Lenox	Jonathan Sturges
Moses Taylor	Charles H. Russell	R. H. McCurdy	Eli White
Denning Duer	F. B. Cutting	Townsend Harris	Edwin Hoyt
Moses H. Grinnell	Andrew Carrigan	P. Perit	William P. Astor
A. A. Low	Luther Bradish	Charles H. Marshall	Benj. R. Winthrop
Gulian C. Verplanck	Robert B. Minturn	Simeon Draper	H. W. T. Mali
Isaac Bell	J. J. Astor, Jr.	William G. Lambert	George Folsom
Norman Wiard			

The nominations were ratified by cheers.

LETTERS FROM GENERAL HALLECK AND GENERAL D. E. SICKLES.

The following among other letters were received by the committee:-

MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK'S LETTER., HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON D.C. April 17, 1863

Sir--My duties here will prevent me from accepting your invitation to attend the mass meeting of loyal citizens of New York on the 20th instant. Under other circumstances it would give me great pleasure to participate in the proceedings of such deep interest to every friend of the Union and the constitution.

In this time of our country's peril it is the duty of loyal citizens of all parties to sustain their government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

Men may very properly differ in regard to the policy of a law; but when once enacted, and until repealed, they have no right to resist or oppose its execution. So men may very properly differ in opinion respecting measures for suppressing the rebellion; but when they are adopted by the proper authorities, I hold it to be the duty of every officer to honestly and faithfully carry them into execution, and of every loyal citizen to support his government in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion. To oppose the war, or to embarrass the government in carrying it on, is giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and therefore, treasonable. In a war legally declared, whether it be against a rebellion or with a foreign State, the government is entitled to the support of all citizens. In the words of the lamented Douglas:-There are only two sides to the question: every man must be for the United States government or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots or traitors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to attend the war meeting appointed for the 20th inst. in the city of New York, and regret that I cannot avail myself of your courtesy.

Of the regiments which the State of New York contributed to the army, in the spring of 1861, for two years, thirty-eight will soon leave the service. With the aid of the Loyal League, which has, I presume, extended its organization throughout the State, these regiments could be very soon restored to the army, with full ranks and renewed devotion to the cause.

You meet to commemorate the great uprising of the people of the loyal States, two years ago, in response to a call from the President for volunteers. Why not invite the President to appeal once more to the country for volunteers, and pledge to him, as you may well do, among other guarantees of success, the commanding influence of your noble organization? This would give a practical direction to the patriotic ardor you have done so much to revive, and at the same time go far to soothe the popular irritation cause by the mischievous conduct of those who assail the Conscription act.

The country will emerge from the present war with an unchallenged tank among great nations. The government will have shown that it possesses all the vigor which Hamilton invoked further admirable constitution; the people will have illustrated the capacity for the maintenance of their institutions, which Jefferson rightly deemed the supreme test of a republic; and in the auspicious future neither the repose of our politics nor our influence upon the civilization of the epoch will be compromised by the presence of slavery in an otherwise conservative and symmetrical plan of government. To these ends it might be well if the partisan passions, prejudices and illusions of the past were remembered only as traditions, and that men of all parties should comprehend, that until the rebellion is put down peace is dishonor.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES, Major General Commanding

To James Wadsworth, Chairman; James T. Brady, Leonard W. Jerome, Nehemiah Knight, Waldo Hutchins, Committee of Arrangements.

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

The Hon. George Bancroft was the first speaker. During the delivery of his speech a piece of ordnance in the square kept constantly awaking the echoes and drowning the speaker's voice. After reviewing the origin of the war, he said:-Nor are we deterred from rendering a loyal support to the government by the thought that the war in its results will weaken slavery, or even work its overthrow. Civil war has always, in God's providence, been a means for rescuing men from bondage. Who is there to deplore the probable result that States were, in time past, labor has been despised, should come to own the true nobility of the working man and restore the fields and the workshops to the free? Take Virginia for an example. Her soil is fertile, her air salubrious; her springs renovate health; her mountains glisten with precious ores. There, in her many chambers, where nature has heaped up stores of gold and silver, of gypsum and iron, of salt and copper, an evil spirit has cast over her its spell, and she sleeps in almost hopeless lethargy. Who will mourn if the time has come when her long and deep slumber shall be broken? Who will grieve if the procession of the Star Spangled Banner, borne onward to the songs of liberty; shall wake her from her trance of centuries? Then let her clothe her beautiful limbs in the robes of freedom, and open her hundred halls to the hands of self directed enterprise and skill (cheers). The present bitterness will pass away; the next generation will meet ours in affection, and they will own that from this desperate strife has sprung the blessed regeneration of their lovely land. Nor is union required by our domestic affairs alone. There is, reason to believe that here in New York men falsely usurping the name of democracy, have been willing to invite the interposition of the aristocracies of Europe. These men must be made to know that they stand alone ("Good." Cheers) A nation which has always professed zeal for free trade aims at a monopoly of the international carrying trade for themselves, by treacherously sending out ships built in their own shipyards to prey upon our commerce. It is here in New York, more than in any place in our land, that the government should be able to count with certainty upon a unanimous support in its efforts to maintain against any foreign Power, the rights, and the dignity, and the interests of the country. So then the love of the constitution, the love of liberty, the love of country, a proper sense of overhanging dangers, a just appreciation of our resources, conspire to demand the patriotic union of the people as our security at home and our only protection against wrongs from abroad.

SPEECH OF HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. Henry J. Raymond was the next speaker. This meeting showed that whatever else might fail, the courage, the loyalty, the devotion and the determination of the American people to uphold their government would not fail (Cheers) They had come here to protest in the face of high Heaven, that for weal or woe, whether to be accomplished in one year or in a generation, the liberty of the American people would live forever. (Cheers) No nation in Europe could have stood against such a rebellion for a year; but the American people had stood against it already for two years and were stronger than ever. On the other hand, every breeze from the South told of famine and discouragement. And behind all was the dormant loyalty of Southern men, repressed by the military arms of the rebellion. He contended that the prosperity of the North was promoted by the war. All that the people had to do was to united and stay united in support of the government. If this administration could not save the Union, he prayed God to send them

the North sympathizers with Southern treason-traitors infinitely meaner than any gathered together on the battle field against the government, for they meanly stay at home to stab the government in the back-whatever causes might be assigned by these men, the men now in arms against the government had acknowledge, year after year, generation after generation, that it was for slavery, and slavery alone, they were endeavoring to gain the strength and power of the government. She briefly sketched the political events of the country from Kansas troubles to the opening of the rebellion. She contrasted the invariable loyalty of republicans with the disloyalty of many democrats. What generals, she asked, had the democrats given to the country? They gave us, said she, Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, who refused to put out the Stars and Stripes till he was compelled to. He held his seventeen thousand men in reserve, and sent a swift courier across to his brother-in-law, General Johnson, saying "Go that way to Bull run and you will find no obstruction." They gave us General Pleasanton, who speedily discovered when the war broke out that he was disabled, and who stayed at home to command the Home Guard (Laughter) They gave us General Buell, whom every loyal newspaper in the West denounced and every Southern paper praised. They gave us a man who sat down for six weeks in front of Corinth to give Beauregard time to escape to Richmond, and who, in the East, has driven out every decent general we had. They gave us that renegade son of New Hampshire, whose record may be traced in the word "arch traitor," with the signature of Fitz John Porter. Finally they gave us the man who, if not a traitor, is certainly unfortunate in his friends (Applause) Called to command on the reputation of Benham and Rosecrans' fighting at Rich Mountain and Western Virginia, he gave us for the first battle of his first campaign Ball's Bluff-Baker and the hundreds of slaughtered there; for, at last, time has proven that there was one martyr in Fort Lafayette-Charles Stone. But to-night he walks the streets of Washington and his Major General's uniform unquestioned. Waiting month after month with the army dying at the rate of four thousand monthly of disease. When he was finally driven out by the loyal sentiment of the country down to Manassas, it was to find a wonderful closing for the first campaign of the second Napoleon-intrenchments guarded with wooden guns. His plan never was to attack. He did what was pre-eminently fit for such a brain and heart as his. For six weeks, in front of Yorktown, he got down and burrowed in the mud. (Applause) Referring to the battle of Williamsburg, she said:-He sent in a report of the battle which he never witnessed, which was compelled to alter three times, and in which he lied then. (General applause) He waited in the swamps of Chickahominy till Beauregard had time to come from Corinth and Jackson from Strasburg. What did he do them? He gave to the country western confederacy, she said: New England, the refuge for the down-trodden of all races, the home of the pilgrims, the leader in the first revolution, will, if they attempt this plan, grind them to power (Applause). That Massachusetts, which could send into the fields of the revolution, 7,853 more troops than all the Southern States combined, is strong enough, with New England at her back, and the loyal sentiment of the country standing behind her, to crush armed rebels at the South, and put her heel on the heads of snakes in the North. (Great applause) She recalled Jeff Davis' speech, in which he said that if Southern people had to choose between union and hyenas and union with Yankees, he was sure they would prefer the hyenas; and she thought it very likely. The two natures were so thoroughly in unison that they might well combine. (Laughter and applause) She had a fling at the New York Herald in reference to an article on the Connecticut election, and made the remark that the article proved the Herald's parentage in the great father of lies. She gave an animated sketch of the capture of Fort Donelson, and drew an analogy from it in the peroration-thus-

So, month after month, the Union army have failed in one, two, three, four, five, six, seven campaigns. The long line of the batteries of the slavery, posted in front of the walls of Fort Rebellion, have poured in a steady rain of shot and shell upon us, breaking our lines and throwing them back in disaster. General after general has sent up word that unless the batteries of slavery are silenced Fort Rebellion cannot be taken. No word is sent back. Finally, the generals have sent up word, the loyal heart of the people has spoken out-"Mr. President, it is no longer a question whether Fort Rebellion can be taken. Unless the batteries of slavery are silenced the Union army stands defeated, the Union cause broken, the North given in twain." The word has come from the President to advance on those batteries. Are you ready, men of the North? The answer is, "Sir, we are ready to sweep over the piled up mounds, up to the walls of Fort Rebellion, to find the rebel lines broken, the rebel soldiers throwing down their arms and crying for quarter, treason and rebellion crushed, with liberty for the whole human race, justice for all mankind, and permanent peace established. (Applause) The President asks you-the government of the United States asks you-the two hundred thousand graves and trenches, crowded with the best and bravest of the country's sons, ask you--the hundreds of thousands of brave fellows who are facing death upon the battlefield, ask you. Oh, loyal people of the North, how will you respond? (Loud applause)

CRINOLINE ORATOR AND POLITICIAN.

Speech of Miss Anna E. Dickinson at the Cooper Institute.

In the days of the last fall election, when political excitement ran high and when the supporters of Seymour or of Wadsworth flocked in crowds to the Cooper Institute to hurrah for the candidate of their choice, there was no [illegible sentence] as such pressure to get to

the occasion of the first public appearance in this city of Miss Anna E. Dickinson, who has recently distinguished herself in the New England States on the political platform. After the large hall was crowded there were still hundreds of people outside besieging the doors, but unable to gain an entrance.

The sexes were about equally represented in the audience, but the political elements were not so evenly balanced. The abolitionist prevailed very largely. Henry Ward Beecher and other prominent anti-slavery men and women were on the platform, where ex-Governor Morgan also had the honor of a seat.

Miss Dickinson, the magnet with such a tremendous power of attraction, is a young Philadelphia lady, who has already figured to some extent in the progressive movements of the day. Recently she has turned her attention to war politics, and has been speaking with great effect in Connecticut and some other of the New England States. With youth and good looks on her side, a great fluency of language, poetry and force of expression, and a rich powerful voice that masculine stump speakers might envy, it is not to be wondered at that Miss Dickinson awakens such an interest in her audiences. She has a full, gracefully rounded figure, is of the medium size of women, has a well balanced, firmly set head, round oval face, a fresh, healthy complexion, including to the hue of the brunette, and wears her dark hair in full, heavy clusters about her neck. She wore a heavy drab colored silk dress, with dark facings, and displayed on her hair or person no jewelry. In manner of delivery she is cool and self-possessed, but occasionally warms up to a heat and rapidity of expression that carries all before it. Such is the young lady who presented herself last evening before the immense assemblage at Cooper Institute.

After an eloquent exordium Miss Dickinson defined the fight which the country was engaged in as a contest between intelligence and ignorance-between cultivation and brutishness-between the niceness and refinement of civilization and the uncouthness of barbarism-between liberality of sentiment and suppression of opinion-between aristocracy and democracy: in a word, between liberty and slavery. (Applause) Whatever reasons might be given-whatever causes assigned by many in that new name for shameful defeat and unmitigated disaster-a masterly change of base operations. (Applause) He came up to Alexandria to sit in front of his army, and sulked there, and strove to create mutiny in the ranks. Did this man win Antietam? No. Burnside on the one hand, and Hooker on the other (applause) fought and won the battle, while this man was sitting down miles off with his thirty thousand reserves drinking mint juleps and sherry cobbles. (Laughter and applause) Then he waited week after week, and month after month, refusing to recognize his superior officer, Halleck, and disobeying the President (Applause). Never soiling his feet by the tread of a blood stained battle field, he came Northward to tread on piled up mounds of bouquets, and to have every element of secession, treason and meanness in the North getting down in the mud at his root to do him reverence. (Applause)

At this point some person in the audience seemed to be offended at this rather free treatment of General McClellan and made some movement of disapproval. An excitement sprung up in his vicinity. Some blows were given. The audience grew excited. Women looked nervous and shouts of "Put hi out," came from all parts of the house.

Mr. Beecher asked the audience to keep quiet, as they had both officers and friends there to take care of that local business. Order being partially restored, Mr. Beecher announced that the gentlemen was squelched; and that the lady was victorious. (Laughter and applause).

Miss Dickinson, returning to the subject of General McClellan, said she had understood he had joined a church--Dr. Adams' in New York. She hoped he would obey holy orders better than he ever did military orders. (Laughter and applause) On the other hand, the republicans ha given to the war Winthrop and Ellsworth, Baker and Saxton, Hunter and Mitchel, Lyon and Rosegrans, Sigel and Frement. (applause) Coming to the question of arming the negroes, she said if rebel slaveholders choose to set the example of unlawful rebellion against the rightfully constituted authorities they must expect their slaves to learn the lesson and to rebel against unlawful authority. (Applause) When these people, who have such records of barbarism say to me, "Why, you would not have the barbarism to get up a slave insurrection." I say, when we are fighting the devil I am glad to hear that an insurrection has broken out in hell. (Tremendous applause) Referring to the Conscription law she said:--If the democratic party attempts to prevent the carrying out of that measure, the streets will be drenched in blood or the administration will have every man it needs. If they try that game it will be simply removing the seat of war from South Carolina, Virginia and Missouri to New England, New York and the Northwest. An allusion to General Butler drew down hearty applause and she said a democrat, turned abolitionist, is better than a conservative republican any day, as witness New Orleans, Butler versus Banks (Applause.) Referring to the talk of such men as Cox and Vallandigham about setting up a North-

U.S. ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL- LADIES' HOME - The anniversary exercises of this excellent institution on Lexington avenue, corner of 51st street, took place yesterday afternoon in presence of a large number of persons, chiefly ladies. This hospital was established on the 2d May, 1862, and was opened on the 5th for the reception of patients. Since its opening, exactly one year ago, 1284 patients have been admitted, and at present there are 285 under treatment: 47 have died, and 952 have been disposed of in other ways, such as being sent to their regiments, retired or discharged the service. The hospital is in charge of Alexander B. Mott, U.S.V., and his staff is composed of Acting Ass't Surgeons J. W. Robie, Austin Flint, Austin Flint, Jr., C. R. Agnew, and Governor M. Smith. Dr. Mott has been connected with the institution since its foundation. It originally opened under a number of ladies who supported it by voluntary contributions, and a commutation of rations at 25 cents per man, given by Government. Since the 1st of August last, however, it has been under the control of the Government and supported thereby. Dr. Mott has now a hospital fund of nearly \$2,000 which he has saved for the purpose of procuring such luxuries and comforts as the sick may require. A certain number of ladies visit the Institution daily between 10 and 4 o'clock, write letters for the patients, and have even undertaken to teach those who were uneducated to read, write and cypher. Prayer meetings are held every afternoon, and full divine service on Sundays. The Hospital is under full military discipline and thoroughly systematized.

The chair was taken at 4 o'clock by the venerable father of the surgeon in charge, Valentine Mott, M.D., who, after a brief address, introduced the Rev. G. Tuttle Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who opened the meeting with prayer. J. B. Merwin, Chaplain, U.S.A., then delivered a brief but pointed address. He spoke of the excellence of the institution and the care taken of the patients. The deaths since the opening were less, by a large percentage, than any other hospital in the precincts of the city. He alluded, in glowing terms, to the discipline which existed among 600,000 men, who had joined the ranks quite green, and might be almost father feared as a mob, than respected as soldiers, without discipline; yet it was not so, for they evinced the most excellent discipline. We were essentially, he said, a nation of peace, and that was why we were so often repulsed, but still we would yet conquer. Our soldiers should remember that they were citizen soldiers and as such, each individual vote was as good as the President of the United States. Wherever they went throughout the land, they ought to remember that the glorious Stars and Stripes still floated above them and be thankful that they were American citizens. (Applause) He assured the men that the Union was abundantly able to feed and clothe their soldiers, for the agricultural products alone in 1860 amounted to \$3,200,000,000. (Applause) He concluded by hoping the men would leave the hospital, improved not only in health, but in morals, and thus show that they appreciate the blessings of the Institution.

The Star-Spangled Banner was then sung by the choir, the soldiers joining in the chorus; after which the Rev. J. P. Newman delivered a very patriotic address.

He particularly alluded to the excellence of our country in agricultural implements, so that at the World's Fair Yankee skill in that particular bore off all the prizes.. In this he saw the finger of Providence, for when the sturdy son was sent to battle, the old man remained at home, and by these inventions multiplied his labor a hundred-fold. The sewing machine too was providential, for it enabled this great army of soldiers to be furnished with clothing almost at a moment's notice. Everything which had occurred showed that Providence was preparing us for the great struggle. He then referred to the hospital itself as the development of a great idea, and a glorious charity brought to maturity by this great event of the war. He particularly alluded to the toil of Mrs. Dr. Mott and the refined ladies around him, who had left the seclusion of their happy homes to toil day and night, first for the development of charity, and next their love of country. He had heard the ladies were going to hold a loyal meeting. He hoped not, for the ladies of New York were loyal to the heart's core (applause) and this glorious institution proved the development of their loyalty and of their womanly patriotism. (Applause) He next spoke highly of the poor private soldier, who bore the brunt of the battle, and was thrown aside without any mausoleum or slab to state who he was or where he lay (Applause). But let the soldiers look to heaven, for there their fame would be registered. He next related an anecdote of Garibaldi's troops, some of whom told him that Republicanism was a failure, but when a gun was taken at Capua, and Garibaldi ordered his Neapolitans to retake it, they refused. He called for volunteers, when a number of American sailors retook the gun and pointed it at the enemy, as Garibaldi shouted, "Hurrah for America." (Applause) He was glad clergymen were included in the conscription. (Applause) It was the duty of a clergyman to be a man of peace and pray for his country, but when she was assailed it was his duty to fight as well as to pray. (Applause and laughter) He thanked God that they had a General at last whose headquarters were in the saddle and whose plans were in his own cranium (Applause) They might call him "Fighting Joe," or "Swearing Joe," but they could not call him "Sleepy Joe." No! he had his falcon-eye on that rebel Lee, and God grant that he would lead him a captive to Washington. (Cheers) He concluded by desiring the ladies to take courage on the one hand, and to the soldier to prepare for the grand final struggle when freedom should be proclaimed to the Caucasian, the Mongolian, the

African, and to the world at large. [Mr. Newman sat down amid enthusiastic cheering].

A gentlemen stated that money ha been contributed lavishly to the hospital. Some of this money was withdrawn from its legitimate purposes by some of the ladies who were connected with the Institution last summer, and left the Institution in debt \$2,600, which the surgeon in charge had assumed on his own responsibility. He thought this should be known, particularly as trumped up charges had been brought against Dr. Mott, which were not being investigated, and he would come off with flying colors. He then called for three cheers for Dr. Mot, for Mr. Vanderpool, and for the ladies generally; all of which were given with a will. Cheers were also given for Mrs. Valentine Mott, and were, as the Chaplain requested they would be, "rousers." The Doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Newman, after which the patients partook of an excellent collation.

GRAND UNION MEETING IN N.Y.

A magnificent uprising of the people in the shape of an immense mass meeting took place at the Cooper Institute in New York on Friday evening fast. The noble, loyal speeches of the most popular men of the Democratic party, will fall with cutting weight upon armed Rebels of the South as well as sympathizing Copperheads in the North. New York has seen no meeting of such intensity of feeling since the memorable day in Union Square.

Though earnest and telling speeches were made by Dr. Hitchcock and David D. Field, yet the most effective blows were struck by James T. Brady, Judge Daly, and John Van Buren-men whose great popularity with the Democratic party entitles their opinions to be taken as those of a very large class of their fellow Democrats. Mr. Brady declared that he was ready to be called a Yankee if the Rebels insisted upon it, and after quoting a remark of Gen. Shields that wherever the Yankee located a blacksmith shop, a tavern or a school house, he was never known to recede from it, we went on to advise his Southern brethren that if these Yankees, who had a theory [illegible] got down into the Southern territory and put up their long feet on the table of the estates of which they took possession, he did not want to be the lawyer employed in action of ejection. John Van Buren expressed his hearty support of the President, and approved of the acts giving him full control of the purse and the sword. There should be no outcry against "extraordinary power" except from those who wanted to see the Rebellion prosper. He did not question the constitutionality of the Proclamation, he questioned merely its utility. Till the so-called Confederate Government was destroyed he held all propositions for peace to be entirely preposterous and absurd. He would sustain this war to the bitter end, and he thought that by united action that might be reached in 90 days.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, OF BOSTON.

Will speak, by invitation

ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY,

At the Cooper Institute,

On MONDAY EVENING, May 11

The proceeds of the Lecture, above expenses, will be for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery Cause.

Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents

To avoid a crowd those purchasing tickets beforehand will be admitted at the 3d-av. door. No tickets sold at that door.

Tickets sold by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; C. T. Evans, No. 448 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; Devoe & Son. No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at 8th-st. door.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

H. C. PARKE, Chairman Lecture Committee

XYIth Ward Republican Association.

HARBOR DEFENCE [?]

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

There appears to be a torpor, amounting [illegible] fatuity, on the part of the authorities of this [missing word] in regard to the harbor defences. Two or three months ago a gentleman in a prominent position in France wrote to a friend here: "There is no danger of recognition on the part of England and France, but it behooves you to look well to your harbor defences, for it is the intention of the rebels to make a dash into some of your ports with vessels now building here, taking you unprepared." This information was conveyed to the proper city authorities, but no action has taken place, (save the miserable squabbling in the Common Council on the subject).

We see it stated that an iron-clad has run into Charleston. Suppose, for a moment, that a ram even partly iron-clad runs by the forts at the Narrows, or at Throgg's Neck, which she could do without injury, what would be the position of the city, laid under contribution, under the threat of bombardment? Your forts would be told, "we will lay your city in ashes if you open fire upon us." Are your banks prepared to turn out their gold on the requisition of the rebels? The South would almost be willing to forfeit their salvation (if indeed there is any chance for such traitors to hope for salvation) if they could destroy this city. It is very easy to sneer and say there is no danger, but your forts have not, probably, a hundred artillerymen who could hit a vessel a half a mile off even if their guns could be effective.

Reckless Firing of Naval Artillery in the Narrows.

To the Editor of the Herald

My house not being shotproof, I am very desirous of being protected from the firing of rifle balls, such as those discharged from the Naugatuck, about twelve AM on Sunday, the 19th instant. The aforesaid vessel wishing to overhaul a shadboat, sent a fourteen-pound ball in a direct line of my house, which lodged in the bank or rock in the immediate front, fortunately missing two boys who were strolling along the shore. The shot is in my possession. It is hoped the revenue authorities will give instructions that these outrageous proceedings may cease, as this is by no means an isolated case, as considerable damage has been done on other occasions. I am, yours truly.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

New Method Proposed for the Defence of New York Harbor, by John Wyatt Reed.

The accompanying chart, without going into detail, is intended to represent, in a general way, the mode proposed for the defence of the harbor against the attack of an enemy's fleet.

The diverging lines at various points-Sandy Hook, the Dry Romer beacon, the forts at the Narrows and at the proposed earthworks on the Staten and Long Island shores, as well as at Robbins' reef-indicate the lines of fire to which a hostile fleet would be subjected in endeavoring to force an entrance in the face of those defences.

To assist the land defences, and to be ready for any emergency, two heavy floating batteries (see letters A and B) should be stationed in the lower bay. These should be armed with fifteen inch smooth bore guns, for short range, and ten or eleven inch rifles, for long range service. The fifteen inch guns should throw solid shot at low velocities, in order to smash and strip off an enemy's armor rather than to pierce it, while the ten and eleven inch rifles might be fired with full charges so as to commence action at long range simultaneously with the enemy, who would doubtless be armed with this class of ordnance.

These gunboats or batteries should not be used as rams. A ram, to be effective, should be built and speeded for this special purpose. The engines and boilers on those batteries should be placed well under the water line and they should be provided with compartments, to be flooded previous to going into action, so as to lower the vessel to "fighting trim."

Until the appearance of an enemy's fleet in the offing, these batteries should be safely moored in the "Horseshoe," under the lee of Sandy Hook. As soon as the enemy heaves in sight one of the batteries (B) should be moved to a point covering the intersection of the South and Gedney channel. The enemy would of course wait for a calm day and a flood tide before attempting to force an entrance. Battery B should, therefore, be anchored by spring cables on or about the point indicated in the chart, so as to command both entrances. In all probability this battery would be sunk by the concentrated fire of the enemy. The crew should, therefore, be plentifully supplied with life preservers, and the mattresses for the wounded should be stuffed with cork shavings, so as to form each a raft in case of need.

The floating battery marked A should take up her first position, as shown on the map, in Gedney's channel, supporting the fort on Sandy Hook and raking the channel. Should the enemy follow the Swash channel, the slipping her cables, she should make for her second position, at the point of junction of the Swash and Gedney channels, thus raking both. Should the enemy succeed in forcing the primary obstacles and be making for the Narrows, then battery A, after a few broadsides should retire under the guns of the forts commanding the Narrows, taking up her third and final position nearly opposite the Quarantine ground, so as to assist the land batteries, represented by the diverging lines on the map. Of course, if not sunk or disabled, battery B should imitate her proceedings, retreating by the Swash channel.

By reference to the map a series of black dots, placed obliquely to the channel, will be observed in front of the various forts. These dots are intended to represent submerged iron buoys or floats supporting heavy wrought iron chains, each buoy held in place by two heavy anchors, and placed thirty or forty feet apart. By placing these floating obstructions oblique to the channel they will offer less resistance to the tides, and as an enemy's ram could thus never strike them fairly with any speed, they would be found very difficult to remove. Meanwhile, the enemy entangled among them, would be detained helplessly under the guns of the forts. Added to this, each float might be provided with a pole, or bowsprit, extending under water and furnished with a torpedo, to be discharged on contact with an enemy's vessel.

The principal novelties connected with this plan of defence are the proposed cast iron forts on the beacons, the cast iron embrasures in the proposed new earth works, and the plan for anchoring only, instead of otherwise fixing the obstructions for delaying an enemy under the guns of the various forts, existing and proposed. The limits of this article will not permit a detailed description of the mode employed for floating the chains, but the chief object to be attained by this method may be briefly referred to.

It will be seen on examining the chart that it is not proposed to place in or near the channels any obstructions to the currents other than those already existing at Romer and Robbins reef beacons, on accounts of the tendency such structures possess of changing the tidal streams and producing shoals and sandbars in places where they did not previously exist.

Several schemes are afloat, and have received some attention for defending New York harbor, among which one recommending the placing of immense iron towers, built on piles, on each side of the channel, below the Narrows, and another, consisting of a series of booms or chains, fastened to piles, may be mentioned. But let the opinion of any of our New York pilots, who understand the capricious nature of our continually changing channel, be taken as to the effect of such schemes, if carried out, and there is little doubt that this would be the last we would hear of them. It is a dangerous matter to tinker with any channel, much less so one so liable to injury as ours. Let us hope, then, that whatever may be the plan of defences adopted, the channel--that precious artery which supplies life to our city--may remain unmolested; otherwise we may discover when too late that while endeavoring to keep an enemy outside of our doors we have forever shut in ourselves.

As regards the defences for the East river, a similar plan to that just described, the works to commence at Willett's Point, would be found equally effective.

According to this plan a hostile fleet would be exposed to fire from one or other of the batteries for a space of nearly nine miles.

DAILY UNION & ADVERTISER
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1863
LOCAL MATTERS.

A Female Dickinson on the Stump

Miss Anna E. Dickinson who figured in New Hampshire and Connecticut as a Republican stump orator, and who, in justice, it should be stated, is in no way related to the Binghamton Bloomer, is just now holding forth in New York on miscellaneous topics a la George Francis Train. We notice that some of the journals are so ungallant as to allude to Anna-sweet, lovely, euphonious name-in a facetiously ironical manner. This is all wrong. Variety is the spice of life. Dickinson, Brady, John Van Buren, The Hutchinson Family, Fred Douglass, Mrs. Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Dr. Hasbrouck, and others of advanced age, should not be allowed to monopolize the whole field. Hence we rather welcome the debut of such a damsel as Anna, who is said to be only twenty-seven and good looking. She spoke in New York at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday night. Brother Beecher introduced her. She is described as a smooth talker. Her style and action on the boards are commended by even that copperhead sheet, the World. She paces back and forth gracefully upon the stage, makes killing gestures, and displays her well turned fingers by bewitchingly twisting her watch chain. Anna's address was on politics and of course she took the Republican side. She principally occupied herself with a defence of the principles of the Republican party, and of the policy of the Administration and its mode of conducting the war, interspersed with her opinions of the Democratic party and Gen. McClellan, Gens. Porter, Franklin, Buell and Banks also received severe attention, while unlimited eulogy was bestowed upon Gens. Butler and Fremont. She thought the country could only be saved by the negro race, and favored the inciting of a slave insurrection at the South. When we are fighting the devil we are glad, said she, that an insurrection has broken out in hell. Any resistance to the conscription would only remove the seat of war from the South to the North. The President, with the loyal people at his back would take what men he wanted, and if necessary would drench any refractory State in blood.

It pains us to observe that such a Republican print as the Troy Times thus rudely repels Anna's advances to a place in the Republican heart:

Of the "oration" itself, so far as can be judged from the sketches of it published, it may be said that it was not remarkable for logic, (who ever knew a logical woman?) for argument, or even for rhetorical beauty. It was a summing up of generalizations, and proved that Miss Dickinson, like all of her sex who get "strong-minded" enough to appear upon the political rostrum, is very indiscreet and intensely "radical." She "pitched into" the Democratic party, and "pitched into" Democratic Generals, and "pitched into" McClellan with a bitterness and force of invective, which, delivered in the style for which she is said to be famous, must have been peculiarly withering. She made no distinctions or reservations, and of course included in her denunciations many who do not deserve them. It would have been a poor speech for an eloquent man-perhaps, considering the theme it was a good one from a eloquent woman. On the whole, Miss Dickinson does not convert us into an endorsement of women in the character of public politicians.

The N.Y. *Express*, too, we are grieved to have it to say, is unkind enough to threaten a counter agitation of political crinoline if the sweet

Anna continues to say hard things about its political friends. It says Democratic women are superior in tongue and muscle, and if once introduced into the political area there would be nothing left of the Dickinsonians.

It is to be hoped that Anna will find it convenient to attend the Bloomer Convention in this city on the 24th of June next.

THE GREAT MEETING YESTERDAY

If immense numbers, irrepressible enthusiasm and eloquent oratory ever gave impressiveness and complete success to any public demonstration, it was realized at Madison square yesterday. As an expression of patriotic spirit and purpose, it was all that the most sanguine could hope or the most distrustful desire. We were about to term the demonstration a new uprising, but that could hardly be right; for, since the first, there has been no actual sinking. This is, rather a new *emerging* from the clouds, and the loyalty of the people again beams out as resplendent as ever. It is a glorious inauguration of the third year of the war. It demonstrates what no man of clear insight ever doubted--that the heart of the people, however overshadowed by disappointments, and disturbed by the arts of faction, still remains essentially staunch and true. Even those who have had the most misgiving ought not to take fresh assurance that the cause of the Republic is safe beyond all contingency; for it is certain that, under a gracious Providence, so long as the spirit of the mighty North thus continues unextinguished, the old flag is sure of final triumph.

When that triumph come it would be presumptuous to predict. All wars have their strange vicissitudes. Yet that is but a minor matter. The great thing is that it is proved we have a public spirit that can defy every vicissitude. Edmund Burke said, in his dying chamber, in reference to the great struggle with France: "Never succumb to the enemy; it is a struggle for your existence as a nation; and if you must lie, die with the sword in your hand; but I have no fears whatever for the result. There is *a salient, living principle of energy in the public mind of England*, which only requires proper direction to enable her to withstand this or any other ferocious foe. *Persevere, therefore*, till this tyranny be overpast." Burke knew the race and he reckoned rightly. England did persevere; the salient, living principle of energy failed not; and eighteen years after these words were uttered, they received their crowning verification on the field of Waterloo. A year more or less, or even a decade more or less, is nothing as measured against the mighty career a nation insures for itself by fidelity through and trials, to the end. The great body of our people, all through the North are thus attesting their fidelity. The memory of it will be cherished with gratitude and praise by untold generations.

The Anniversary of the Great Uprising

Everything indicates a magnificent response to the call for the grand mass-meeting this afternoon, in commemoration of the first great stand made by the people against the

rebellion. Lieut. Gen. Scott-identified far beyond any other man living with the glory of American history-will preside, as the very embodiment of the ruling spirit of the hours. The occasion will be a new attestation to the Confederacy and to the whole civilized world that the Republic shall live.

We have been so much absorbed in current events that it requires some little effort to recall the scene presented two years ago. Within a week after the first gun fired by the rebels upon the flag above Sumter, the whole North, from the St. Croix to the St. Peter's--before so peaceful, so coolly intent upon its daily industries--was transformed into one broad scene of moving soldiery. Twenty millions of Americans were electrified with a common indignation at the outrages upon the National emblem, and every hamlet sent forth its true men to give their lives, if need be, for the salvation of their country. Patriotic devotion was the one dominating feeling everywhere. Old party divisions melted away and disappeared. Political aversions and prejudices, which had been growing and hardening for years, vanished like the mist of the morning. There was no longer a difference between the foreign-born and the native; the National spirit assimilated all blood. Every heart, of whatever lineage, vibrated with the same exalted determination. It was the Union that was in danger, and the very word seemed to have transfused itself through every soul, and, like some magic spell, to have wrought universal concord. The patriotism of that day was of the purest cast. There was no element of malignant passion in it. There was in tensest indignation; but it belonged to the very highest qualities of the human soul. It stirred every noble impulse, every generous affection, every manly sentiment, every righteous principle. The people felt as if they were going forth to do battle for law against lawlessness, for Government against rebellion, for good faith against treason, for order, prosperity and glory against confusion, humiliation and ruin--as if they had been called by the very voice of Heaven to go to the defence of the priceless heritage won by their fathers. No action could have had a grander motive,-no duty a more solemn sanction.

Before that great uprising, it was believed by all the enemies of our institutions that the old national spirit was perishing out of the hearts of our people--that the passion for money-getting was operating as a canker fatal to patriotism and every heroic sentiment. Carlyle merely embodied a prevalent European feeling when he exclaimed: "My friend, brag not yet of our American cousins! Their quantity of cotton, dollars, industry and resources, I believe to be almost unspeakable but I can by no means worship the like of these. What great human soul, what great thought, what great noble things that one could worship or loyally admire, has been produced there? None! The American cousins have yet done none of these things." But we have been proving that under all this hard work and rage for material progress and de-

velopment, there has been a capacity, nowhere excelled, for great actions and great sacrifices—that love of country may grown as intensely here, and inspire as pure an enthusiasm, as high a sense of duty, as noble a pride, as genuine a spirit of glory and emulation, as among any people that have ever figured in history.

It was the prevailing idea throughout the Confederacy that the sudden movement of the North was simply a transient burst of excitement. The *Richmond Examiner* commented upon the great Union square meeting in the following style:

"The *furor* of war which absorbs the North to that degree that Yankees have ceased to calculate, *will not and cannot be a long-lived sentiment*. Invasion of the South is simply *la mode*, the fashion, the excitement of the hour. Just as they ran mad after Jenny Lind, the Japanese Tommy, Kossuth, Morus Multicaulis, Spirit Rappings, and every other new bubble, so they now unite in the great delirium of civil war, and intoxicate their brains with thoughts of blood and plunder. When all the individuals of a nation have been occupied from their birth with ledgers and cash-books, dollars and cents, the hum-drum existence of trade or traffic, a 'sensation' becomes a necessity to their mental constitution. No people on earth need temporary excitement like the Yankees, are more eager to get it, or will pay more for it. Their newspapers, their books, their theatres, their cities, furnish daily illustrations of their thirst after excitement. *But it never lasts long*. The taste is gratified, the want supplied and Yankees become Yankees again until the next season. Once used, they never take up the cast-off fashion, and that which ran them mad with coarse and gregarious enthusiasm, becomes in a few weeks mere *caput mortuum*, stale champagne, old clothes.

The tremendous outburst of ferocity that we witness in the Northern states is simply the repetition of one of the most common traits of their national character. It is the fashion of the day, the humbug of the hour, and it will cease as suddenly as it has commenced. Like a straw on fire, the periodical sensations of the North make a great flame, but to sink to the ashes and the dust of indifference as swiftly as they sprung. In three or four weeks the superfluous gas will be gone, and Yankees will be Yankees again."

This, as contrasted with the reality, makes rather rich reading now; yet, coming from the "wild asses" which from the beginning have "fed upon the east wind," it had no special significance. But the delusion that the North was simply indulging a big sensation, to be speedily followed by a ridiculous collapse, pervaded Europe likewise; and had very much to do with the unseemly haste of its leading Governments to give the rebellion the *status* of a belligerent Power. By this time they have been pretty effectually undeceived, both in Dixie and over the water. The immense sums which have continued to flow into the National Treasury, the vast armies which have been raised, the national conscription which has been provided for by the representatives of the people, the unexampled powers which have been conferred upon the President, the exhibition of a crushing public opinion against factions, and against all plans for any peace not involving absolute submission—all these developments have done very much to enlighten all parties in regard to the real nature of the case. It begins to be understood that the North engages in this struggle on

principle, and not in passion; and that it will submit to any sacrifice sooner than abandon its righteous purpose. Whenever this conviction becomes fixed, and it is every where recognized as a certainty that the loyal people will sooner die than give up this nation, the rebellion from that day will languish, and all European sympathy with it will exhale. The persistency of the North has been the only doubtful element in the calculation of the issue of this struggle; for, of the vastly superior power of the North, there never has been a question. The meeting to-day will be not only a commemoration, but a ratification. It will formally certify to the world that we stand where we stood two years ago, and mean to stand there to the end.

THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE, Dover, Del., April 16, 1863

Sir. Your letter on behalf of the "Loyal League of Union Citizens," inviting me to be present at a mass assemblage in Madison-square, on the 20th inst., was duly received.

I regret that my engagements will deprive me of that pleasure.

The event which you commemorate is worthy of celebration--the uprising of a great people, with one accord, in vindication of an outraged nationality. In this grand exhibition the nations of the world saw the strength of popular attachment to the principles of free Government. From that day foreign intervention became impossible, and the cherished anticipations of a divided North vanished forever.

Loyalty is the characteristic of no particular party. The Government is of the people, and it was most meet that those by whose institutions its blessings are best illustrated, should have been most prompt to defend it.

Accustomed to the arts of peace, the rude shock of war was to their minds terrible. Loyal themselves, they could not realize the wickedness that compassed the destruction of the Republic. They imagined that compromise was possible; and their devotion to the Union prompted the sacrifice of their political convictions. It needed the cannon-shot at Sumter to dispel the delusion, and to manifest that the issue was the life or death of the nation.

In the exigency of the crisis, party distinctions were forgotten. Men only remembered that they were citizens of a common country, and the struggle was who should be foremost in its defence.

The issue then presented is undecided. The rebellion must be suppressed or the nation dies.

There is but one sure policy--the firm, vigorous, unrelenting prosecution of the war. The question now is of arms--of exhaustion--of the annihilation of everything that threatens the integrity of the Union.

The allegiance of the citizen is due to the Government, irrespective of the consideration who may be its temporary administrators. This duty is to aid the National Executive in maintaining the National authority unimpaired.

In this emergency, the man who exhorts to peace with armed rebels is, in effect, a traitor--he who endeavors to thwart the operations of the Government by petty cavils against its measures, is a public enemy. There should be no thought but how to subdue the revolt. We want no Convention, no armistice, no temporary cessation of hostilities, but a steady, persistent, determined effort by the whole military power of the Republic, until a solid and lasting peace is attained by the utter suppression of rebellion. Not until then should party considerations distract the counsels of loyal men. The political antecedents of individuals are of no consequence. Let us first save the country, and then we can dispute concerning matters of policy, and at the ballot-box determine our preferences in the choice of official incumbents. Meantime, let unconditional loyalty, demonstrated by uncompromising determination to quell the insurrection and to maintain the supremacy of the law over the whole extent of our national territory, be the test of our support. I have honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CANNON. Prosper M. Wetmore, Secretary

PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL. It is stated here that Mr. Simeon Draper has resigned the office of provost-marshal general.

A Movement of Some Importance.

We published yesterday morning the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Mozart Hall on Thursday evening. It was emphatically a peace meeting--and it took action which committed all concerned in it to a speedy and unconditional termination of the war,--leaving the question of preserving the Union to the chances of future diplomatic arrangements. The last two in the series of

resolutions adopted at this meeting were as follows:

Resolved, That the paper lately issued at Albany, purporting to be the address of the Democratic members of the Legislature, has no binding effect upon the Democracy of this City or vicinity, because our members, whose names were without authority attached to it, did not sign and do not concur in it, and *because said paper advocates a continuance of the war under the policy of the Administration, with all its objects, outrages and unconstitutional purposes*. We call upon the members of this City to publicly disavow it, or we shall disavow them.

Resolved, That in view of this attempt at Albany to place the Democratic party of the State in a false position as favoring a continuance of the war, we are glad to learn that *the masses composing the Democratic party will meet in a State Convention at an early day*, to the end that they may express their own opinions upon this great question, independent of the selfish clique which has so long ruled and ruined the party organization of the Empire State.

This language shows that the movement is nothing less than a secession of the Peace Democrats, of whom Fernando Wood is leader, from the Democratic party in the State at large. We spoke of the legislative address at the time it was issued as committing the party to the vigorous prosecution of the war. We believe that in this it expressed the sentiments of the great body of the Democratic party in this State. But it very clearly repudiated utterly the Copperheadism which has obtained a lodgment in the party, and which has more than once assumed to speak on its behalf. Previous to the State election of last Fall, everything looked as if the Peace men had obtained control of the Democracy. Fernando Wood, who has more energy and more courage than all the rest of his party put together, had dictated the terms of a union with Tammany Hall. He had exercised a potent control over the action of the State Convention. He aided essentially in securing the triumph of the State ticket, and the most conspicuous organs of Tammany Hall united in insisting that he should be the candidate of the party for the United States Senatorship. But after the election was over things, took a different turn. The language of the rebel Press, and the general current of events, proved conclusively that the abject offers of Northern Democrats for terms of peace, were spurned with contempt by the leaders of the Southern rebellion. It was seen, moreover, that in spite of their discontent with the conduct of war, the great mass of the people of the Northern States would never consent to the destruction of the National Government until their physical power had proved inadequate to preserve it. Then the control of the Democratic party passed into the hands of men who believed in vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion should be crushed and the Union restored. This is the sentiment of the Democratic Legislative address.

Naturally enough, Wood, Brooks, and their associates are not content with this state of affairs. They are for peace--without conditions and without delay. They believe that thousands and tens of thousands of the Democratic party throughout this State concur with them in this opinion and they propose, therefore, to take an appeal from the language

of the legislative address, and from the general tenor of Democratic opinions, and to organize a party of their own on the basis of immediate and unconditional peace. It seems from the above resolutions that a State Convention is soon to be called, and that steps will be taken to organize a party on this basis throughout the State.

We cannot say that we are sorry to see this movement commenced. It will give definite form to the peace sentiment of the State. It will enable those who really sympathize with the secession movement to put their sympathy into tangible shape. And it will, furthermore, enable those Democrats who are not for an unconditional peace, to escape the embarrassment of a compromising association with those who are.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE The Meeting To-Day
THE LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a grand mass meeting of the Union citizens of New York and the immediate vicinity will be held at Madison-square. The arrangements for the success of the gathering are ample and complete. The list of speakers includes the names of many of our most prominent orators, whose voices are, as they have ever been, loud in defence of the liberties of the people, and eloquent in urging the universal support of the best Government on the face of the globe.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, whose general health, we are glad to know, is better than it has been for years, has not only consented to lend the inspiration of his presence to the meeting, but to preside as the President of the League, under whose immediate auspices it will be held.

There will be four stands, the principal of which will front the Fifth-avenue Hotel, from the balcony of which Gen. Scott will call the meeting to order. At stand No. 1

Hon. George Bancroft Hon. Henry J. Raymond Hon. John Van Buren and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock will speak and from the others as they may be assigned, for the lists of which, kindly furnished by the Committee, we have not room, the following gentlemen will speak, viz: Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. H. C. Deming, Hon. Lyman Tremain, Hon. Delafield Smith, and a host of others, by all of whom words of cheer will be given, and sentiments of truest patriotism be uttered.

Stand No. 4 is 'called the Ladies' stand, and is placed at the east side of Fifth-avenue, opposite Twenty-fourth street. The German speaking will be from Stand No. 5, in front of the Worth Monument.

Scores of letters have been received from distinguished men in all loyal sections of the Union, of which we have published the most important, and to which we add the following from

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Annual Meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society

Captain C. F. Hall Endorsed by the Society

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

On Thursday evening, at the annual meeting of the Geo-

graphical and Statistical Society, Captain John Mullan, United States Army, read a very interesting paper upon the geography, topography and resources of the Northwestern territories of the United State, especially the valleys near the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, at the headwaters of the Columbia river. Captain Mullan was at the head of one of the three expeditions which went out under the leadership of General (then Captain) McClellan to ascertain the most feasible route for a railroad to the Pacific, and his minute personal knowledge of those regions was evidenced in the graphic interest of his descriptions. The Walla'Walla valley was represented to be a fertile district of two hundred miles square, offering every inducement for agricultural pursuits and beautiful homes, and the rich gold mines there were being rapidly developed and already yielding twenty millions annually.

There were now fifty thousand inhabitants in the various settlements, and additions were rapidly being made.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Captain Mullan, and a copy of his paper was requested for publication.

After the reading of the paper, Hon. Charles P. Daly introduced the subject of the proposed expedition by Captain C. F. Hall to renew his Arctic investigations and other matters of great interest in that region.

Judge Daly remarked that a committee had been appointed by the Council, consisting of Messrs. Grinnell, Daly and Waddell, to co-operate with a committee to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, but that after much exertion on the part of the Secretary of that body, he had been unable to convene a quorum of the Chamber to entertain the subject. Judge Daly further brought to the view of the society the eminent success which Captain Hall had obtained by the discovery that the so called Frobishera Strait was only a bay, and the procurement of interesting relics of those daring navigators of the time of Queen Elizabeth, which had recently been submitted to and received the warm encomiums of the Royal Geographical Society of London, through its President. Sir Frederick Murchinson and other eminent geographers. He also bore strongly upon the mortification which would be felt by the American public should Captain Hall not be sustained in a matter of so much public interest by our own institutions, instead of throwing him upon the patronage and support of foreign governments to aid in carrying out his laudable efforts. In concluding his remarks Judge Daly submitted the following resolution:-

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed by the Council on the subject, together with J. W. Beekman, Esq., Mr. C. F. Hall (the explorer), and such other persons as the committee may add to their numbers, be a committee on the part of the society, charged with the duty of collecting funds and other material to carry out Mr. Hall's intentions. That such funds as may be collected be placed in the hands of the Treasurer on special deposit for the object and that the same be disbursed as the committee may from time to time direct.

This resolution was unanimously adopted, and the committee above named were appointed to raise the funds necessary to fit him out. By untiring energy of Captain Hall, and the kind and generous assistance of a few hundred names we will have another American exploring expedition in the Arctic regions this coming winter and it is safe to say that greater results will be achieved than heretofore.

Mr. Peale, of the celebrated Peale family of artists, goes out with Captain Hall as artist and photographer. This will be a great acquisition to the matter obtained.

After the meeting, the annual election of officers was held, with the following results:-

President - Henry Grinnell

Vice Presidents-Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Archibald Russell, Charles P. Daly

Recording Secretary - William Coventry H. Waddell

Foreign Corresponding Secretary-Francis A. Stout

Domestic Corresponding Secretary-Sheppard Homans

Treasurer-Frank Moore

Librarian-C.F. Wreaks

Councillors-Hiram Barney, George Folsom, Cyrus W. Field, Henry E. Pierrepoint, Henry V. Poor.

Surgeon General Hammond is the only one at present having authority to grant passes to the army lines on business connected with the wounded.

Hundreds of physicians from Pennsylvania and other States arrived here to-day, all of whom were available.

Hacks, omnibuses, and other vehicles, including express and store wagons, were pressed into the service of the government for public purposes.

Some of our citizens have already responded to the request to receive the wounded into their houses.

Vehicles have all day been arriving here with wounded, a large number of whom require but little surgical attention.

Many of the surgeons who arrived here came opportunely to do what is called high surgery. Six, who were ordered to report to Assistant Surgeon Alden, United States Army, who is fitting up the Georgetown College as a hospital, refused to do so, saying that was not the kind of work they came to do. Two afterwards returned. The others have not been heard from. It is regretted that the names of these conscientious physicians cannot be given. Surgeons who are not willing to work are not needed here.

A thousand surgeons reached Washington to-day, for the purpose of offering their services to the government. A portion of offering their services to the government. A portion of them only have been accepted. The corridors and passages of the Capital will be occupied for hospital purposes. Preparations are now in progress.

There is no truth in the report that General Kearney is wounded.

NEW YORK HERALD, SAT
THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Our Harbor Defences-Immediate Steps Necessary to be Taken-A Plan for Military Organizations Throughout the City, &c.

The Committee on National Affairs convened in the Common Council chamber at three o'clock yesterday-Alderman Farley in the chair-for the purpose of considering the following resolution of Alderman Fremont, and to take counsel with the citizens of New York, many of whom had been invited to attend the meeting:-

Resolved. That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to confer with the military authorities and others, to devise a plan for the promotion of military organizations in the several wards of the City, and that they also be instructed to inquire as to the propriety of making an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of arms, that we may be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens in any emergency.

Besides the committee, there were present General Hall, Colonels Tompkins and Lathers, and a few citizens.

Alderman Farley opened the proceedings by calling on Alderman Fremont to explain the object of and read his resolution.

Alderman Fremont said, in reply, that the object of his resolution was this:-He had noticed for the last year, and in fact since the outbreak of this outrageous rebellion, that an excitement had been created in the public mind in regard to the defences of the city of New York, both from a land attack as well as an attack on sea; and from inquiry he had learned that little or no preparation had been made for the defence of this city. Since the raid into Pennsylvania and Maryland the public became excited again and they naturally desired to ascertain what they had to protect themselves. When they reflected a moment on their wealth and the number of lives and properties of their citizens that were at stake, it seemed to him that the Common Council and authorities of this city would be derelict in their duty if they did not take some steps to put the city in a proper condition for defence. Another consideration in offering his resolution was this:-The Common Council were getting and expending a very large amount of money in various ways having reference to this war, and the people thought that this was placing a very heavy tax upon the community. His object and purpose, therefore, was to endeavor to get our citizens there, in order to have an interchange of opinion; but he was sorry to say that, with all the efforts that had been made and published in all the newspapers, and with all the personal notices sent to our first citizens, men with wealth and property, there were but five or six gentlemen present. Therefore the responsibility did not rest on the Committee; for they had done their duty in the matter.

Col. Tompkins, who was present on invitation, was here called on by the Chairman for some advice in the premises. The Colonel made a long speech, in which he dwelt on our helplessness to properly defend New York harbor or city now in case of any attack from domestic or foreign foes. He said that the time would come when the whole combination of Europe would be against us; but if we were armed and prepared according to the constitution and the wish of the people, we might defy the world.

Hon. F. A. Conkling said he would respectfully request Col. Tompkins to instruct that committee as to what means were necessary in order to provide for the military instruction of our citizens. He had been endeavoring to make arrangements in his own ward (the Fifteenth) to instruct several of his neighbors in the military art, and he found that a whole body of young men in his ward had expressed an earnest desire to acquire this instruction. But they had no arms. He had been unable to find in the whole Fifteenth ward a single room that could be used at night or in bad weather, when they could not drill out of doors.

Mr. Hoagland, of the Ninth ward, said they had in his ward a guard organized since the commencement of our trouble, and he knew there were hundreds there who never had a musket in their hands, who were over forty-five years of age, abundantly able to handle a musket and make it effective if necessary. Now, in his ward, they could go through all the facings, wheelings and exercises, excepting those which required the use of arms, it would be conferring a great blessing on a large mass of persons.

Colonel Tompkins remarked that whatever was to be done in that way should be accomplished without any interference with the prerogative of the State authorities.

Alderman Froment disclaimed any idea of interfering with the State or general government in the matter. He thought that neither the State nor general government had put them in that state of defence they should be in; and in the absence of that he thought it was their duty to try and protect themselves. Let him call their attention to the raid that was made into Maryland and Pennsylvania. What was it that called on Pennsylvania to furnish fifty thousand men to protect herself? They had furnished already one hundred thousand. The State of New York had furnished nearly one hundred and fifty thousand; and, notwithstanding that, where was the evidence that we were to have one thousand of those to protect us? They had no evidence of this, and the probability was they would not have. That was why he submitted his resolution. If they had not arms-if the State did not furnish arms, and they did not expect the general government to do it-he believe it to be the duty of the city to furnish arms to our citizens, in order to prepare themselves in case of necessity. They had been waiting a good many years more before it was done. It was their duty to protect themselves, if the government did not.

Col. Tompkins spoke of the necessity of looking to the defence of the harbor first, in preference of raising military organizations in each ward. Muskets would not resist seventy-fours lying in our harbor.

Mr. William Lambier, Jr., of the Eighteenth ward, suggested that, besides arming the citizens of each ward, they should also be uniformed.

General Hall said the State was bound by law to furnish uniforms, amounting to about \$16 or \$18 per uniform. The government was now short of over two hundred thousand arms, and he did not believe that it was possible for them to procure fifty thousand or twenty five thousand arms from now until next spring.

Alderman Farley said all the Common Council wanted to know was whether or not there was a necessity for defending the harbor at the present time?

Mr. Lambier asked General Hall how many stand of arms were new in New York.

General Hall replied there were about four or five thousand stand of arms belonging to the State here.

Col. R. C. Lathers then addressed the committee in a forcible manner, urging the great necessity of placing the harbor of New York in an effective position of defence. He said that it would be almost impossible now to make an effective resistance in the harbor to twenty thousand men. The great harbor of New York might now be taken by a raid of any one of the rebel boats. If any of those rebel boats came here now, and levied contributions on us, it would do more in destroying the morale of the people than might be imagined. He believed that if they were without arms it was the best reason in the world that the guardians of the city should not leave them in any danger. He was very sorry that the general government had not been quite so careful of our interests as they ought to be. The speaker having alluded to the danger of a foreign war, and to the destruction that would inevitably befall the country should the great commercial city of New York be overpowered, concluded his remarks, and the committee adjourned to Tuesday next at two o'clock.

SATURDAY [?] SEPTEMBER 20,
THE CITY AND THE NATION

Important Proceedings of the Board of Alderman

Additional Appropriations for the war-\$500,000 for families of volunteers and \$500,000 for arms to defend the city-Hospitalities to the Twelfth Regiment [illegible] A special meeting of the Board Aldermen was held yesterday at two o'clock.

Aldermen Jeremiah was called to the chair.

Alderman Dayton entered a protest against any proceedings being transacted, inasmuch as the notices for the meeting were only served at ten o'clock this morning.

The minutes of last meeting were then read.

Alderman Froment called for the ayes and noes on the approval of the minutes. The minutes were then approved by a vote of 12 to 4.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Boole calling upon the Counsel of the Corporation to give his opinion whether, when the head of a department is removed by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Aldermen, he can hold office until a successor is appointed. Adopted.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE WAR.

Alderman Froment offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on National Affairs to report an ordinance appropriating an additional sum of \$500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers when the present sum is exhausted, and directing the committee to confer with the Police Commissioners as to its distribution. Adopted.

A resolution to authorize the sum of \$500,000 to be appropriated for the purpose of purchasing arms to defend the city of New York in any emergency was also adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen, tendering the compliments of the city to the Twelfth regiment for their gallant defence at Harper's Ferry, and proposing to offer them the hospitalities of the Common Council, was received.

Alderman Dayton had no objection to the vote of thanks to the Twelfth regiment: but these were no times for offering hospitalities to any particular regiment. It was a mere empty compliment, and the Common Council should be engaged in more serious matters-equipping and sending men forward to quell the rebellion.

Alderman Brady differed from Alderman Dayton, and did not consider it an empty compliment to extend to the defenders of the capital the hospitalities of the city of New York.

At this stage of the proceedings the Twelfth regiment, who had been taken prisoners at Harper's Ferry and permitted to return on parole, passed in front of the City Hall, without arms, preceded by a band playing patriotic airs.

The resolution of the Councilmen was the concurred in by a vote of 12 to 3, Aldermen Dayton, Hall and Froment voting in the negative. The Reception Committee Mitchel and [illegible] Aldermen Ottiwell, Reed, [illegible].

Mr. Daniel Devlin, City Chamberlain, sent in the following communication:-

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:-

By the published reports of the proceedings of your body of the 16th inst. it appears that a resolution was submitted by Alderman Freer and referred to a select committee, containing a general charge of dereliction of duty on my part as City Chamberlain, and providing for my removal from office.

I take the liberty of calling the attention to your honorable body-which is not vested with any power in regard to my removal--to the following act of the Legislature of 1861-

Section 1. The Chamberlain of the city of New York shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his appointment and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified, and shall be subject to removal from office only for the causes and in the manner, by the same authority and by the proceedings now provided by law for the removal of the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel of said city, and not otherwise. The Chamberlain of said city, appointed on the 24th day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, shall hold his office for the term above provided, and shall not be subject to removal therefrom, except as above specified.

It is unnecessary for me to remark to gentlemen so familiar with the City Charter and laws as are the members of your body that the Governor alone is vested with the power to remove the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel. Notwithstanding the exemptions thus afforded due respect for my personal reputation induces me to court and request from your body an investigation into the affairs and operations of the office of City Chamberlain during its administration by me. At the same time, however, I consider myself justified in demanding, as a preliminary, specifications of the derelictions of duty upon which the above resolutions were based, so that I may know with what I am really charged, and that I may have an opportunity of establishing their utter groundlessness. Very respectfully, & c.

DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain.

Alderman Brady moved that the communication be referred to the committee having that subject in charge. Adopted.

THE LATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

The following resolutions were adopted:-

Resolved, That Terence P. Smith be, and he is hereby, appointed to act as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen during the remainder of the year 1862, said place having become vacant by the death of Patrick H. Gallagher.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is authorized and directed to pay Mrs. Hannah Gallagher, widow of the late Patrick H. Gallagher, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, the remainder of his salary for the year 1862.

On motion of Alderman Boole the Board adjourned to meet again this day (Saturday) at two o'clock.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Prescott now occupies the position appended to his name in the Second regiment, Empire Brigade, so that it is necessary to make a correction of the statement that it was rumored Captain Smith would occupy the place. General Spinola has stated that not one dollar has been furnished for the purpose of advancing the interest of his four regiments.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity-Regiments Coming on From the State

The most of the regiments which are now filled up in the State will arrive here during the present week, and preparations are being made in the city for their reception. The Park Barracks has been thoroughly renovated and changed since its occupation as a military hospital, and everything necessary for the convenience of a marching soldier provided. THE 103rd

ALBANY REGIMENT

DEPARTURE OF RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS

Three hundred recruits, intended for regiments now in the field, left Jersey City for Washington yesterday afternoon in order to join their different organizations.

A GYMNASIUM FOR MILITARY MEN

Mr. Brady has opened a gymnasium at 25 and 27 Tenth street-the course of exercise adopted being peculiarly adapted to develop the muscular powers of those intending to join the military service.

PATRIOTISM AMONG THE POLICE.

Richard Geary, a patrolman in the Third ward, being too old to enlist himself in the service of his country has sent his son to fight in Captain Silvey's Company Second regiment Metropolitan Guard.

War Meeting of the Grocers of New York

A numerous and influential meeting of the grocers of New York was held yesterday afternoon in the Merchants' Salesrooms, Wall street, for the purposed of raising one or more companies to assist in putting down the present rebellion.

Mr. McKenzie called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. George W. Lane as Chairman and Mr. Dwight Townsend as Secretary, both of whom were unanimously elected.

The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting an the Secretary having read the call,

Mr. McKenzie submitted the following resolution:-

Whereas the grocers and the trade connected there with in the city of New York desire to aid the government in suppressing the present rebellion against our Union and constitution, we do therefore

Resolve, That a committee be appointed by the chairman, who shall have full powers to collect money and expend the same in procuring men to enlist as soldiers in the army of the United States, in such a way as shall seem to them most suited to attain the object for which this meeting has been called.

Mr. Van Brunt moved the adoption of the above.

Mr. Dow made a speech, in the course of which he said that the grocers of New York could raise a whole regiment if they pleased, and that they should do all they could to put down the present rebellion.

The resolution was then put and carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out the object of the meeting-Jonathan Sturges, B. B. Sherman, W. A. Booth, Charles Burkhalter, Francis M. Babcock, Francis Skiddy, John J. Van Nostrand, J. D. McKenzie, Jas. K. Place, Geo. Moller, Chas. E. Beebe, J. P March, N. Denton Smith, G. W. Lane.

On motion, power was given to the committee to increase their number.

A subscription was then taken up, when the following sums were subscribed:-

Peter Moller	\$500	Arcularius, Bennett & Co.	\$250
Francis Skiddy	250	E & R. Mead Jr. & Co.	250
Sherman Tallman & Co.	250	Cobb, March & Gross	250
G. W. Lane & Co.	250	Slawson, Labagh & Farrington	250
Babcock & Co.	250	Sturges, Bennett & Co.	250
Denton Smith & Co.	250	C. Buckhalter & Co.	250
Sackett, Belcher & Co.	250	Beebe & Bro	250
Henry Swift & Co.	250	Beards & Cummings	<u>250</u>
Skeel Reynolds	250		
McKenzie, Beatty & Co.	250		
J. & H. Van Nostrand Co.	250	Total	\$5,000

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the committee.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION LEAGUE-A meeting of constitutional Union men took place at the Everett House last evening, in response to the following circular:-

New York Sept. 26, 1862

Dear Sir:- There will be a meeting of the Constitutional League at the Everett House on Tuesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock to take into consideration and put in motion some action which will tend to the increase of conservative Union sentiment in the State, the overthrow of the abolition and disunion element at the ensuing elections, and the establishment in the minds of the people of a sincere love for the union, the constitution and the laws. Your attendance and advice are respectfully requested.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Wm. Chauncey James Brooks John B. Borst Stephen P. Russel Elijah F. Purdy Morgan H. Harris
S.L.M. Barlow WM. C. PRIME, Chairman Geo. A. Halsey, Secretary

Quite a number of gentlemen were in attendance, and Mr. Stephen P. Russel occupied the chair. Among the faces we noticed were those of the Abbe McMaster, Senator Bradley, Wm. B. McMurray and Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson. Several speeches were made but the main business transacted consisted in preparations for a grand mass meeting to be held at an early day. The speeches were not enthusiastic, and largely tintured with a spread engleism.

METROPOLITAN GUARD

Captain Mount, of the Third precinct, and Captain Walow, of the First, both of whom have been materially aided by the moneyed men of our city in forwarding the Metropolitan Guard, will, in a few days, present a splendid stand of regimental colors to the Second regiment of that organization. When the Metropolitan Guard leave this city they will present as fine a front and as excellent a body of men as have yet left for the seat of war. Col. Turnbull, who is in command, is a fine officer and will reflect much credit upon the Metropolitan Guard when they enter the field.

THE IRISH BRIGADE

The above corps is rapidly being filled up. Mr. Isaac Seligman, of No. 384 Broadway, has made a patriotic offer of \$40 to John Hennessy, Esq., for the first four men who shall enlist in the brigade. This is an act to be recommended by all men who desire the advancement of recruiting in this corps. Mr. Hennessy is able and efficient in furnishing recruits for the Irish Brigade.

PATRIOTISM OF [illegible]

Subjoined will be found two patriotic communications. They contain sentiment strikingly in contrast with those of the would-be-skedaddlers:-

John A. Kennedy, Chief of Police, New York:-

Sir-My father having refused me his permission to volunteer, and being anxious to serve my country in its present need, I wish to be drafted if possible. I have paid military dues in New York city for two years past; have passed an examination by an army surgeon and ought not to be left out. Not knowing whom to address I have taken the liberty to trouble you. I would feel honored in receiving any communication from you which your duties would allow. Respectfully, &c.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Provost Marshall, &c.

Dear Sir- You will have the kindness to have my name enrolled, as I have got no exemption from the coming draft, and oblige yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL BROSBY, Plasterer.

Corner Forty-sixth street and First avenue

COLLECTING MONEY FOR THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS

Steps have been recently taken by the Police Commissioners for the purpose of providing means for the families of all men outside the police department who may enlist in the First or Second regiments of the Metropolitan Guard. Every patrolman is to be furnished with a pencil and memorandum book, and directed to [illegible] subscriptions from every wealthy citizen living within his respective beat. The police of the Twentieth ward commenced their patriotic labors on Tuesday, and met with signal success. In a few hours Captain Walling collected \$378, and many, who were unable to pay down, subscribed liberally. It is but right to mention in order to excite a just public condemnation, that several men of means in this precinct showed a great unwillingness to contribute of their means for the noble object in view. The following is one of the incidents referred to:-A policeman went to the house of a rich man in the ward to get a subscription. He rang the bell and requested the servant to take his book to Mr. S. and request him to subscribe. Presently the rich man came to the officer in a high passion; and indignantly handing him his book, slammed the door to. A case, however, occurred, quite an antithesis to the foregoing:-Another officer called on a poor Irishman who lives honestly by his labor, and asked him what he could contribute. "I have not a cent in the house," replied the noble hearted Celt; "but wait a moment till I see what I can do," and off he started. He shortly returned with fifty cents, which he had borrowed, and handing it to the officer, said:-"I will return this money when I get my wages next Saturday." This poor Irish laborer is decidedly a richer man than his more moneyed and aristocratic neighbors.

THE POLICE PATRIOTIC FUND

Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, New York, August 20, 1862

The Board of Police thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums in aid of the fund for raising the "Metropolitan Guard":-

Wm. Seligman & Co., \$100; James Winterbotham, \$25; Andrew Bleakley, \$25; George B. Bladley \$3; Jul. Allen \$25; John J. Silcocks, \$25; S.L. M. Barlow, \$50; Sergeant John S. Young \$20; S. L. Griswold, \$25; Joseph B. Taylor, \$100; Archibald Hall, Captain of the Port, \$25; Owen W. Brennan, Harbor Master \$25; H. H. Huelat Harbor Master \$25; Andrew Bleakley, Harbor Master \$25, James W. Husted, Harbor Master, \$25; A. D. Barber, Harbor Master \$25; John P. Cummings Harbor Master \$25; H. H. Hull Harbor Master \$25; John Cashow, Harbor Master \$25; Thomas A. Jerome Harbor Master \$25; James E. Coulter, Harbor Master \$25; J. L. Taylor, Harbor Master \$25; John F. Stilen, \$25; Adrien Iselin, \$100; C. Christmas, \$100; N. L. McCready, \$100; Francis Skiddy, \$50; Horace H. Day, \$100; Henry Oothout (Second donation), \$100; A Friend \$100, A. Friend \$100, Henry Oothout, for the chaplain of the First regiment to purchase religious books \$20.

JAMES BOWEN, PRESIDENT

The patriotic sentiment of the people of the Twenty-eighth precinct has commenced to manifest itself in the most satisfactory manner. Late this day subscriptions were opened here in aid of the families of the two Metropolitan regiments now being raised. The following gentlemen promptly subscribed and paid down the following sums in aid of the said object:-Wm. H. Mular & Co., \$100, R. P. Getty & Son, \$50; E. O. Lamsen \$30; J. H. Holcomb \$25. We understand that it is the intention of Capt. Dixon to publish in full a list of all subscribers at an early day next week.

Festival for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers

Yesterday the members of the Literary and Social Association of this city gave a grand festival in Jones' Wood, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers passing through the city or remaining amongst us. A very efficient committee superintended the carrying out of the programme, which included all the pleasures and amusements look for upon such occasions. The day was beautifully fine, and the favorite grounds, at all times open to the breezes of the East river, were the most enjoyable that could be selected for the purpose. A large concourse of young people of both sexes testified by their presence their appreciation of the humane and patriotic object of the association, and the hilarity and joyousness which prevailed throughout the day were unbroken by the slightest contretemps of a disagreeable character. The worthy proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Isaac Somers, was everywhere, contributing to the enjoyment of the thousands assembled on the grounds, by a courteous attention to all, and by the strictest personal supervision throughout. It was announced that Gen. Arthur, State Quartermaster General, with General Sickles and Busted and other notables would be present. Gen. Arthur was unavoidably absent, but the other two named gallant Generals attended, and participated in the festivities of the moment. They were received with flattering enthusiasm and to a very demonstrative appeal for a speech from each, they addressed the assemblage in a very pleasant and without feeling strain, appropriate to the humane object they had assembled to promote. The amusements of the dance, rendered irresistible by the music of two very excellent bands, were continued until a late hour. And thus passed off successful and happily the Literary and Social Association festival.

A DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION TO AID RECRUITING

An effort is about being made, it is understood, to organize an association among the dry goods houses to facilitate enlistments. It is understood that they will aid the old regiments now in the field and help to fill up their ranks as rapidly as possible.

THE LAST DAYS OF EXEMPTIONS

The time for filing exemptions under the last call for troops expired yesterday, and it is a blessing to be able to record that few persons availed themselves of that privilege. In the County Clerk's office there were to be found but a few persons.

PAYING THE POLICE FOR ARRESTING DESERTERS

Provost Marshal Carpenter has received \$270 from Col.

THE BOARD OF POLICE AND THE FURNISHING OF RECRUITS

The following has been issued by the Board of Police in relation to military matters:-

The Board of Police is successfully engaged in raising two regiments to serve during the war, and it is believed that several regiments could be speedily raised if the Board could satisfy the solicitude of recruits that their families would be subsisted during their absence. For this purpose, and that the quota required of the State should be obtained by voluntary enlistment rather than by draft, the Board of Police respectfully invite subscriptions from the public. If means, by the liberality of citizens be provided for the subsistence of the families of recruits, it will be distributed in the following manner:-

1. The families of recruits will be classified according to police precincts.
2. The numbers and ages of the family of each recruit will be ascertained by personal visitation of a competent policeman of the precinct in which the family may reside.
3. The reports of the policeman so detailed will be recorded in a book at the station house of the precinct, and at the Central Department.
4. On every alternate Monday, after the departure of the first regiment, each family will be visited by a patrolman, whose duty it will be to inquire into the health and condition of the families visited, and whether any changes have taken place during the preceding fortnight, and report thereon to the captain of his precinct.
5. On every alternate Tuesday the wife or representative of the family, known to the captain of the precinct to be such, to go to the station house, and there receive the sum allotted for said family, giving a receipt therefor.
6. On every fourth Friday reports to be transmitted by the Chief Clerk to the colonels of regiments to which the recruits are attached, setting forth the information obtained during the preceding month, and the sum of money paid to the family of each recruit.
7. Provision will be made for forwarding to recruit letters, packages, &c., and for the distribution of letters from recruits in their families.

JAMES BOWEN, President

Concert in Central Park

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, this afternoon, at four o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather be fine. The following is the programme:-

PART I.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Quick march-"Tiger" | A. Dodworth |
| 2. Overture-"Le Dieu et la Bayadere" | Auber |
| 3. Gebedskay Polka | Gungi |
| 4. Misorere from "Il Trovatore" | Verdi |

PART II.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Fest march and chorus from "Der Tannhauser" | Wagner |
| 2. Overture-"La Chasse" | Mehul |
| 3. Song--"The Swallow's Farewell" | Kucker |
| 4. Selections from "Massaniello" | Auber |

PART III.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Quickstep from "La Juivo" | Halevy |
| 2. Quartette from "Rigoletto" | Verdi |
| 3. "L'Hirondelle" Mazurka | Keler Bela |
| 4. War Galop | S. Albert |
- The National Pot Pourri

PATRIOTIC OFFER OF A SPECIAL BOUNTY
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NO. 25 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, August 15, 1862

Believing that it will be a source of true pride to every citizen, and that it will result greatly to the enduring honor of our State to have her full quota of soldiers furnished without a resort to drafting-desirable as a conscription may be in some respects-and wishing to do what we can to forward this important movement, we hereby offer one thousand dollars to one hundred able bodied men (\$10 each), who will enlist in either of the old regiments mentioned below before the 25th instant. This bounty will be paid to each man, by-our agent at No. 79 White street, on being sworn into service:-

Sixty-fifth regiment, First United States Chasseurs, organized by Col. John Cochrane. Recruiting office No 544 Broadway.

Fifty-first regiment, Co. R. B. Potter. Recruiting office No. 293 Broadway, room No. 8.

Thirty-eighth regiment, Colonel J. H. Hobert Ward, Recruiting office No. 296 Broome street.

One Hundred and Second regiment, Colonel T. R. Van Buren, Recruiting office No. 480 Broadway.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

A CALL TO THE NEW YORK FIREMEN

PATRIOTIC RESPONSE

The Ranks of the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves to be Filled Up

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Enrolment of Volunteers on the Platform

GEN. SICKLES EMBRACES HIS RECRUITS

In response to the call for a mass meeting, to be held at the National Guard Armory, for the purpose of expediting enlistments in the Second regiment of Fire Zouaves-at present with the army before Richmond-an immense gathering assembled at the place appointed last evening. The call was especially addressed to the noble firemen of our city-a body who always keep step in the foremost ranks of the defenders of the Union. The appeal, "Freeman arouse!" never made in vain when the country needed their services, brought together last evening representatives from every fire company in the city. The chief officers of the department appeared early on the platform, and among the first was Henry Howard, ex-Chief who was treated to a hearty demonstration of good feeling by the assemblage. Among the prominent men on the platform were John S. Giles, Treasurer of the Department; Assistant Engineer West, Secretary Wickham, Commissioners Gorman and Wilson, Stewart L. Woodford, Assistant United States District Attorney; Gen. Sickles, Chevalier Wikoff, officers of the regiment on recruiting service &c.

Commissioner Wilson called the meeting to order by nominating

Wm. H. Wickham Chairman, who stated the object of the meeting. The firemen of the city of New York were called upon to assist in recruiting the gallant and noble regiment known as the Second regiment of Fire Zouaves. It was unnecessary for him to dwell upon the gallant action and noble deeds of that regiment. There were gentlemen present who would speak to them from actual experience of the gallant bearing of the Zouaves on the field of battle, and he would not longer detail them.

The subjoined list of officers was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting:-

President-Wm. H. Wickham

Vice Presidents-Robt. Gamble, Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, Peter Y. Everett, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; John B. Miller, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10; John H. Foreman, Hook and Ladder No. 9; James McCarthy, Hook and Ladder Company No. 18; Peter Masterson, Engine Company No. 33; John Scallon, Engine Company No. 27; Guy Bennody, Engine Company No. 51; Jas. Mason, Engine Company No. 3; R. M. J. Ellis, Engine Company No. 26; James Hay, Engine Company No. 9; Isaac Evans, Engine Company No. 29; C. Cowen, Engine Company No. 48; Wm. H. Searing, Engine Company No. 50; Michael Fitzgerald, Engine Company No. 21; J. R. Farrington, Rose Company No. 43; Jno. Moore, Hose Company No. 59; S. Conover, Hose Company No. 38; Wm. C Rodgers, Hose Company No. 40; H. A. Thomas, Hose Company No. 19; J. Long, Hose Company No. 21; M. T. Bunce, Hose Company 18; G. Davis, Hose Company No. 16; Bernard Kenny, Hose Company No. 16; Alex V. Davison, Hose Company 23, Alex Murray, Hose Company No. 44; H. C. Dennett, Hose Company No. 33; W. A. Wilson, Hose Company No. 47; Wm. Stevens, Hose Company No. 13; Richard Sharp, Hose Company No. 26.

Secretaries-John Butcher, Hook and Ladder Company No. 8; Robert Wright, Hook and Ladder Company No. 14; Thomas Sullivan, Hook and Ladder Company No. 12; Douglas Carnes, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and twenty others.

The following resolutions were also read adopted with acclamation:-

Resolved, That the New York Fire Department is justly proud of the gallantry and devotion of the Second regiment New York Fire Zouaves during the recent severe campaign upon the peninsula.

Resolved, That it is a duty which we owe alike to them as well as ourselves to recruit their wasted ranks and to supply whatever men are needed to fill the muster rolls of our brothers in arms, and we pledge ourselves to use our individual efforts to make the regiment of firemen worthy of the name of being foremost among the veterans of the Union.

Resolved, That we will prove ourselves not only ready at the sound of the bell to protect our fellow citizens from the fury of the flames, but also equally ready as loyal citizens at the tap of the drum to march in defence of our honored flag, for which an Ellsworth, a Farnham, and a host of others of our associates have gallantly fought in many victorious field. (Cheers)

Mr. Henry Arcularius rose to introduce General Sickles to the assemblage and indulged in some remarks. He said they had assembled to take all proper measures for filling up the ranks of the Second regiment of Fire Zouaves. There had been a mistake all through in the conduct of the war. The people of New York, the people of the whole country had been deceived, whether by the government or by the press, it matters not. They have been deceived. But now the time had come when the people should be truly informed of the facts, and of the actual condition of our army on the field. General Sickles, who has been through the whole campaign with our comrades, is now here to recuperate his own strength and to enlist men for the New York Second regiment of Fire Zouaves (Cheers) This gallant body of men had been in the majority of battles that had been fought before Richmond (A voice-"In all.") In all, and yet these brave men were anxious to again enter the lists against the enemies of the republic, and to do their best and most gallant deeds to suppress this unholy rebellion.

How sad a commentary was the gaping ranks of our army to the mendacious statements put forward in the Senate that we wanted no more men to carry on this war! Was it not Colonel Wilson, or General Wilson, or Senator Wilson, or was it not Liar Wilson, as the HERALD truly termed him, and I tell you the HERALD was right-(great cheering) when it so designated that same Wilson, who declared that our struggling, over powered army needed no reinforcements-that enlistments should be stopped (Cheers) The man who declines now to go to the field is a coward, and no fireman-(cheers) unless indeed he is actuated by the ambition of our Governor, who would go to the war if he was made a Major General, but no a step otherwise (Cheers and laughter) I tell you friends that at last the war is to be carried on with vigor, and according to the just principles of war, and I tell you that our patriotic President if he finds his Stantons or Hallecks failing him and railing the country he will have them instantly removed, and their places supplied with better and honester men. (Loud cheers)

General Sickles was then introduced, his appearance in front being greeted with vociferous cheering. When silence was restored he said:-Mr. President and fellow citizens, it is a distinguished honor to have this opportunity to appear before the Fire Department of the city of New York. When I remember how much you have done for this city, that you are one of its institutions-when I consider your numbers, the high respectability which attaches to membership in your department-when I remember that from boyhood up I have been familiar with deeds of heroism by which those of your department have been distinguished-when I remember that all your service is voluntary; that through long years of peace, prosperity

and happiness you have been represented at all times, in winter and summer, day and night, in behalf of the public and the orphan, saving life by periling your own, and every day saving property at infinite sacrifice of time and personal peril-when I remember all these things; not forgetting that noble charity which you so carefully cultivate, and by which you provide something at least for those who fall in your ranks; that noble charity which, like a guardian angel, proceeds from all you do-when I remember all these things I feel and believe that I come before the right men and under the right auspices when I come here to-night to ask the firemen of New York whether they will go to the assistance of their patriotic comrades now in the field? (Cheers) Suppose I were to say to you that one hundred of your comrades were assailed by five hundred in a distant part of the city, how long would I have a single man in his audience to list to me? You would rush from this hall, every man, and go to the rescue of your overborne and overpowered but gallant, struggling and fighting comrades. (Cheers) I have the honor to command the regiment which you sent into the field. I have seen them battling against odds, clinging to the colors you gave them, always honoring them, and always standing by them, and fighting for them gloriously on every battle field of the peninsula. I have lost half their numbers. They have fought and struggled with me and during all the ordinary hardships of the campaign I believe I had not lost a single man of that regiment-more than could be said of any other regiment in the service. For endurance, for fidelity, for courage they have had no superiors. I do not fear to say so, and I would be recreant to my duty if I did not. Will you not, therefore, as one man devote yourselves to filling up the ranks of that decimated but gallant regiment? I know you will. There are enough of men here tonight to fill it. How many shall I have here to night? I must have some. The Secretary of the department is here to take the names of every man who is willing to enroll himself to sustain his comrades of the Second Fire Zouaves. Who will be the first man? (Cheers)

To this appeal a patriotic individual name Alonzo Beers sprang upon the platform and was caught in the embrace of General Sickles, amid loud and long continued applause from the spectators on the floor.

General Sickles-Is this gallant fellow to come alone? Is he the only one among you?

Three cheers were here called for, the first recruit and given with astounding force.

General Sickles resuming-Suppose I were to say that an alarm of fire sounded from the City Hall this very moment, you would rush to extinguish it. I tell you, friends, your capital is in danger, the torch of the incensory is lighted. This infernal rebellion menaces your liberties-your capital all that as Americans you hold dear-I say to the rescue of the capital of the country and of your liberties. What are houses and lands? Let them go to the flames rather than sacrifice that government bequeathed to you by Washington. I want a hundred men to night; I want their names published in the papers tomorrow; I want the glad tidings to reach your comrades in the camp; for them to learn that when their friends assembled, one hundred at once enrolled their names to join then in this glorious contest. My friend, Adjutant Lawrence, is here to enroll recruits. Don't let it be said that out of all those before me but one or two were ready to come forward. Another volunteer sprang upon the platform, and, as in the case of the other, the General embraced him-amid thunders of applause-saying, welcome, my friend; wherever even two or three are come here together the spirit of the Lord descends upon them, and it is God alone that presides over us in the holiest of causes.

It is a just and righteous war. A war for the maintenance and preservation of all that true men, who love liberty hold most dear and sacred (Cheers) A war to preserve the government which Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson framed and transmitted to us. Can it be true that all the men of courage and of patriotism of this city are already in the field? Why are you hanging back? Is it for the bounty? I tell you all, I despise the man who will not fight for the flag of the Union till his pockets are filled. (Applause) What are you all waiting for? For the drafting process is it? Do you, then prefer to go rather to the field as conscripts than as free men? Would you rather go where duty calls you, dragged by the collar, than rush to the [illegible] pelled by the native impulse of gallant, loyal and brave hearts. (Loud applause) I tell you were it even in the country's direct need, that I would have no hirelings with me-I would have no cravens join the ranks of the gallant Second (Cheers) We want no conscripts and we would rather have no bounty men. I am sorry that ever bounties were offered, I deplore it. I think that the bounty system has stopped volunteering. Here let me say a word or two about drafting. A great many, I am told, are hanging back because they think when drafting begins, that enormous prices will be offered for substitutes, and consequently those who would otherwise volunteer now would wait till drafting begins, in the hope that they will get as much as a thousand dollars a substitutes, from rich men who have no desire to go to the war, and get the bounty for enlistment at the same time. I tell all who hang back from this motive that they are sadly mistaken, for when drafting begins all bounty ceases. I tell you this; that every man who holds back for more bounty and more money than is now offered will lose all, and will be drafted into the bargain. The bounties now offered are enormous-larger than was ever before offered in the history of any war. What greater inducement than this can be offered, that, in addition to the State bounty and the United States bounty the State government has passed an ordinance offering additional bounty of fifty dollars to every man who will enrol his name in my brigade (Cheers) But I am sick and tired of these bounties, and, as I told you before, have no respect for the man who holds back for those

bounties. I want volunteers (cheers) and if the Fire Department of New York do not appreciate sufficiently the honor of sustaining its noble Second regiment, now in the field, if it has not the chivalry, the manliness, the patriotism and brotherly affection to sustain your comrades, and to maintain the regiment in its high character and standing neither the President, nor the government, nor the Corporation can offer you inducements strong enough to do it. I appeal to you are firemen, as New Yorkers, as American citizens whether native born or adopted (Cheers) I appeal to you as men devoted to the country-but I see that have got two more noble fellows.

Loud cheers, with tigers repeated over and over again hailed the action of two young men who at the interruption of Gen. Sickles' speech, sprang upon the platform and offered themselves as volunteers.

Gen. Sickles, resuming-Take example, friends, from these noble fellows and their comrades beside me who offer themselves to fill up the ranks of our brave Gen. McClellan (General applause) Remember that glorious young chieftain, George B. McClellan

A Voice - Three cheers for McClellan (Most lustily given).

Gen. Sickles-Remember that those who have abused him he has replied to but with silence. Remember that he has nothing for his enemies and vilest detractors but scorn, nothing but contemptuous silence; reserving everything that is good and noble in him for his army, his government and his country.(Applause) Do not let our noble young Meade beloved by his army, beloved by every soldier in the field, do not let him, I say, be overpowered on the peninsula by the hordes of rebels who in unnumbered thousands, are gathering against him, and who would rather defeat McClellan than all the other generals in the field put together. The pride and ambition of the enemy is to crush him; let it then be our pride and ambition to sustain him and his gallant army till he has utterly overthrown and forever crushed out treason and rebellion in these United States (Loud cheers).

An old man named James Coyle, and who announced himself as an old Mexican hero, and at the present time engineer in the Astor House, came up as a volunteer. He was greeted with vociferous cheers, and a short appeal to his younger friends to come and do likewise was loudly applauded.

General Sickles resuming-I will have one hundred men of you yet. Every man must esteem it an honor to join that noble regiment that made its fame at Yorktown-the Second Fire Zouaves (Applause) They were the first to enter those well planned and historic work they were the first to pursue the flying foe, and they were the first to follow them to the field of Williamsburg where they had to halt only to be defeated. (Applause) Here they bore no insignificant part in the bloody conflict and fairly added new laurels to their name. Their sufferings in that carnage are known to all. The gallant Pearce [?] and the heroic Feeney both fell on those swampy plain and they had the satisfaction of knowing that their corps bore its faithful part in every fight; and was mentioned in every despatch that named the deeds of heroes. (Applause) On the field of Fair Oaks I witnessed its unswerving bravery, and although in the reports of the struggle and gallant charges of that day there is only one regiment of this brigade mentioned, let me say that the Fourth regiment-that is the Second Fire Zouaves-not only participated in the dangers of the conflict, but in the glories of the victory (Applause) Nothing could resist the impetuous rush on the enemy and it was not resisted (Loud cheers) The enemy was forced to fall back before their steady and determined advance and in ten minutes all the ground that had been previously taken from us was once more in our hands and the Union flag borne by the Second Fire Zouaves floated proudly over it (Applause) In the battle of the 25th of June this regiment also bore a distinguished part. I do not know whether any name has been given to that battle-perhaps it is a battle without a name; and yet there were no less than ten thousand of our soldiers engaged in it, and the boldness, gallantry and bravery of the Second Fire Zouaves will always form a portion of its history and be forever remembered. Nearly all the officers of the regiment had been prostrated by disease and sickness. Colonel Brewster was unable to be in the field. The gallant Benedict was a prisoner, while the two remaining captains had alternatively to lead the regiment through all the dangers and horrors of the day, until all the advantages that has been lost and won on the eventful day were again conquered, and we remained the masters of the field (Applause) I well remember when McClellan appeared upon the field and again sent us to the front. Again the Second Fire Zouaves seized their colors, and with one cheers and one impulse rushed to the rescue. They struggled for and bravely recovered all the ground which the rush of battle and the chances of war had but temporarily taken from us. (Applause) And in the great series of battles called the seven days' battle this brave regiment was in every one of the fights except that of Friday, known as the battle of Gaines' Mills. In all of these they sustained their well earned reputation and the honor which their regiment had earned. With their ranks decimated and their numbers diminished, their pride, courage and resolution rose with the occasion, and their fidelity to the flag of the Union shone out brighter than the sun, never wavering-never faltering (Applause). To this hour, if the enemy ventures to approach our line, no where in the ranks of the army will he find resistance more strong, more deadly than he will find it in the ranks of that noble regiment you have sent from your midst. To leave them unsupported will be eternal disgrace to the Fire Department of New York. But I know you will not so leave them. Another campaign would leave the regiment a more wreck. Will you expose your colors and the noble name of your department to such

an issue? No, you will fill the regimental number; you will enable them to sustain the great name of your department. But I want more men. I have not got more than a dozen yet. I want a hundred. I have not got more than a dozen yet. I want a hundred. There is a regiment of you present, why not come forward? Have you come here to listen to speeches? I hope not. I found in New York on my arrival a certain despondency, a certain hesitation. I attributed it to a want of confidence that has been steadily and malcontently sown among the masses of the people; a want of confidence in your President and in his officers, in his Commander-in-Chief and in the leaders of your army. This is all wrong. Your President has done his duty nobly, and every man in this assembly should invoke the blessing of God upon his head. Look at the forts captured, the cities taken, the army destroyed, and point to me in this history of the world a campaign more brilliant in all practical results. Instead of praises and thanksgiving for what has been done I have only heard murmurs and complaints for what has been left undone. This is ungenerous and unjust. The enemy have put forth all their strength. Will you not do as much to sustain the government as the enemy have done to destroy it? Have you not as much love for your flag as they have hatred for it? If you want victories give us men and we will give you victories. (Cheers) General McClellan and his army will and shall enter Richmond (Cheers) Shall we do it with less than half the number necessary, thus compelling us to sacrifice those brave men, who would be safe if their numbers were anything like equal to the enemy? Let it not be said we were recreant to the trust confided to us (Cheers)

Here an enthusiastic individual got up on the platform, who was, as in the former cases, embraced by the gallant general, who stopped in his speech and claimed him as a brave brother in arms. Relieving himself of that charge, by undoing the general's arms from the grasp thrown around him.

The new doubtful individual said:-General, if you tell us that this war is not waged to put down slavery in the States where it all present exists, you will get five hundred thousand men to join you. (Disapprobation from all parts of the hall).

General Sickles-I thought you came to join us, I am disappointed. (Cheers and laughter) But I will answer you. We are no fighting for what the President or any other man may think. We are fighting with all our hearts and souls to put down this wicked and unholy rebellion. (Loud and prolonged cheers). We fight, sir, to restore the flag of the Union to its old glory, to achieve for its old renown to make it more respected, honored and feared than ever it was before in all the history of our country-(tremendous outburst of applause)-to plant it, sir, over every foot of American soil. We fight for the reestablishment of the constitution of our country, in all its old respect, authority and dignity, to see the laws executed, and to see every rebel who menaces our homes with invasion overthrown-to see the detestable tyranny of Jeff Davis and the miserable aristocrats suppressed. We want to see the rebels destroyed, disarmed and brought to obedience to the constitution and the laws. (Three cheers were called for "that sentiment" and joined in by the whole assemblage.) My friends I will discuss with you the question of what is to be done with the negro after we put down the rebellion; that will be time enough. (Voices-"That's the talk.") Let us for the present bury this and all other vexed political questions, and in the meantime let us find in the sound conservation of the President all that we need to know--that is, that he is heart and soul devoted to putting down this rebellion. (Three cheers for President Lincoln.) That he is in earnest and will not listen to half of what he hears from either secessionists or abolitionists (A voice-"That's the idea") The President is for neither party, but is heart and sold a true patriot. (Cheers) Again I call upon you to fill up the ranks of the regiment you yourselves sent to the conflict. If you do not it will still be the proud consciousness of those you abandoned that they have performed their duty; that they did their part in sustaining the President in his noble work, and that they clung to their leader to the last. Now is your time to prove your patriotism, or exhibit your recreancy to all the world. If you join us a brilliant campaign is before you, and the honor of having contributed to the suppression of this unholy and wicked rebellion, and to the maintenance and preservation of our glorious Union and this free republic, will be the dearest remembrance of your lives and the proudest legacy you can bequeath to your children. (Loud cheers, during which Gen. Sickles retired.)

Mr. Woodford briefly addressed the meeting.

The following are the names of volunteers who joined on the platform:-

Alonzo Beers, Wm. E. Fallen, Daniel Boon, John Troy, Patrick Welch and John Burne.

It was announced that a recruiting depot for the Second Fire Zouaves would be opened at the Mercer House.

The meeting then dispersed.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

The progress of recruiting in New York continues unabated, and the different offices are as well patronized as they possibly could be. Men are hurrying forward under the call for troops, and the different offices continue to be up to head and ears in business. This state of things is the subject of hearty congratulations, and shows the feelings which are entertained by the community in general relative to filling up our regiments as rapidly as possible.

THE FOURTH IN NEW YORK. New York, July 6, 1863

Pop, pop, pop; bang, bang; fiz, fiz; whew! Beginning at dark on Friday and continuing up to the margin of holy time. The results of the thirty hours' incessant bombardment of atmospheric air and human *tympanna*, seen in cartloads of shattered and scattered paper-makers' materials on the streets; gory fragments of fire-splitting, whizzing worms, or a temperament ardent enough to prove their Indian origin; salt-petre and brimstone precipitated into smoke sufficient to have blown up all the forts in Charleston harbor; forests of waving signals clinging to the forests of masts, in the beautiful harbor; booming of signal guns from men-of-war, who had a word to say on the occasion; and in the evening, under cover of the darkness, balls of fire sent up to bombard the heavens, but falling back in sparks, illuminating the clouds and, also, the terrestrial dwellings of over a million people, and you have some idea of the *Fourth* of New York.

Such was the *boys'* part of the play, and it was only typical of what our brave *men* were doing near the Potomac. The part of the former was a farce; that of the latter, a real, earnest tragedy, the results of which will enable the people of these United States to raise their Ebenezer along with their Stars and Stripes, and to speak words and discharge gunpowder with a new zest, whenever this anniversary shall occur in the future.

It rained here on Saturday morning; but be assured it "Hailed Columbia" on the next day, when the news appeared in the *extras* of the defeat of Lee and the capture of the poor fellow's bridges. Alas for him! McClellan was not near enough to save him. It may be we shall hear in a short time that Meade was not the man, after all, who won the victory.

But, waiving all reflections, there has been glory enough for two days, and it becomes us all to refer our success, not 'might nor power," but to the Ruler of Nations, in whom we will trust, and to whom be all glory, when our nation raises her head above the cloud of battle smoke which now dims her horizon. E.N.A.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE-REGIMENTS GOING ON

Despatches were received yesterday at General Arthur's office relative to the regiments which are now filled up, an almost ready to march, under the late call. The following are the regiments which are probably to leave camp for Washington from August 18 to the 21st:-

Regiment	Colonel	Location	Leave Camp
108	O. H. Palmer	Rochester	August 18
53	G. H. Buckingham	New York	August 18
111	C. Seguine	Auburn	August 19
113	L. V. Morris	Albany	August 19
110	D. C. Littlejohn	Oswego	August 20
109	B. F. Tracy	Binghamton	August 20
114	G. B. Smith	Norwich	August 21

THE WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 2 AND THE WAR.

Washington Chapter, No. 2, O.U.A., at its meeting on August 14, passed a resolution appropriating the sum of \$2 per week to the families of each of its members who should volunteer for the war.

THE IRISH BRIGADE

UNION WAR MEETING AT THE MERCER HOUSE

The announcement that General John C. Fremont had consented to address a Union meeting at this house, at eight o'clock last evening, drew together a large assemblage to see and hear for themselves. General Fremont, however, did not appear, and the excuse put in for his absence was the illness of his wife.

Dr. Hart was called to the chair by unanimous vote, and R. P. Wilson was chosen secretary.

Colonel Goodwin made a speech in favor of arming the people in the most extensive manner for crushing out the

rebellion. In the course of his remarks he read a copy of a letter to the President, expressing the hope that he had got his eyes opened to the "horrible condition of our country, and that he will see where selfish political tricksters are driving us." He went on to say that if the President should call for a million of men he should not want his services and concluded by offering resolutions to this effect. his view, as expressed in his letter, were, that men should be had, white or black, so that the war should not be protracted.

Col. Adams followed in a very eloquent speech, showing that society was passing through great convulsions, and that the end of the present agitation must be the inauguration of a new and improved state of society. He concluded by reciting a poem, the last four verses of which are subjoined;-

No traitors the Union shall sever,
While freemen are loyal and true;
But the Union and freedom forever,
Shall stand by the red, white and blue.
The eagle is pluming his pinions,
To carry where tyrants pursue,
From the Horn to the Polar dominions,
The flag of the red, white and blue.
The Star-Spangled Banner forever
Shall rebels and traitors subdue;
And the country united as ever,
Shall stand by the red, white and blue.
Hurrah for the old Declaration!
Hurrah for the Union anew!
Hurrah for the free Yankee nation!
Hurrah for the red, white and blue!

Dr. Wilson was next called on, and earnestly urged active recruiting for the army. He said the first duty of the people was to support the Union, and the best way to do so was to rally around its banner.

Mr. E. Gorman was then loudly called for. He was introduced by Colonel Goodwin, who expressed a hope that that gentleman's words would meet due attention. Mr. Gorman's speech was brief, earnest and conservative. He said that the time had come for all true men to show their devotion to the country of their birth and adoption. Speeches were good enough in their way; but the only way by which men could be judged was the rule of action. (Applause) The Union and the constitution were prizes worth fighting for, and he knew that New York patriotism would always be equal to any emergency. New York men were fighting men, far surpassing the best of rebels. (Applause) They had heard a good deal about foreign intervention; but that was moonshine. England was afraid of France, France afraid of England, and Spain afraid of both the others-(laughter)-and, as "everybody was afraid of one another, it seemed that they had come to the conclusion to be afraid to interfere here at all (Applause) If they want to take a hand in, however, he was ready. He next spoke of recruiting and said that if every recruiting officer did but half as well as Colonel William Allen, of the Stanton Legion, it would not be long before the whole number required would be enrolled. Mr. Gorman concluded by explaining that the call for a draft was for six hundred thousand men. This was met by loud applause.

Colonel Goodwin then read his resolutions but upon their being put to the meeting they were violently opposed by an old gentleman named Isaac Ammermann.

This gentleman contended that the resolutions meant arming the negroes and said that it would be a shame and disgrace if twenty millions in the North could not conquer five millions in the South without the aid of slaves.

This led to a good deal of excitement, throughout the whole of which the old gentleman kept his ground. He also said that he had three sons in the Union army.

A gentleman asked him whether, if by arming the negroes he thought he could save the lives of his three sons, he would or would not accept black aid.

Mr. Ammermann said he would not, for which he was greeted with cries of indignation, followed by suggestions of "Put him out."

Finally the resolutions were passed.

A vigilance committee was then appointed to watch and report on the movements of traitors and secessionists, and to bring them before the proper tribunals of the country. The meeting was adjourned.

THE EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS HOSPITAL ORDINANCE, MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 22, 1862

To The Honorable The Board of Aldermen:-

Gentlemen-I return without approval a preamble and resolution originating in your Board, expressed in the following words:-

Whereas, the Mayor of this city has seen fit to veto the resolutions adopted by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, respectively, establishing in the Central Park a hospital for wounded and invalid soldiers, of which the Sisters of Charity had consented to assume the control and management; and , whereas, hundreds of wounded, sick and disabled soldiers are weekly arriving in this city, to whom the experience and tender care of the Christian ladies-whose reputation as nurses throughout the civilized world is unrivalled-would e a consolation and a service; and, whereas the sole object of the aforesaid resolutions was to provide a commodious building, in a healthy part of the city, where the ill and wounded soldiers could receive the attention and nursing of the estimable ladies the Sisters of Charity, which object, so far as the city authorities are concerned, is frustrated by said veto; and, whereas the Common Council is anxious that the object should be still attained; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board recommends to the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building which had been selected for such hospital at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and management of the Sisters of Charity.

It would afford me great pleasure to join in recommending the Commissioners of the Central Park to tender the military authorities the use of the building referred to for hospital purposes, with the request that the latter avail themselves of the valuable services of the Sisters of Charity; but I cannot consent to preface the recommendation with a statement not germane to the subject, and which is at variance with the facts in the case, to say nothing of its violation of official courtesy. The obvious purpose of the preamble is to administer an offensive rebuke to me for a conscientious performance of my duty in sending in a veto clothed in language scrupulously free from offence, but which presented objections that your honorable body has not attempted to answer. While I cannot but regard the manifestation of such a purpose, in the absence of the slightest provocation, as obnoxious to the criticism that it infringes the rules of courtesy which should always govern official intercourse, I am not disposed to regard it as a sufficient ground for returning the paper before me, because it merely involves a question of taste or propriety not affecting the public interest, and for which I am in no degree responsible. But the preamble is liable to a much greater objection than this. Apparently with the view of making a plausible case against the veto to which it refers, the preamble so greatly misrepresents the object of the ordinance that I feel it to be my duty to return it without approval. It states in substance that the sole object of that ordinance was to provide a hospital building where disabled soldiers might be nursed by the Sisters of Charity, and that this object was frustrated by my veto. If this had been its purpose it would have received my prompt and hearty approval. But instead of this being the sole object of the ordinance, it can scarcely be said to be any part of that object, since the building was already provided, and had been tendered for hospital purposes by the Commissioners of the Central Park, under whose custody it is. The true object of that measure, as may be seen by an examination of its details and the objections urged by but [?] against it, was to establish a military hospital in that building, to be placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, whose bills for expenditures in carrying on the hospital required the approval of the Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs, of which the mover of the preamble and resolution before me is chairman, and the whole to be conducted at the expense of the city treasury, for which purpose it made an appropriation of \$80,000; and this, notwithstanding the offer of the military authorities of the State to take it and support it at their own expense. Waiving all other objections to the recitals contained in this preamble, I must withhold my sanction from such a palpable misstatement of facts. If the statute books of our city are to be tarnished with its record, it must be done without my approval.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor

The Board adjourned to Wednesday at one o'clock.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen

BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS-COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR RELATIVE TO HARBOR DEFENCES-THE FORT PICKENS FLAG-THE VETO IN RELATION TO THE \$80,000 HOSPITAL ORDINANCE

In pursuance of a special call, this Board, which had adjourned until the second Monday in August, met yesterday afternoon at one o'clock.

BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS

A series of resolutions were offered respecting the bounty of \$50 to be offered to volunteers.

In connection with this matter Alderman Boone presented an ordinance directing the Comptroller to pay a sum not exceeding \$250,000 to defray the expenses of the bounty to the volunteers.

The resolutions and ordinance were laid over under the rule, as they involved the expenditure of money.

Alderman Mitchell offered a resolution to the effect that a call made by nine members should be sufficient to convene a meeting.

Alderman Dayton wished to amend by inserting that each member should have at least twenty-four hours' notice.

The amendment was lost and the resolution was adopted.

The following communications were sent in by the Mayor, but were not acted upon:-

HARBOR DEFENCES.

Mayor's Office, New York, August 4, 1862

To The Honorable The Common Council:-

Gentlemen-I deem it my duty to again ask your attention to the defences of this harbor. In April last, as you will remember, this question engaged the attention of the State Legislature and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as that of the corporate authorities of the city, without resulting in favorable action on the part of either.

In the meantime, however, the government of the United States, whose more especial duty it is to provide these defences, has been performing this duty with commendable vigor. So far as fortifications of the most substantial character and of the most scientific construction can render our harbor secure, we shall soon have nothing more to desire. But the present war has taught us that floating batteries or rams are indispensable auxiliaries to fortifications, if we would certainly prevent the in-

gress of iron-clad steamers. Nor is it to be presumed that the federal government has altogether neglected the construction of these auxiliaries, though it cannot be expected that, with so many other pressing war duties to perform, it can give the subject that prompt and full attention which its importance demands. It seems to me a duty which we owe to the government and to ourselves, in an emergency like the present, to co-operate with it in efforts for our own protection, trusting to the justice of the government to refund us hereafter whatever amount of money we may now advance for this purpose. But if we had no such expectation, if we knew that not a dollar of our advances would ever be returned to us, a wise economy would still dictate the expenditure; for we cannot afford to have this city and its untold wealth for a single moment subject to the possible contingency of capture, whatever may be the cost of making its defences impregnable. The rebels are vigorously at work, employing all their resources and capacity in the construction of iron clad vessels, and their unhallowed cause finds so much sympathy abroad, among the enemies of popular government, that common prudence dictates that we should be prepared for any and every contingency; that we should promptly put our defences in a condition to safely defy the assaults of the combined navies of the world. Our government is engaged in a life and death struggle. Our resources in means and men, and manhood, forbid a [illegible] to the ultimate result of the contest. But if we wish to render our success both speedy and certain, and to repel rather than invite foreign intervention, we should not lose a moment in putting on the whole armor of war. We should be armed at all points; for war is now the chief business of the nation. To that business every other vocation and thought should be in subordination until the national victory over all its enemies is complete. It is under this conviction as to the duty of every citizen, whether occupying private or public station, that I earnestly recommend your honorable bodies to take immediate steps to co-operate with the federal government in perfecting the defences of this harbor. The most judicious mode of doing it, as it seems to me, would be to make an appropriation of one million dollars for the construction of iron or iron-plated batteries and ships, to be expended under the joint direction of commissioners of high character and proper qualifications, to be appointed by the corporate authority and the military or naval authorities of the United States. I do not overlook the fact that this action would be in violation of the letter of the city charter, but I feel that both the extreme urgency of the case and the manifest desire of our constituents warrant us in making all necessary provision for the safety of our city.

GEORGE OPDYKE, MAYOR
THE FORT PICKENS FLAG
MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, July 28, 1862

To The Honorable The Common Council:-

Gentlemen: We have this day been made the honored recipients of "the old flag of Fort Pickens," which, in the language of the patriotic donors, "itself" bears witness of having waved defiance to the rebels during the entire siege and bombardments of the 22d and 23d of November, 1861, and the 1st of January and 9th of May, 1862. It is accompanied by "the rebel flag which for a period was flaunted insolently over the misguided city of Pensacola, and was taken on the occupation of the place." The two boxes in which these flags came to us were made from the arm of a gallows created in Pensacola, and which appears to have been used to terrify, and, perhaps, occasionally to take the life of, such loyal Unionists as the rebels desired to get rid of. These trophies are presented to this city by "the officers and enlisted men of the regular battalion who have served at Fort Pickens and Pensacola since the commencement of the rebellion, and with the approval of their Commanding General." The accompanying letter of presentation, herewith transmitted to you, very handsomely states that the flags are presented to us "to show their appreciation of the patriotism of the Empire City in sending so many of her gallant sons to do battle in the cause of the Union." Our cordial thanks are due to those heroes of Fort Pickens for remembering our city in this generous and gratifying manner. I would respectfully recommend that the trophies thus presented be appropriately preserved, and the thanks of the Corporation tendered to the gentlemen who have paid our city this handsome compliment.

GEORGE OPDYKE, MAYOR
THE HERALD OFFERING TO THE UNION

List of its Compositors Who Are Serving in the Union Ranks-Admirable Arrangements for the Support of The Families
&c. &c.

At a meeting of the men employed in the New York Herald composing rooms, held on Saturday last, Aug. 16; a committee was appointed to devise and report so plan in reference to making provision for the families those in this department of the HERALD office who mentor the army of the Union.

At a subsequent meeting, held on Monday the 18th said committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:-

The committee appointed at the meeting on Saturday the 16th inst., to draw up some plan, to be submitted you for action, for raising a bounty fund for the unmarried [illegible] fund for the families of the mar-

ried and a [illegible] who may enlist or be drafted from the composing room of the HERALD office, respectfully submit the following:

Resolved, That a bounty fund for the unmarried men who may enlist or be drafted from this office be raised by an assessment of two per cent a week upon each man's total bill, said individual assessment to be retained by the cashier of our department every Saturday and paid by him over to the treasurer of the fund, the first assessment and collection to be made on Saturday, August 23, and to continue until the draft quota shall be filled. The fund thus formed will be equally divided among the said unmarried men who may thus enlist or be drafted who have no parents or relatives dependent upon them for support.

Resolved, That on the Saturday after the draft shall have been completed a new assessment shall be levied weekly upon each man's bill for the relief of the families of those who may enlist or be drafted, on the following basis (the two per cent assessment for the unmarried men's bounty fund having ceased):-If one or two be taken, one per cent, if three, four or five, two per cent, if six, seven or eight, three per cent; if nine or ten, four per cent. This will be distributed in such manner as to give the wife of each man thus taken, if she have no children, \$3 per week; if she have one or two children under twelve years of age, \$4 per week; if over two children, \$5 per week. If any unmarried man be taken who has parents or relatives depending upon him for support, such persons shall receive the same proportionate amount as the families of married men; but such unmarried men whose relatives may thus receive weekly sum from this fund shall not be entitled to the bounty provided for in the foregoing resolution.

WM. F. SMYTHE, J. HOWELL, W.M. LEANING, A. W. TOOMBS, CH'S BERTRAND, Committee

The following obligation was also unanimously adopted:-

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, employees of the Herald composing rooms, do pledge ourselves, each and everyone of us, faithfully to observe and carry out the provisions embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

John S. Glover	Jos. M. Chatterton	Wm. B. Warren	H. S. Smith
Bernard Rafferty	Geo. B. Frear	S. K. Doan	W. B. Stoddard
S. W. Hyatt	John C. Mullins	John Uphans, Jr.	James. T. Marsden
James D. Cassidy	E. P. Williams	H. Egbert	Thos. R. Porter
Wm. Leaning	John R. Robbins	Hugh C. Ligget	R. Allen
H. H. Cowles	William McGrotty	G. H. Williams	A. D. Chadwick
Frederic V. Groot	Chas. W. Tovey	Chas E. Magonigle	William Ware
R. Drake	Frederick W. Ferguson	Robt D. Dack	David Kells
Geo. L. King	Wm. Clarke	H. A. Hartt	C. B. Aylworth
H. G. Crispin	A. H. Spierre	G. Stanley	G. Vale
W. Colton	R. T. Rea	J. C. Mortimer	Thomas Berry
Geo. A. Bull	Charles Bertrand	William H. Tucker	James L. McMullen
Stephen T. Hosmer	Edward Y. Allen	George Drummond	James L. Clarke
Alfred Bailey	R. G. Kimber	John Henderson	H. Diehr
John Brusnaham	Wm. B. Magonigle	T. C. Bell	F. E. Spering
William Bennett	J. Howell	W. F Smythe	H. V. Baker
Louis C. Lauthier	A. E. Toombs	George G. St. John	Billings A. Hayward
Alfred Burnett	C. W. Colton	F. A. Albaugh	

COMPOSITORS WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED IN THE VICE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE YORK HERALD OFFICE.

W. G. Cowles, 7th New York State Militia
 R. McKenchnic, 2d Lt., 9th New York, Hawkin's Zouaves
 Jos. D. Beers, 2d Lt. 50th New York
 David Lloyd, Sergeant, 6th New York, Wilson's Zouaves
 John P. Forsman, 5th New York Duryea's Zouaves
 John Bannister, 5th New York, Duryea's Zouaves
 B. Sherwood, 4th New York
 S. Mercier, United States Calvalry
 Fred Drought, 82d New York
 Lyman C. Kulp, 82d New York
 Feli Cunningham, 69th New York State Militia

Louis Wilson, 99th New York
 E. Churchill, Wool's Body Guard
 James Dickson, 90th New York

Robt. Watson, 1st Lt. 38th New York, Scott Life Guard
 Sam'l Johnson, 2nd Lt, 88th New York, Scott Life Guard
 Charles Jordan, Sergeant, 79th New York, Highlanders
 W. G. Shannon, 5th New York, Duryea's Zouaves
 Thos. Briscoe, 5th New York, Duryea's Zouaves
 S. G. Mathews, 11th New York, Lincoln Calvary
 Michael Hayes, Harris University
 Maurice Stack, 31st New York
 John Crean, 82d New York
 S. F. Gould, 82d New York
 John Murray, 38th New York (was also in the Naval brigade)
 Edwin Palmentier, 13th New York State Militia
 C. W. Fuller, 90th New York
 John Dawson, 48th New York

ANOTHER GREAT OUTBURST

The Demonstration Yesterday in the Park

Thirty Thousand Men Organized as Recruiting Agents

Stores to be Closed Every Afternoon

The Metropolis to be a Monster Camp of Instruction

Arrival of the Glorious Sixty-Ninth

"ARE YE'S THERE, ME BOYS!"

Overwhelming Reception of Corcoran and the Veterans

INSPIRING SCENES.

Speeches of Corcoran, Sickles, Walbridge, Mitchel [illegible] Curran, Opdyke, Allen, [Illegible] Arnol, Nugent,
Briggs and Others

The Free Will Offering of a Patriotic Irishman

CURRAN IN SILVER TONES

NOW'S THE DAY AND NOW'S THE HOURS, &c. &c. &c.

"To your tents, O Israel" was the ancient war cry of the Jewish tribes, and whenever that thrilling found was heard, armed men, more valiant than those who arose from fabled dragons' teeth, or who sprung into existence like Mars from the brain of Jupiter, assembled, sword in hand, and "with armor on their backs," to stand up, and if need be, to die for the faith, the honor and the indivisibility of the Hebrew kingdom." Yesterday we heard such another cry, "Citizens, to arms." And the cry was taken up, repeated and carried throughout the Empire City! The magic sounds drew out thousands upon thousands of loyal men, ready to do or die for justice, home and beauty. There was no need to say-

Oh! where was Roderick, then!

One blast from out his bugle horn,

Were worth a thousand men!

--for the voice of outraged right and of a nation clamoring for vengeance on traitors had done more than all the bugles of all the Roderick Dhuses that even lived to waken and fan into life the sparks of true patriotism.

It is a noble though serious business to call a vast city to arms for its defence; but it is far grander, more serious, when a city is called upon to send out its people to fill up the ranks of a great army that is about to decide the fate of a whole republic, and that the grandest and most beneficent that has adorned the history of mankind. With the inborn intelligence of Americans, our people easily divined the meaning and importance of the movement of yesterday, and thus the great gathering in the Park--in the very centre of our municipal government--was one of the largest and most eminently patriotic that has ever been seen. A more decided manifestation of the loyal character, views and desires of the people of this metropolis than the meeting of yesterday could not be expected. The people crowded in from every side to be present at the final demonstration. They came from the land's end--that is, New Jersey, from the sister city, Brooklyn; from Hoboken and Williamsburg, and in fact, from every other suburban locality and place within easy reach of the city. Such "massing" of men, women and children must have astonished that apocryphal individual, "the oldest inhabitant," and did the shades who control his movements permit his preserve, the teeth of Napoleon the Great himself would have "watered" for such excellent material for a "grand armee" as could be collected from the assembled host.

The arrangements for the meeting were admirable in almost every respect. The police regulations were all that could be desired, and the only fault that one may be permitted to find--for the advantage and benefit of all future meetings of this kind is--that the stands or rostrums were entirely inadequate to the accommodation of the crowds which choked them up. There were many persons having tickets of admission who were compelled, from absolute necessity, to forego their places as the stands, and to find the best possible accommodation in the heart of the crowd. This, of course, could not have occurred if the stands had been large enough. These stands or platforms created for the accommodation of the speakers, were distributed about the extensively grounds around the Park in the most judicious manner, under the circumstances. The first stand was in front of the City Hall and was bedecked with flags and banners on every side. Running laterally to the right and left were two lengthy halliards, strung with flags. In front of this platform, looking towards the main entrance of the City Hall, was a life size portrait of a woman, bearing in her hand an American banner and wearing on her head the cap of freedom. This figure, it is needless to say, represented the Genius of Liberty. The other decorations were as simple as patriotic, but all spoke silently and beautifully of the blessings of the Union. The clasped hands of brotherhood on one banner, the winding folds of the green flag with golden stars and spreading lines of the free banner of the brave, and the mingling of varied nationalities, gathered on this one spot from all the ends of the earth, spoke clearly enough of the mellowed fruits of union and of brotherhood.

The second stand was erected in front of the Hall of Records. The third stood in the immediate front of the temporary headquarters of Sickles' brigade. All these platforms were appropriately decorated but none of their other exterior ornaments were extraordinary enough to warrant particular description.

The crowd assembled in front of these stands, and more especially before the stand first named, at four o'clock was truly formidable. The people rolled into the Park in one thick, continuous and unimpeded stream until ingress or egress was rendered utterly impossible. And still they came struggling, panting, and making the most herculean exertions for the accomplishment of what was at best an impossible idea. But it was of no use. Those who like the wise virgins, came early to the feast, got the favored places, and these they expressed themselves determined to hold till Corcoran and his regiment should arrive. And although there were thousands of people here assembled, the large majority representing the Celtic element of our population--the order and decorum that prevailed would have astonished any one unaccustomed to such exciting scenes in this metropolis. The crowd consisted of almost every class and condition of men; and not a few women and children could be numbered among the swaying masses. Everybody seemed hilarious, jolly, excited.

The view from platform No. 1 was exceedingly fine. By a slight stretch of fancy it might even have been called a panoramic view. In the grand centre, running from the eastern to the western gates of the Park, a long broad avenue was formed, perfectly free from obstructions and impediments of every kind. In this avenue nobody but privileged, police officers were permitted to enter. The borders or sides of the avenue were fringed by thick crowds of people. All the sub-divisions of the

Park-the enchained circles, squares and parallelograms, in which weary idlers may so often be seen asleep on hot summer days-were now packed with patriots as thick as chincapins in Maryland. The stairs, balconies, parapets, windows and porticoes of the Municipal Hall were jammed with the crowding masses. The tents of the recruiting officers, of which there are so many now erected in this Park, were for the nonce converted into useful observatories. Nor were the usual alternatives of trees and lamp posts altogether forgotten. Though not so abundantly patronized as on some nocturnal occasions that we remember, still there was many a fat man and agile boy who struggled into good places by climbing into the leafy boughs of the surrounding trees. In the long vista, stretching away on all sides from the principal stand, the scene was as magnificent as it was unique. On one side the women were congregated, by a sort of feminine attraction, and with their inevitable umbrellas or parasols, looked like a committee in waiting on the King of the Celestial Empire. On the opposite front there was nothing to be seen but one immense mass of sweating and athletic men, every one struggling for the foremost place in the assemblage. Here and there could occasionally be observed the picturesque costumes of our different Zouave regiments-the gaudy colors of the Duryec men predominating-lending additional interest and romance to the scene. At this time the recruiting officers' drum (which had been busy all day) was silent, but his flags spoke eloquently to the assembled thousands that there was much work for the Union yet to be done. The National Zouaves, the Corcoran Zouaves, the Sickles Brigade, and the Stanton Legion were fully represented. The green flag of Corcoran was, however, the rallying point for recruits, and when the war worn veterans of the old Sixty-ninth appeared all other organizations were for the moment forgotten in the wild burst of genuine enthusiasm which greeted the heroes of Bull run and Manassas.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-NINTH

At half past four o'clock precisely the head of the escort of the Sixty-ninth regiment appeared in view, coming up Park row. The enthusiasm of the masses now literally knew no bounds. Men in front of the platforms, in the very best places that could be found for seeing the evolutions of the regiment, began to evacuate positions that they were doomed never to occupy again. Those more observant and more patient calmly waited until the veterans should appear, and, as it is in all cases, patience was the final conqueror. The clarions of the regiment and the music of all the bands on the field announced the arrival of the Sixty-ninth at the east entrance of the Park. The whole crowd then shouted with one grand tremendous shout, which, if it had been repeated seven times, might have treated the City Hall to a shaking like that which we are informed tumbled the walls of Jericho about the ears of some ancient people. Happily for our citizens, if not for our Common Councilmen, the cheer was only repeated three times, and there was no visible shaking of any part of the City Hall during that period. The Sixty-ninth was escorted by a troop of Lancers also belonging to the regiment-an exceedingly fine looking soldierly body of citizen soldiers. These led the way through the broad avenue in the Park spoken of before, and in their immediate rear came the leading officers of the Sixty-ninth, followed by General Corcoran in the full uniform of a brigadier, mounted on a nettlesome steed, and looking as calm, cool and collected as any commander one could desire to see. "Here comes Corcoran," cried several voices; and with the word there arose a succession of the most exciting and vociferous cheers that could be heard. In the meantime from the roof of the Hall of Records, there came a continual booming of artillery. Here a six pounder had been "put into position," and a number of artillerymen were engaged to give a speech. As Corcoran and his Irishmen were engaged to give a speech. As Corcoran and his Irishmen entered the Park they were greeted with several salvos from this piece, and the smoke and noise of the cannon mixed rather inharmoniously with the shouts of the thousands below. "That's rale powder for the old Sixty-ninth," remarked a juvenile of about sixty years "and that I was past fighting but I'd be wid Corcoran!" "Powdher! is it?" asked a second; "and bedad that is nothing strange to the Sixty-ninth regiment." "And whoever said it was," rejoined the first, waxing warm--[illegible] Here an officer of the peace interposed to prevent a [missing]. The crowd which had been so excellently managed by the police in the earlier part of the evening, became perfectly frantic when the Sixty-ninth and especially General Corcoran, appeared. All dikes, dams, bars and barriers became of no use in very few minutes. Even the sturdy "corpuses" of stout Metropolitans offered but slender barriers to the impetuous rush of the *oi polloi*. Cries of "Corcoran and the Sixty-ninth" rent the air; and these cries, taken up, repeated and rolled out with increased power all along the lines, came back with an echo as startling as it was grand. Within fifteen minutes all order was destroyed--that is, so far as the free commingling of soldier and civilian was concerned. Long separated friends rushed towards each other and shook hands with an earnestness that threatened the sockets of the arms; women discovered old friends and sweethearts among the dusky and dusty soldiers from the wars, and for a few moments there was a true realization of the happiness and pleasure to be derived from the sudden reunion of hearts and spirits long divided. To scenes like this neither the passing pencil of the reporter nor the rough etchings of industrious artists can give effect. History, in its great review will see to it, and posterity will yet read with wonder and delight the records of the ardent patriotism of their fathers, as evinced under so many such different and such pleasing phases.

The regiment having been halted in front of the City Hall, and after the cheering had subsided, loud cries arose for General Corcoran to address the meeting. The General bowed assent and alighted, amid thundering applause, and in a few minutes was conveyed upon the main platform. The enthusiasm of the people was now immense. Such crowding, pushing, squeezing and smashing was only equalled on the scattering among the crowd of Wallace's patriotic ode. Every one wanted to hear Corcoran and it was long before silence could be so far restored as to allow the patriotic officer to address his friends.

At the close of his speech Gen. Corcoran retired, and, having mounted his horse, was surrounded by hundreds of people every man seeming to think more of shaking hands with the "Giniral" than of any other sublunary thing. After hearing the speech of Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Corcoran formed his regiment into line and rode off from among the crowd, followed by loud and uproarious cheers.

After the departure of the Sixty-ninth the meeting continued as vigorously as ever. The crowd, instead of falling off, increased considerably, and fresh accessions of speakers kept up a continual fire of the musketry of eloquence. To attempt to describe all the curious scenes that were witnessed would be supererogatory, seeing that they were but reproductions chiefly one of the other. The people, it may be said in brief, had their whole souls in the movement, and there is not a particle of doubt that the Empire City and State are prepared to do their duty to the constitutional government of the federal Union.

Officer Lumley, of the Ninth Precinct (639) deserves especial mention here for the diligence which he exhibited in keeping the principal platform clear of intruders, and for his enforcement of order generally.

The band of music on platform No. 1 was excellent. The musicians neither made too much nor too little music, but blew their trumpets in a "very agreeable manner."

STAND NO. ONE.

Tremendous Enthusiasm - The Glorious One Sixty-Ninth on the Ground-Speeches of his Honor Mayor Opdyke, General Corcoran, General Hiram Walbridge, Hon. Moses F. Odell, of New York, Hon. J. N. Arnold, of Illinois, Colonel Nugent, Mr. Briggs, of Ohio, and Others-Letters from Secretary Seward and Governor Morgan-Stirring Ode to Liberty-Patriotic Contributions-An Irish Legion or Twenty Thousand Men-Speedy Downfall of the Rebellion, &c.

The grand stand was situated in front of the esplanade facing City Hall. It was the principal centre of attraction during all the afternoon and evening. The immense concourse of people assembled in front and around it, however, extended away to the immediate vicinity of the other stands, so that the whole constituted one vast, united throng. Three large Union flags on flagstaves one in the centre and one at either end, together with a host of smaller ones tastefully suspended in pyramidal form above them, contributed greatly to the beautiful and appropriate decorations. Previous to the commencement of the meeting, the crowd congregated in front was separated so as to form an avenue along which the expected Sixty-ninth regiment (Corcoran's old command) would pass on its arrival. The crowd awaited the opening of the proceedings and the arrival of the regiment with becoming, and characteristic grace, while the band treated them to patriotic music. Though the afternoon was unusually warm and the throng immense, the audience, appreciating the importance of the occasion, did not manifest any undue impatience, nor depart from the principles of popular decorum. The whole space from the platform to the steps of the City Hall was full of people, packed close as they could stand. A large number of ladies were among those which covered the steps leading to the interior of the hall.

At a quarter past four o'clock his Honor Mayor Opdyke, attended by the speakers and members of the Committee of Arrangements, wearing beautiful Union badges, were seen emerging from the building and approaching platform No. 1. With some difficulty they succeeded in safely wedging their way through the constantly increasing masses, and soon appeared upon the stand.

Prosper M. Wetmore, one of the active members of that committee, immediately came forward to open the proceedings of the meeting. "It is my pleasing and most agreeable duty," he said, "to call this meeting to order. No meeting of American citizens ever assembled at a crisis more imminent in the history of the loyal men to sustain the government of your country, and put down now and for ever, rebellion and treason. ("Good!" was the response that came from a sturdy fellow in the crowd.) The surest evidence that this meeting can give of its loyalty to the country and its institutions," continued Mr. Wetmore "will be found

in the character of the eminent magistrate whom I shall now nominate to preside over your deliberations, Fellow citizens, I nominate George Opdyke, Mayor of New York, to preside at this meeting. Is it seconded?

And then a tremendous responsive "Yes" came rolling towards the stand. The nomination was approved unanimously.

His Honor the Mayor, will take the chair, said Mr. Wetmore, intending to be more polite than poetical.

Mayor Opdyke, on coming forward was greeted with cheers. At first he simply said that Mr. Wright would read the names of the vice presidents and secretaries.

This Mr. Wright proceeded to do without delay. The list of vice presidents was headed by the names of Alexander T. Stewart, the patriotic merchant millionaire, and contained the names of many of our most influential citizens.

MAYOR OPDYKE'S SPEECH

His Honor then addressed the meeting in the following language:-

Fellow Citizens-I shall not inflict on you a lengthy speech. The call for this meeting truly declares that the time for speaking has passed, and that action-instant, earnest, united action-is the duty of the hour. We have a country to be saved. Let us resolve that it shall be saved by the concentration of all our energies in the performance of this one great duty. Let us look the situation squarely in the face. For what are we fighting? It is for nothing less than national existence and the cause of civil liberty everywhere. An aristocracy, grounded on human servitude, has rebelled against a democratic government of which its members form numerically an insignificant part. Its only grievance is that the people, instead of bowing to its insolent dictation, have exercised the rights of freemen. Our would be masters could not endure such temerity from men whom they have contemptuously called "mudsills." Rather than submit to equality with such, they turned traitors. They took up arms to destroy the government and sever the Union of which numerically they formed less than a fiftieth part. But by establishing a relentless despotism and sweeping conscription, the deluded and helpless non slaveholders of their section have been swept, as by a whirlwind, into the ranks of their army. Aided by these appliances, they now, confront us on the theatre of war with superior numbers. This must be changed-instantly changed-if we would save our honor and insure our triumph. How shall this be done? By following their example of conscription? Let the patriotism and manhood of freemen answer the question. In a life and death struggle between civil liberty and the prerogative of caste, it is natural that the armies of the latter should be filled by the iron scourge of despotic power; but the defenders of liberty should be impelled by their own free wills and manly hearts. The cause we fight for is as righteous and as essential to human progress and happiness as any that ever unsheathed the warrior's sword. We fight for the rights of the people, and in defence of liberty, order and law. The best interests of humanity are involved in the issue, and our failure would cast a dark shadow over the future of the race. But there must be no such word as fail. To avoid it, however, there must be no hesitancy in the rush to arms. Every man who can fight should promptly and cheerfully tender his services to the government and every man of means should contribute liberally to those who volunteer, and for the support of their families. We should all imbibe something of the noble sentiment that the gallant Corcoran has uttered. He declares that no inducements, however strong, "not even the fee simple of Broadway," would restrain him from the battle field. Such a spirit as this deserves not merely a brigade but a division, and I trust a division will be forthcoming. If a spirit like his animated us all, we might celebrate our final triumph over the rebellion at our next annual Thanksgiving. Let us try to emulate this spirit, and by united, vigorous effort, save the honor of our city by avoiding the necessity of a draft. We are behind other portions of the State, and behind many of our sister cities. This must be changed. Let us, under the promptings of a common patriotism, united in an earnest effort to send to the field a force that will overwhelm this malignant rebellion, and let us do it voluntarily as freeman should who are worthy to be free.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL CORCORAN AND THE SIXTY-NINTH

When the last words were spoken the audience gave another hearty cheer, and "Yankee Doodle" was speedily struck up by the band upon the platform. The strain was short and sweet. "The resolutions for the meeting will now be read by Mr. Wetmore," said the Mayor, and Mr. Wetmore got ready to read the resolutions but the sound of martial music, which had been faintly heard in the distance a few moments before, was now drawing near. The audience appeared to be electrified, and away for the instant went thoughts of resolutions. It was General Corcoran and the gallant Sixty-ninth that were coming near. "I hope the audience, as the Sixty-ninth passes, will give three rousing cheers," admonished the Mayor; but there certainly was no necessity for his Honor to invite the cheers. They came, deep and loud, cheer after cheer.

It was just half-past four when the mounted artillery officers, splendidly uniformed and equipped, came from the east gate of the Park and passed in front of the Hall and stand. Riding on their prancing horses, which were elegantly caparisoned with black and crimson housings, they presented a splendid appearance. The gallant Gen. Corcoran was soon recognized on his famous charger and his appearance was the signal for tremendous cheers.

"Three cheers for General Corcoran," demanded an appreciative fellow countryman, and the air rang with the thundering hurrahs. Following files of policemen were a number of Irish officer, prominent among whom was recognized Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, in General Meagher's brigade. Then appeared, marching in splendid style, the old Sixty-ninth, with Col. Bagley at its head. The brown faces and dusty uniforms of the brave boys were indicative of the service they have seen. They received a most enthusiastic welcome. General Corcoran was surround by friends whose cordial greetings every one could see were the natural outgushings of the warm Irish heart. While the head of the regiment now numbering 840 members was passing, the General was ushered on the platform. "Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Wetmore, "I have the honor to introduce General Corcoran," whereupon greetings were interchanged. The multitude began to press closer in front of stand No. 1. The regiment faced to the left and advanced *en masse* to the front of the platform, where they came to an order arms. Subsequently the files of domestic guardians of the public peace who had been with great exertions endeavoring to keep back the throng which was pressing to the front, opened the flood gates, and forward rolled the living waves of patriotic citizens, threatening to engulf policemen and soldiers. To and fro the sweeping surging masses moved, while policemen, in hostile attitudes, were attempting to keep them from crushing each other to death, and the mounted officers made believe charging on the crowd. The crowd, however, took everything in the best of humor. Soon comparative quiet reigned, and Mr. Wetmore proceeded to read.

THE RESOLUTIONS

as follows:-

Resolved, That in this struggle for our nation's existence, we here solemnly pledge our faith, our fortunes, our lives and our honor, that this rebellion shall be crushed and the national soil redeemed from every taint of treason. (Cheers)

Resolved, That inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on all moneyed and other corporations to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion. (Cheers)

Resolved, That up to the 13th day of September next, we request that all places of business, as far as practicable, be closed on each day at three o'clock P.M., to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering, and perfect themselves in military drill (Cheers)

Resolved, That we most earnestly urge the President of the United States to authorize General Michael Corcoran-(cheers)-to recruit a Legion of twenty thousand men to be under his command-(cheers) and to fight with him for the land of our adoption or our birth (cheers) and for the flag, which symbolizes everything we cherish in national pride, and everything we love in national freedom. (Loud cheering. "Three cheers for the gallant General Corcoran.")

Resolved, That as we cherish that national pride and love that national flag, so will we do our utmost to plant that flag on every foot of United States soil, and make this home of the brave the land of the free (Cheers).

The resolutions were received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and were adopted with the wildest acclamation.

Calls for Corcoran now came from every point. The audience wanted to hear the distinguished soldier first. Their will was unmistakably pronounced in the repeated calls for Corcoran. The Mayor stepped forward, and all listened with attention while he said:-"The gentleman who will next address you needs no introduction at my hands. You all know, and love and honor him, as he is loved and honored throughout the United States. ('So they ought to love him!' shouted an animated individual.) I present to you General Corcoran," said His Honor, at the same time retiring while the General advanced. Cheering of the most enthusiastic kind greeted him as he came forward on the stand. It was some time before silence succeeded the shouts of welcome and the audience allowed itself to listen to

GENERAL CORCORAN'S SPEECH

Fellow Citizens-The call for this meeting proclaims that the time for discussion has passed, and the time for action has arrived. This is a proper sentiment, and in accordance with that sentiment I stand here before you, and the Sixty-ninth regiment stands here before you too-(cries of "Good" and cheers)-ready to take action, in common with our fellow citizens, for the speedy and immediate suppression of the rebellion. ("Bravo") The city of New York is not ashamed, I know, of the Sixty-ninth (Cries of "No! No!". A voice--"It has no right.") And the members of the Sixty-ninth feel justly proud to be identified with the patriotic citizens of the Empire City (Cheers). They come here among you, not to leave, but to organize and fill up their ranks to the proper standard, to see their families and their friends for a few days, return with me to the seat of war, and afterwards hope to come home again to receive your greetings, as they have on two former occasions. (Great cheers. A voice-"Bravo, General Corcoran") We have among us, perhaps, some few who think that the rebellion has now assumed such gigantic proportions that we ought to let the the rebel States and the rebels go. To these men, and for those men, there is only one answer: it is the answer of the people of this great city, and it is the answer of the entire country, namely-that we shall never cease our efforts until the last man is sent and the last dollar, if necessary, is expended. (Cheers) We meet here solemnly pledging ourselves never to cease our exertions until this unholy rebellion is crushed out forever. Now let us take a brief review of how matters stood at the commencement of this rebellion and how they stand now. For thirty years at least these men in the South have been plotting treason against our constitu-

tion. (A Voice-"That's so." Another - "Good.") During all that time they were preparing themselves for the opportunity to strike the blow. This opportunity came perhaps sooner than they expected. We made the opportunity and forced them to go before they were quite ready. But enough. They were much more ready than we were; and when we went forth to meet them, we went as like a father going to chastise a disobedient child, and we found that the child was so unruly that we must deny it as it were. Now I grant that the rebellion has since assumed gigantic proportions-the most immense of any country on the face of the earth-and we are a hundred times better prepared to meet the enemy now than at any previous time. ("Good") The government is now alive to the importance of the struggle, and fully determined to prosecute the war with vigor to the end. You are determined to support the general government while it is willing to prosecute this war with unabating vigor. You are willing to contribute your last dollar and your last man for the support of the regular constituted authorities of this Union. (Cheers) Now further. At the commencement of this rebellion the rebels were masters of the entire Southern country. How is it today? We have strong footholds in all the Southern cities except one or two, and with your noble and cordial response to the call of the President of the United States in bringing forward those six hundred thousand brave volunteers, I am satisfied that ere six months roll by this rebellion will be forever crushed. ("Bravo," and cheers) I feel the most infinite pride in looking at this meeting to-day. It will send a thrill of joy throughout this Union when the people read of this immense gathering of freeman in this Empire City of the Empire State, which has always done its duty nobly. And I say to you, my fellow citizens that no matter how many battles the Southern rebels may win they cannot hope for any permanent success while you present an undivided front to them. ("Good!") While you say that you will, why we must be the possessors of every inch of soil on this continent before we cease our exertions. (Cries of "Good, good.") I have stated everywhere that I have spoken that I am in favor of the President being invested with the fullest authority during this crisis, because I have entire confidence in the perfect honesty of the representative of the people (Loud cheering) I believe that the people of this great city and in giving my own views I believe I represent them in this one particular-do not desire, that any of the isms of the day shall be introduced into this war, but that we shall prosecute it under the constitution for the restoration of the Union under the authority of the constitution-nothing more and nothing less. (Great cheering. A voice-"Good for you." Another -"General, we'll give you five thousand men.") I like to assert my own principles and my own views, because I think the time has arrived when every man should be called upon to assert his principles and views. Every man who is not with us is against us. There is no middle ground to occupy. If men cannot fight they can use their influence in encouraging enlisting of men who can fight for the preservation of this glorious country. I know we have in this city men who are willing and anxious to live, like leeches, on the blood of the people--men who are willing only to enjoy her prosperity, but, when you call upon them in the hour of her difficulty and trial, where are they? ("We're here," replied a blundering Irishman; and the audience indulged in laughter.) They are not to be found when the country calls for their services. I am glad the opportunity has come that the country will know its friends. I am proud to say from this platform, and as one of the Irish people, we have done our duty. (Cheers) I say we have done our duty always and we will always continue to do it, and we will never cease our efforts in this glorious cause until the glorious cause is relieved from the infernal thraidom of Jeff Davis and his soldiers. (Loud cheers, during which the blundering Irishman ineffectually attempted to be heard.) I need not tell the people of this great city what ought to be their duty in this important crisis. From the first moment the heart of this people beat proudly and fondly for the Union when it was endangered, and I know they will never relax their exertions until it is restored. It is useless for me to tell you of the black reign of terror and despotism which ruled over our people in the Southern country, and which has forced them now, as it were, in apparent unity, into battle array against you. They are endeavoring to attack and defeat our troops before it is possible for the people to respond to the last call of the general government; but, thank God, they will be frustrated. We are ready to day to meet them. Before they can advance five miles further we will have a hundred thousand more men at Washington, and the Irish brigade will soon be there to support them. (Loud cheers.) Fellow citizens, as I announced in the commencement of my remarks, that in the call for this meeting I have plainly spoken my sentiments, that the time for discussion has passed and the time for action is at hand. The Sixty-ninth regiment is here. They are tried and fatigued. They wish to go to their armory to lay up their arms for a few days and I will only detain you long enough to [words missing] Sixty-ninth recruiting offices will be open in a few days, when I want my fellow countrymen, adopted citizens, to volunteer-and I will extend the right hand of fellowship to the American born-none shall be refused. I will take the hand of the republican, democrat, know nothing, or any other who will volunteer (Cheers) For your patient hearing allow me to thank you and retire.

General Corcoran retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

Calls for General Walbridge were intermingled with other calls for Colonel Nugent.

The Mayor said they would be addressed by one of our distinguished citizens, whose heart had been in the work from the commencement. He then introduced General Hiram Walbridge.

General Walbridge mounted the stand and spoke as follows:-

GENERAL H. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH

General H. Walbridge was then introduced, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. After repeated cheers he said:-Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen-The firing of the first gun at Sumter changed every relation that had hitherto existed between the rebels and the loyal men of the constitutional Union. (Cheers) From that moment peaceful remedies were for the time being superseded, and it became at once a question of military force. (Cheers) The failure to comprehend this conviction paralyzed our action during the greater part of the last year. (A voice-"Tis too bad.") Not a single intimation has reached the North from any reliable quarter since the rebellion was inaugurated calculated to make us honestly believe that any peaceful adjustment of the present existing difficulties would be responded to on the part of the treasonable and rebellious South. They have inaugurated bloody, desolating, merciless war. Knowing this fact, that man is insane who proposes at a crisis like this to suggest political remedies. (Loud and protracted cheering) The federal authority must be asserted and maintained by force while armed opposition to that authority continues. (Cheers and cries of "That's so") Treason must be annihilated-traitors must pay the just penalty of their crimes. ("Good, good.") The constitutional authority must be reasserted over every inch of our territorial soil, and the soldier who goes out to battle for the integrity of the Union must realize that he is not to be made the victim of extortion, outrage and wrong ("That's right") a careful husbandry of our resources must take place, unnecessary expenditures must terminate, and public examples made of all who seek this opportunity to fatten on the misfortunes of the republic (Cheers) The public morals should be invigorated, while the public arms are strengthened. ("That's so") While the resources of the nation are freely given, the people willingly taxed and the blood of its best citizens flowing in defence of the public liberties, it becomes the imperative duty of the constitutional government to demonstrate that the relative disproportion, in wealth, resources and population between the contending forces, should be the means of speedily terminating the struggle ("True, true") and that every agency employed by the rebels themselves should be brought into requisition to make the contest short and forever conclusive (Cheers).

General Walbridge concluded by saying he had prepared some resolutions which he would now submit, and if responsive to their views he would request the Mayor to ask for their adoption. Cheer after cheer following each resolution when read, and on being submitted by his Honor the Mayor they were carried amid the the most deafening applause.

RESOLUTIONS OF GENERAL H. WALBRIDGE

1. Resolved. That any man falls to properly comprehend the great crisis through which the true national is now passing who does not realize that God himself is manifest in the moral and political phenomena which this great, loyal, intelligent people have thus far constantly displayed in sustaining constitutional representative government when assailed with arms and violence by traitors who have most largely enjoyed its benefits and its protection.

2. Resolved. That each seeming disaster has only more fully developed a higher courage, a loftier patriotism, a more fully developed a higher courage, a loftier patriotism, a more thorough and invincible determination, and a more sublime devotion on the part of the loyal, patriotic masses for the preservation of the Union, for freedom and for free government.

3. Resolved. That in all these great events we recognize the wisdom of Providence in disciplining and educating this this vigorous and youthful nation for the high, destiny confided to it, of forever placing on an enduring basis individual and public liberty, and we conscientiously believe that, without this chastening discipline, we should now have been weakened by divided counsels, by conflicting opinions and unformed purposes, and the world would never have witnessed the sublime spectacle upon the altar of patriotism of the voluntary tender of more than a million of our hardy, patriotic, loyal sons and the entire resources of more than twenty millions of an active, enterprising and industrious population to quell this infamous rebellion and preserve the national existence; that if they fail, other men, still waiting, and equally patriotic, shall hasten to avenge their death; all we ask in return is the restoration of our glorious Union; the right to hear, at the earliest possible moment, every incident that marks the varying fortunes of the struggle; the prudent husbandry of our resources, the most rigid and vigilant economy in every department of the government; that our brave and unrivalled troops be led by experience, skill and valor that courage, capacity and fidelity be promptly rewarded that partisan objects be banished while we are saving the national life, treason forever annihilated, traitors, summarily punished, the Union preserved, the constitution inviolable; any foreign interference promptly met with decisive unequivocal energetic resistance, and every disturbing element swept with the besom of destruction that can in any degree interrupt the tranquility of the republic as it again becomes the acknowledged representative of constitutional well regulated liberty in every quarter of the globe.

A NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE

The following resolution was presented:-Resolved, that the following citizens, viz:-

George Opdyke
David Dudley Field
Michael Corcoran
Isaac Sherman
James. M. White
Terence Farley

Peter Cooper
Alexander T. Stewart
William Orton
Abram Wakeman
W. C. Noyes
Saml. Sloan

Charles Gould
Prosper M. Wetmore
J. Austin Stevens
Andrew Carrigan
D. Dous
Edward Pierrepont

Moses H. Grinnell
Richard D. Lathrop
A. Knight
R. M. Blatchford
A. C. Richards

number and fill vacancies) to represent the people of New York in all that relates to obtaining and using the means for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a speedy destruction of the rebellion. It was unanimously adopted.

A MUNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION

The Mayor read the following, which is its own interpreter:-

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, New York, August 27, 1862

Sir-On behalf of the American Bank Note Company, I hand you their check for \$2,000 to be appropriated in raising volunteers to put down the rebellion and maintain the constitution and the Union. Let New York furnish her quota and avoid the necessity of a draft. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, TRACY R. EDSON, President. Hon. George Opdyke, Chairman, &c. AND ANOTHER

This subscription was received with loud cheers. The Mayor aptly said he hoped it would be followed by many other similar missives. It soon appeared that his Honor's own magnificent donation was the first to follow it, for when the band had concluded the patriotic air it commenced to play when the last cheers were given, Mr. Wetmore came forward and attempted to speak. The confusion in the crowd was considerable at this moment, as the Sixty-ninth were leaving, and it was a few moments before he could be heard. When order was restored he announced that his Honor the Mayor had contributed out of his private purse the sum of \$1,000. This announcement was received with thunders of applause, and three cheers were given for the Mayor.

A motion, made by Mr. Wetmore, to add the name of General Walbridge to the National War Committee, was carried unanimously.

SPEECH OF HON. MOSES F. ODELL.

Fellow citizens of New York-In the days of the past history of this city the people have assembled in this park, time after time, to do honor to the living, to do honor to the dead, but never, in the history of this city, has an assemblage gathered together that had more importance and significance in it than the assemblage here this afternoon. (Cheers) The carpenter has left his jack plane upon the bench, the merchant has turned his back upon his counting room, the lawyer has left his brief, and here they stand, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, and what for?-"Union") That is it exactly that is the response that comes from every patriot's heart to stand for the Union, and that is what I am here for. (Cheers) And that is the platform that I expect to stand on while I live. I have thought since I have been here that I wish the President of the United States-an honest man, and as good a man as the sun shines on, in my judgment-was here. I wish he was here and had surrounding hi every member of his Cabinet, and I would say humbly as the mouthpiece of this great city of New York, "Sir, I demand of you, the city of New York demands of you the constituted President of these United States, with the sword of its power in your hand, placed there by the constitution, that the armies in Virginia shall move onward and that they shall not cease in that forward movement until this old flag shall wave over the rebel Capital in Richmond and the last rebel shall lay low in the dust, or ground his arms." (Great applause) That is what I would say to the President-(a voice-"That's what's the matter," and laughter)-and I would only speak the sentiments of every loyal man in his city. And I would say to him, with all respect to his position, that we of New York city and New York State have a right thus to speak to him. In the beginning of this rebellion this city sprang to its feet and poured out its treasure and the lives of its young men, for hundreds and thousands of the boys of New York have gone to be in the soldier's grave in every battle field where the Union has been fought for. (Cheers) And that is not all. We are continuing to send on our men and we are doing it cheerfully. Men are responding from all parts of the State. And even this is not all. When Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, wants money, what does he do? I will tell you what he does. He goes to the railroad office and buys a through ticket for New York-(laughter and cheers)-and when he gets here he finds the moneyed men full of patriotism and ready to respond to his call. And hence I tell you to-day I would say to the President that those armies of ours must move onward and forward. I would not stop at the capital of Richmond. No, no I would not stop this side of the Gulf. (A voice-"That's the talk.") I only speak the sentiments of your hearts-every one of you-when I say that this city will never be satisfied, and feel that the cause of the Union, the cause of the flag, the cause of the constitution is vindicated, until that old flag shall wave again from where it was first struck down from Fort Sumter (Enthusiastic applause) I have but a few more words to say. (Cries of "Go on.") This is the nation's crisis, when it is for you and I to do what we can to sustain the government. There is an armed host against us; mighty in numbers mighty in its malevolence, mighty in its wickedness, and I say to you, men of wealth, you have a duty to perform. You have grown wealthy under the patronage of this flag and now the country calls for your mercy (Cheers) It is not for you to stand here and say to those brave young men, "Go to the war." It is well enough to say so; but I say to you, men of wealth, give of your treasure to send them (Renewed cheering) Give of your treasure to take care of their families when they go (Applause) Our heart want to be kindled in just such places as this. We want the spirit that is in the army, the spirit that burns in the soldier's heart as he stands before the foe. We want the

loyal fire that pervaded the heart of the brave Colonel McCook's mother. I met her a few days ago in the city of Washington, where a gentleman introduced her and she told me she had six sons in the army, or rather five now, and one lying low in the cold grave. I said to her, "Madam, you have done your share in sustaining this government." "Oh sir," she said, "if I had six sons more I would give them all." (A voice-"Three cheers for McCook's mother," and loud cheers). That is the spirit we want. When a gallant fellow from New York was shot from his horse the other day, and as he fell his comrades raised him up and laid his arm under his head and raised his canteen to give him a drink-the face pale and his brow bedewed with the seat of death but the light of liberty in his eye-he gazed on the flag as it was being borne past him, and said to his comrades, "Never mind me, I die for my country. You go and follow your flag." (Great cheering) That is the spirit we want. Now, I hope no man in this mighty host-no man in this great city-will shake off the responsibility that belongs to him. Let the rich man do his duty and the poor man do his, and you and I shall see this rebellion crushed out, and those soldier's return, as we have seen them once before return, but his time to take up arms no more in this war. I want to be here when the soldiers return with their flag triumphant, and themselves covered with glory, and to greet them here with you (Great Applause, amid which Mr. Model retired).

General Walbridge then announced that letters had been received from members of the Cabinet, and read the following from Secretary Seward, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by applause:-

Washington, August 26, 1862

General Wetmore:-I am directed by the President to express his sincere regret that owing to imperative engagements he cannot be at New York to-morrow.

It will be impossible for me to attend your meeting. But why should it be necessary? If disunion shall prevail, New York, so far as its assumed destiny is concerned, will cease to be. It is for New York itself to decide whether disunion shall prevail. Faithfully yours, WILLIAM H. SEWARD

Mr. Walbridge moved, after reading the letter, to send back the sentiment that "Disunion shall never prevail," which was enthusiastically concurred in.

DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR MORGAN

The Committee of Arrangements received the following despatch from Governor Morgan:-

Albany, August 27, 1862

The crisis is fairly upon us. Men and means are the agencies required to meet it. God has placed these in our hands. Will we devote them to the patriotic work? Shall the old regiments be filled up? Shall the new ones be completed? Shall conscription be avoided? Shall the brave and honored Corcoran march back to the battle fields of Virginia with ten thousand men? The country has done and is doing nobly. Her best and brightest spirits are earnest and faithful in the cause, laboring for it as they never labored before. The great metropolis will fall short of its duty unless it can give up present peace, property, personal and political considerations, health, life, and all that is sacred and dear for the one sole object-the salvation of the Union and the constitution. That is the only response to these questions. E. D. MORGAN

SPEECH OF COLONEL NUGENT

Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth, was then introduced and promised to be brief, as the time for talking had passed. He supposed they were aware that he belonged to the Irish Brigade (Cheers) a brigade that does credit to the city of New York. The Sixty-ninth-the regiment that he had the honor to lead through certain battles that recently took place in Virginia-wanted a few recruits. He thought he saw the faces of many around him that would say they would join the regiment to-morrow with him. He asked all who felt inclined to go to raise their hands, and there was a number raised-sufficient if their owners are true to the implied pledge to form a full regiment. He would speak for the other regiments of the brigade. There are some three regiments more, and they all want recruits and he was satisfied there were enough fighting men present to fill a half a dozen brigades. (Cheers) He had a few veterans, and if they joined him they might bet their lives they would all go hand in hand and beat the rebels as they had done before (Loud cheers).

Mr. Foster, of North Carolina, was the next speaker. He added his own testimony to that of Colonel Corcoran, to the fact that a majority of the people of that State are still loyal to the Union if they dare avow their sentiments.

Speeches were made by Captain Hogan, of Meagher's brigade, and others, and the twilight began to deepen into night before the crowd dispersed. No such assemblage was ever witnessed in the city of New York, and the spirit of the immense multitude was as enthusiastic and determined throughout as the numbers were vast and beyond the power of easy enumeration.

Messrs. Arnold, of Illinois; Briggs, of Ohio; Pangborn, of Massachusetts, and several other gentlemen made speeches, but we have no space for full reports of them.

STAND NO. TWO.

Speeches of Major General Mitchel, Brigadier General Busted and Others--Immense Enthusiasm of the Crowd-The Irishmen Aroused, &c. &c.

The second stand from which the orators addressed the listening thousands of patriots was located at the east end of the City Hall. It was festooned with the Stars and Stripes, and in front was the appropriate motto, "The Union now and forever." Shortly after four o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles Gould

who nominated Andrew Carrigan, Esq., as President which nomination was unanimously ratified. Mr. R. D. Lathrop nominated a number of vice presidents and secretaries.

The resolutions which were adopted at the main stand were then read and endorsed with perfect unanimity. Three cheers were given for the resolutions.

SPEECH OF MAJOR GENERAL MITCHEL

The President introduced, as the first speaker, Major General Mitchel, of the Army of the West, who was loudly cheered when he presented himself before the congregated thousands. He spoke as follows:-

Fellow Citizens of New York--It affords me the deepest pleasure once more to meet the upturned faces of my loyal countrymen. It is a long while since I had the honor of meeting my loyal countrymen. For nearly nine months, you will remember, I have been sunk deep among the enemy. ("Good," and applause) I have been surrounded by them upon all sides, and the multitudes that I have met there were multitudes in arms against the flag of our country, and ready to strike down, if it might be, that sacred banner. But under my own eye that has never yet been done. (Loud cheers). I have but little to say to you to-day. The time for talking, my friends has passed, the time for long speeches and arguments and figures of rhetoric, are gone. We want now the bayonet, we want now the thundering cannon; we want now the marching, trembling, squadron; we want now the array of armed troops, battalions and regiments moving onward in solid phalanx to destroy and crush and grind to powder the armed resistance of the enemy. (Cries of "Bravo" and cheers) That is what we want and that is what we are to have. We are engaged in the grandest conflict that the world has ever witnessed. We are today fighting the battles of the liberty of the world (Great applause) We are, I tell you, my friends, engaged in the most stupendous struggle that the world has ever witnessed. Go back to those terrible scenes of the French Revolution. It is nothing to the struggle in which we are engaged to-day. I tell you that was but for the overturning of monarchy in a single land; we are fighting the battle of freedom for the whole world. (Great cheering) And my friends, I am sorry to tell you that we will be compelled to fight it single handed and alone. Are you ready to-day to meet this conflict? Are you ready to-day to say, "I care not if the whole world is arrayed against us, our cause is pure; it is holy; it is perfect; it is glorious, and we are ready to die in defence of that cause." (Voices-"We are ready," followed by continued cheering.) Are you ready? I ask. ("Yes, yes.") Give me a response. (Renewed cries of "We are ready.") Call us to the field, call us to the discharge of duty, call us anywhere. Ask for our blood, ask for our money, ask for our sons, ask for our brothers and for our fathers, and in this cause we will freely give them to God and our country. (Renewed cheering) On last evening I had almost decided I would not appear before you here to-day, but this morning I picked up the *Albion*, a paper published in your own city, and in that paper I read a speech made at Sheffield, at a great banquet given to Lord Palmerston by a member of the House of Commons, when Mr. Roebuck, of England, made a speech (Groans for Roebuck) I want, my friends, to tell you what Mr. Roebuck said at that meeting. I beg you to listen to me, for it is extremely significant. He said, in the first place, that he had no sympathy with the North and with its struggles, because our cause was an unrighteous and an immoral one, and could never succeed. Now let me answer Mr. Roebuck in two words. (A voice-"Roebuck, the wasp") I tell you our cause is the most sacred one in which the sword has been drawn. (At this juncture of the speaker's remarks a gentleman on the platform was so hearty in the expression of his approbation of the General's sentiments that he occasioned some little interruption)

General Mitchel, resuming--Give me your attention, my friends. What profit have we to lift our hands against the South? I tell you that we are the most unselfish people upon the face of the earth. By lifting our hand against the South, we would lose three hundred millions of money that they now owe us. It cost us one hundred millions of expenditure, which we have to expend to fight this mighty battle. It costs us blood without limit and tears without stint. And what do we get for it all? Why are we fighting? it is for a grand principle. It is for the liberty of the world; it is for the integrity of this nation; and if this integrity be destroyed, liberty is lost forever to humanity. But Roebuck says again the dividing of the United States will be for the benefit of England. There he shows the cloven foot "The division of the United States will be for the benefit of England." Why? Ah, they have been too insolent, they have been too strong, and they have been too independent. They took John Bull by the throat and held him there, and said, "Do us justice, and we will shake you until you will do us justice, and for this now they are--Here the triumphal march of Brigadier General Corcoran and the gallant Sixty-ninth approached the Park, and as the procession entered, the speaker stopped in order that the crowd might assist in swelling the welcome which the veterans and their noble leader deserved from the thousands of citizens assembled to aid in the same glorious cause.

General Mitchell resuming--Nothing, my friends, could have been more grateful to us all than to stop just where we were to welcome General Corcoran and the immortal Sixty-ninth. I go back to sixteen months and

remember to have met General Corcoran at Annapolis on his way to Washington. There I had the honor of dining with the Colonel and his staff and with many officers of that regiment. You know his fortune [?] since. You know what he has suffered for our common country, and you know how he has resisted every effort by the enemy to induce him to accept a parole and leave his loathsome prison. You know how he has at last triumphed, and you know how to receive a noble hero suffering in the cause of liberty and his country. Let him go on. You have made him now a brigadier; you have offered to him a brigade of four regiments; make him a major general, and give him a division of forty regiment, and let it be done at once. (Loud cheering) I was telling you, we had, in all probability, in this struggle to meet the antipathy, envy and hatred of the aristocratic Old World; and I told you that Roebuck was now attempting to turn the honest part of the people of England against us. Roebuck says that in the division of this country England will be profited. But let me tell him that when he begins the game of splitting and dividing, it is a game that two of us can play at (Renewed cheers) The integrity of our own country is sacred to us, and we will preserve it at all hazards, at every risk, and with every suffering. We will give our lives, our blood, our money--all we have got to protect it, because we know that in the dividing of this country we die--we die literally and absolutely. We die a physical death, and, my friends, we die a death of utter contempt and degradation (Great applause) Can any of you bear to think of it? Just look at it now. Suppose we give up this conflict; suppose the South, with its vast numbers and its vast resources, who of you will ever we able to look any honest man in the face after it? (Loud cries of "Never, never.") I care not what way you settle this question; I care not in what manner you make a treaty of peace; I care not how you expect to move forward afterwards, you never can lift your face again in the society of an honest and independent man as long as you live. If you ever go abroad I will give you the advice which I gave to a friend of mine who thought of running away from the trouble in his own country. Go to a brass foundry and get a mask; have it made an inch in thickness, for if it is not an inch thick the heat of the shame will absolutely melt down the brazen mask and expose your face to the contemptuous gaze of everybody on the other side of the ocean. (Loud laughter and applause) So it is with us. But we go one step further. Roebuck says, "We can never make friends with the North; we can make friends with the South." And now I am going to give you his reasons. He says the South are gentlemen--they are English gentlemen, the descendants of English gentlemen. We of the North are but the scum and refuse of Europe. That is his language exactly, and I desire to read it to you that you may be certain that I am right. Here is the exact language; now listen to me. Roebuck said:-"Of the South you can make friends. They are English gentlemen; they are not the scum and refuse of Europe. Of the North you can never make friends." Because they are such, that is the conclusion, as a matter of course. (Voices-"He is an infamous liar.") Let me tell you again that this is nothing more than the outpouring of the envy, hatred and malice of old English aristocracy upon the republicanism and democracy of the North. (That's true.") And I tell you my friends that we have got to meet it everywhere. We will meet it in England, we will meet it in France, and we will meet it the world over. I ask you are you prepared to face it and defy it? (Vociferous cries of "Yes, we are.") I for one am ready to enter this conflict. God knows I have nothing to live for but my country. Ten months ago, in the presence of a multitude, in Union square, I laid my life and all that I had on the altar of my country. I do not own my life; I do not own anything. I have no wish of my own. I owe all to my country, and to my country I will ever devote, with the best strength, with the best ability, with the best power that I have got. (Great cheering, and three cheers for General Mitchell.) And now my friends what are you cheering about? You cheer the sentiment. Now, every man that can fight let him leave father, mother, wife, sister and children, and let him at once enlist under the banner of his country and fight her battles, and let it be done promptly ("That's what we are doing.") The President has call for 300,000 volunteers; he has added to that number 300,000 more. I say, let the 600,000 be given to hi at once. Let it be a free will offering of the noble sons of freedom throughout our land. Let every man say, "Whatever I have, whatever I am, all my property, all my energy, everything that I possess, belongs to my country," and I tell you the result cannot be doubtful. We have got a tremendous battle to fight, and we are going to fight it. Every day we are becoming more perfectly knit together. The South is now perfectly cemented; it is a solid mass. The North is to a certain extent divided yet; but we are coming together every day; and I tell you, a mighty stream of public sentiment, with regard to the prosecution of this war, is growing, expanding and extending, until finally, it will sweep everything before it, and bring utter and absolute destruction to everything that stands in its path. We must fight this battle; and let me tell you how it must be fought. We will organize our battalions, brigades and divisions; we will drill them and prepare the for the battle field, and then we will hunt the enemy wherever he will be found, attack him wherever we can find him, and destroy him wherever we will attack him. ("Good," and loud cheers). There is to be no more delay, there is to be no more hesitation with regard to this matter. We shall prosecute this war, not with hatred or enmity toward those of the South, but with solemn determination to vindicate our rights and to rescue from the grasp of tyrannical op

in anything; I will be perfectly obedient; I will be eternally vigilant; I will be for ever on my guard; I will be ever ready in the hour of battle, on the march,, before the enemy; when the cannon roars around me I will be as solid as a rock and there I'll stand." and if God calls me to fall, my last shout will be for victory for the glory of my country, for the perpetuation of the Union and for the liberty of the entire world (Great applause) Now, my friends, are you ready? Have you made up your minds as to what you will do ("Yes, Yes," and renewed applause) Someone will say, "Can I leave my family? can I leave my wife? she clings around me and the tears are flowing from her eyes, and my little children are about my knees." Yes, I have done it all, and you have got to do it too. Would you disgrace that wife? How dare you! Would you have to blush in shame and leave her friends because of your shame? Never. Will you have your children grow up and curse you-aye, curse you for cowards and dastards! They would say-"Oh father, if I had only been a man during the time of this terrific conflict-this terrific rebellion-I would have fought, I would have died, I would have struggled to the uttermost-I would have given everything I had before I would be reduced to the ignominy, the scorn, the contempt of the entire world." That's what you have got to meet, and I thank God that you have got to meet, and I thank God that you have got to meet it square. What is the result? Glory on the one hand, and shame and contumely on the other. Make your choice to day. There is no use of halting between two opinions. It is liberty and glory on the one hand and utter shame, scorn, degradation and contumely upon the other. I know what American citizens will answer. I understand them well. I know what my Irish friends will answer, because I have tried them. I go back to the days of a glorious triumph, when the glorious old Tenth Ohio, every man of the from good old Ireland, was under me. All that I had to do was to give the word of command to the boys, and in they would spring like hounds released, every man rushing to do his duty. I never had any man to hold back there; all the trouble that I had was to keep them out of the fight till the time came. (Laughter and cheers) They would say, "Och, General, now you are not goin' to keep us back are you?" "No, boys, I'll give you the word directly," and they would spring toward the enemy like the lightning and strike blows like the thunderbolt. That was the way it was always done. That was the training I gave to my division. We were never attacked; we always like the good Irishman, struck the first blow, and the first blow, thank God, was always the last one (Great applause) Gen. Mitchel was loudly cheered when he resumed his seat.

SPEECH OF BRIG. GEN. BUSTEED.

Brigadier General Busteed was then introduced, and was greeted with considerable applause. He said:-The nationality of the American people depends upon their unity (A voice-"That's true") This is the sole solder of their strength. Whatever threatens the indivisibility of the nation endangers its continued existence. Very early in its history a motto was engraved on the nation's seal which contains the secret of its perpetuity, "United we stand, divided we fail." (A voice-"that's so.") To parcel out the soil into independent sovereignties would be to sow the whole of it with the dragon's teeth of discord, rivalry and bloodshed. The doctrine that any right was reserved to the individual State, the exercise of which, by the State, would destroy the central or federal authority, is at once false in logic and in fact. A constitution based upon such a proposition would be a mockery, and the laws enacted in pursuance of it of no more substance than nursery rhymes, or the exploits of the Knight of La Mancha. Our people begin to understand this, and it is well they do. No greater political heresies have grown up among us than those which have their origin in false notions of what are called State rights. The nullification of 1632, and secessionism of our own day, are the spawn of this error. The illustrious Jackson ("three cheers for Jackson") made short work of the nullifiers, and the no less illustrious Lincoln, will make sure, if slow, work of the secessionists-"Bully for Abe") but the shame of the attempted annulment will be forgotten in the inexcusable villainy of the accomplished treasons. We meet to-day, fellow citizens of New York-the great commercial metropolis of the country-favors the suppression of this most wicked rebellion, by the prompt, true, fearless use of every and any means necessary to brush [?] it out at once and forever. (Great cheering) What these means are, the Executive is charged with the responsibility of deciding, but as he has recently, in a well considered letter, declared his readiness to hear suggestions, and give to them all proper considerations, I for one claim the right and [missing] this opinion [?] to say, that it is my deliberate conviction that the cause and the effect must perish or survive in force together. Fortune, I sincerely believe, if slavery lives the republic dies-(several voices, "That's the talk")- and I deny that the government struck at and attempted to be destroyed by the slave power, should do anything to preserve slavery as stock in trade for a future rebellion. ("Good" and applause) The constitution of our country tolerates, it does not favor, the peculiar institution of rebeldom. The slave oligarchists have themselves, not us, appealed from the constitution to the rifle-from the Senate chamber to the battle field. They have taken the sword. They shall perish by the sword. (Loud cheers) God decreed that their sin shall perish with them. (Renewed applause) This is freedom's grand opportunity; and no man not himself at heart tyrannic, dishonest and cruel, but will rejoice that the republic of America emancipation. All hail the day! (Protracted cheering) In this connection I have a word or two to say to men who, like myself, of Irish birth, have sought and found

a home in the United States of America (A voice-"Good for your heart) Whoever else, in this hour of the country's trial hesitated, whoever else refuses his aid to the cause in the success of which the future of liberty is bound up, no man born on Irish soil, unless he be recreant to the very first of true Irish instincts, has any alternative. ("We are heart and hand to join you") He must rally under and fight for a flag, every star in which has lent its aid and glory and protection to the sons of a persecuted and down trodden land (Cheers) It will be [line missing] when the country of his choice was in danger he was among the first who sprang to arms in her defence, and among the last to lay those arms down. On this point I have no particular anxiety. An Irishman fights as naturally as a duck swims (great laughter and applause) and, when added to this inherent talent, is the obligation growing up out of his allegiance you have the finest specimen of the fighting man the world can produce (Renewed applause) But I have anxiety that the Irish shall not misunderstand the great issues which are involved.

A Man in the Crowd-Give us a chance and we will go with you.

General Busted-I will meet you there, God being my helper and my military commander giving me the opportunity. ("Good," and loud applause) I do not wear these shoulder straps for the sake of being seen with them in the city of New York, and unless my commission means that I am to fight I will resign it. (Cheers)

A Voice-The man at Albany who got one don't fight.

It is supposed by some of my countrymen (and they have been taught to think so by bad, designing men of the class known as politicians), that if the emancipation of the black race should be one of the results of the war made upon us by the Southern slave holders, an exodus of that race to the Northern States would immediately follow, and a new and distasteful element of rivalry in labor be produced here, to the disadvantage of the white working man. Now, this is simply absurd, and the men who have been assiduous in propagating this error know it to be a lie. (Voices, "Good" and "That's so.") No such consequence would or could follow from the freedom of the blacks. I speak to you, my countrymen, on this subject, because it is lying at the very bottom of my instincts and is the foundation of my sympathy for you. Residence is not a matter of mere choice. It is controlled by great natural and philosophical laws, to the acceptance of which all men are imperiously bound. Which of us could, for example, live in the heart of Ethiopia, although our revenue should be a million times greater than that which we have in New York? So the swarthy child of the torrid zone cannot live amid the snow of northern latitudes. He never can enter their fields of labor as a competitor. In addition to these physical considerations, there are questions of race and prejudice which, acting as well on the black as the white, of themselves exclude any room for emulation. In his letter to the Rev. Doctor Tang [?] of this city, General Hunter, who is in command of the Department of the South-(cheers for Hunter)-states that not more than a dozen escaped slaves had asked for passports to come North-(A voice, "I know better than that" and he declares it to be the result of this observation and reflection that, were the slaves of the South to be emancipated, the effect of the measure would be a hejira of the Northern blacks to Southern latitudes. I said we had met to inspire loyalty. In this extremity the loyalty which is not unconditional is suspicious. The man who will only support the government now, provided the administration is mindful of his peculiar views on any subject, is a traitor in disguise, a rebel by sympathy, a hypocrite of choice, and a coward of necessity. (That's the talk, bravo and cheers). If any such are drafted let them get substitutes by all means. (Laughter) The country is in imminent peril. Traitors in arms menace and assault the people and their rulers; citizens are being ruthlessly slain; homes and hearts are made desolate; constitutional obligations and compacts are whistled down the winds, and the sacred name of revolution perverted to the abominable uses of treason and rebellion (Enthusiastic applause) This is not the time to discuss how far the government will be justified by the constitution or previously existing laws, in using this hat or the other as means of re-establishing the nation at power. *Salus populi suprema est lex.* (The safety of the people is the highest law) In the language of Latinus, self-preservation is the first law of nature. Nor is this the time to regard the condition of the country from any political standpoint. In this hour, I pray you American men, whether native or adopted, party must be forgotten (That's so). There is no danger that it will die, but let it at least sleep in unbroken quiet till the national flag again streams in security from the staff which surmounts the ocean beat walls of Fort Sumter, and let all the intermediate time be devoted to pulling down, brushing out and exterminating treason and traitors from the land and from the sea. (Renewed cheering) I have the utmost contempt for him who by speech or act attempts to draw party lines now. This is the appropriate attire [?] of home traitors (Good) Let them have a mo [?] of the work (That's it) I am certain no true Democrat will engage [illegible] least no intelligence or reputable [illegible] (No! and applause) There aristocrat [illegible] be [illegible] on hand between democracy and [illegible] (That's it) between the privileges of [illegible] few and the rights of the multitude, between caste and republican equality; and he is the genuine democrat who loves liberty more than slavery. (Great cheering, "True," and "Good again.") The democrat that will not endure this test is spurious. The man who delays or hazards victory to our arms by talking kind of rebels, or unkindly of lawful authority or necessary instrumentalities, or by preventing enlistments, or in any other way, is not only not a

democrat, but he is a traitor, meaner than all his Southern compatriots—a sneaking, sniveling, cowardly traitor, scarcely worth the trope or time it would take to hang him. (Loud laughter and applause) My position is easily declared. I was a democrat. I am a loyal lover of my country, whose free institutions I do not care to outlive (applause). I will be what her necessities, the convictions of my intelligence, and the dictates of my conscience, make me. If this be treason to party, party can make the most of it ("Bravo" and cheers).

The last speaker was followed by Messrs. Luther R. Marsh, Van Riper, of New Jersey, Henry Smith and John Brady, who also made effective and patriotic speeches.

The crowd in front of the stand then dispersed, after some vociferous cheering for the Union and the success of her arms.

STAND NO. THREE

Speeches of Mr. Cardoza, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Strong and Others.

The proceedings at this stand were opened by the election of

Hon. Abram Wakeman as President of the meeting with acclamation, who stated the great object all loyal men had at heart in this the great crisis of their country's fate.

Henry Hill, Esq., then read the list of names of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which received the approval of the assemblage.

The Chairman then introduced Albert Cardoza, who proceeded to address the vast crowd which now had assembled in front of the stand.

MR. CARDOZA'S SPEECH

Friends and Fellow Citizens—When invited to address them he said his voice was too weak for such a purpose. He wished he could impart to them his hope for the perpetuity of the Union (Cheers, and cries of "Go on, brave fellow.") He had no sympathy with those who feared for the ultimate triumph of the cause—who could despair in the face of such a meeting. ("No such word as despair here.") It must be an important juncture in the affairs of the nation that brought together such an assembly. The country was in travail, and it look to New York for her salvation. Would the hope be future? (No sir.) Here, before the temple of Justice, she would speak out and prove to the world that we could save ourselves in any emergency. (We are ready to do so) The country asks the question, shall we conquer or submit? And when that question is asked, I know what the response will be.

A Voice—"Three cheers for our flag," which were given with a will.

At this moment an interruption was caused by the arrival of the Sixty-ninth regiment within the Park. A halt was made at stand No. 1, and, after a delay on the part of the speakers, the proceedings were resumed.

Mr. Wakeman stated that Alderman Farley was the properly appointed President of the meeting. That gentleman, absent at the opening, had now arrived, and he had much pleasure in resigning the post of President which he had the honor and the gratification to fill for a brief period. He then called for three cheers for Alderman Farley, which were given.

Mr. Cardoza then resumed his speech. The true spirit does not require speakers. The people see the danger of the nation, and no speaker could add enthusiasm to the feeling of all. The question is shall the nation exist or not? (Cries of "She'll conquer the foe.") Whether we shall continue a great nation or whether our republic shall be destroyed? We have no alternative the issue is before us, and we must meet, and we are able to meet it, and if the old and rich contribute to the cause, this young country shall prove its might, and the Union shall be preserved (loud cheers) as it was; the Constitution as it is.

Alderman Farley then introduced Gen. Wm. Kay Strong.

GEN. STRONG'S SPEECH

Citizens—I have been requested to appear before you and to lift my voice in the city of my home, as I have done in the camps of the West; to appeal to every man, whether native or foreign, who shares with us the blessings of liberty, to join us in this struggle. (We shall fight for liberty till we die) To-day, in the face of Heaven and the presence of a foul rebellion, here let us band together, citizens all, native or foreign, loyal men of all nations, lovers of country, defenders of her flag, before the sun that shines upon our thousands here assembled, that we will stand shoulder to shoulder with men, in the field, to preserve our government. (We are ready to stand with you; go on, brave fellow) I have been acting with the armies of the great West. I chose the valley of the Mississippi for the scene of my efforts and for the continuance of our national life. I believed till the Mississippi valley was redeemed we could not overthrow this terrible rebellion. I went there to do my utmost for the nation. I desire {?} to learn [?] whether the people there would attempt to rescue the flag from traitors. (Let the traitors and the rebellion be destroyed). I can tell you the valley of the Mississippi is safe. (Cheers) The men on its borders will not let it be given up to rebellion so long as there is a drop of blood to flow from a loyal heart (Cheers) If every hill top was to be consecrated by the blood of freemen, if every acre of its valley was to be the grave of loyal men, the Mississippi will be for the Union and for the labor of freemen ("Go on; that's good.") All is safe in the mighty West (Cheers). With fifty thousand men, and we will hold and occupy the glorious valley of the Southwest (Cheers) Let what will come I will fight to the last. Three sons are in

the battle field. My fourth will tomorrow enrol himself among the valiant men of New York. ("We are ready when called on.") A mighty and priceless interest depends upon you, men of New York. You men of foreign birth, you can appreciate those blessings. (Cheers) That is why Corcoran stood the trials of a prison house (Cheers) That is why Irishmen have rushed to the battle. You of all others will be faithful, for your spirit has been tried. ("That's so-go on.") Thank God and you loyal men from Ireland, Germany, Norway, Switzerland-men who cannot speak our language, but they see the Stars and Stripes, under whose protection they live. They honor that flag in songs in the language of their country. They sing-

The Stars shall shine,
The Stripes shall wave
Over the land of Dixie

(Cheers) These are the men and the men of the Western States that are gone forth to throttle the traitors of the South-the men who have stood by the infernal crater of hellish rebellion; they know their danger. The men of the Northwest, standing over the abyss of slavery and treason--they are the men who will carry death to the traitors who dared to raise their parricidal hands against the constitution and and the Union. Had you seen them go forth to battle you would say there was no fear of the salvation of the country (Cheers) [Here some soldiers of the Excelsior Brigade drew up in front of the stand.] Brave and patriotic men, your patriotism and valor have reached us in the valley of the Mississippi. You have proved it on the field of trials and of battle. May you be blessed with triumph under the command of your gallant commander, will be the hearty prayer of every loyal man in the country (Applause) Three hundred thousand men to day wait along the banks of the Mississippi to go forth to battle, and if they are not sufficient a million are on the slip to start upon the race of freedom. All the blessings of a good government are ours. Freedom everywhere-freedom in everything-freedom in person and property-freedom in religion-freedom of the press (Applause) Swear, then eternal fidelity to the Union and government of our country. (Cries of "We swear") Lift your hands and swear. ("We swear" and tremendous cheering) Swear again. ("Yes, sir, we swear," all hands uplifted) As long as it may be necessary to give property, substance, life itself to the protection of the government, let us pledge our fortunes, our lives and our sacred honors. Do you say so all? (Tremendous applause and cries of "Yes, here we are sir; we all swear it, and are ready to do it." Immense enthusiasm) I say, then go and enrol your names on the page of history by becoming soldiers. All depends upon the terrible issue. It is a night of darkness now; but light will soon shine forth. Show your love for the Union and stand up for it. (Cries of "We will, we will, now and forever.")

The President then introduced to the assemblage General Sickles, who was received with tremendous and prolonged cheering.

GENERAL SICKLES' SPEECH

General Sickles addressed the immense assemblage as follows:-

Fellow Citizens-To-day the imperial city speaks. Her voice is potential because it is the expression of loyalty, courage and intelligence. Thirty thousand of her brave citizens represent the metropolis on the battle field; three hundred millions of her treasure has found its way into the national exchequer; the golden tide yet flows, like another Pactolus; from Wall street to Washington (Cheers, and a voice-"Thank God for that." Laughter) Through the hands of your Mayor and Common Council millions have been distributed among the families of your brave soldiers. Yes, and the Alderman beside me (Alderman Farley) says more is ready whenever it is wanted (Applause and cries of "Good" and "Bully for you.") In 1860 fifty thousand votes were cast for compromise-peace with the South. In 1862 50,000 New York bayonets will help to compel the obedience of those upon whom conciliation was lavished and lost. (Applause) The President has asked you for more men. I am sent here to endeavor to fill up the ranks of my battle worn and shattered battalions. And right here standing before me, you see a line of brave boys who have responded to my appeal, and who are now going with me to the field. ("Three cheers for the Excelsior boys.") New York has yet to furnish 10,000 more men. I know that my native city only requires to understand what she has to do and she will. The banks too can help us in this great work and [illegible] one of those who believe that a soul can be awakened in banks by the urgent need of the country at this hour (Cheers and laughter) Let the banks of New York representing as they do, untold millions, wake up to the exigencies of the hour. Let their Presidents meet tomorrow and subscribe liberally from their reserve fund-say half per cent on the capital of each bank. Let them offer a "bank bounty," and if they do so in proportion to their purses, it will be a very tempting and handsome bounty (Cheers and laughter) Let us hear from the merchant of New York. In intelligence, patriotism and liberality they are second to no mercantile community in the world. I know they have done much already, and those who have done much already are the very men to do more (Cheers) He who has done nothing up to this hour never will do anything as long as the war lasts. ("That's true; good for you" and cheers) The women of the city can do much-much, everything for us. The women of the South have done as much to fill the ranks of the rebel army as their despotic government has done. This continent, consecrated of freedom, was discovered by Columbus, aided by the patriotism and liberality and religion enthusiasm of a woman. Columbus, after he has in vain travelled from court to court, and appealed with out result to king after king, to aid him in fitting out his expedition of discovery, and failing everywhere, at last happily made known his schemes and wants to Isabella

of Spain. The Spanish Treasury was exhausted by a long war. The beautiful and high souled Isabella said to Columbus, "Go on with your expedition, it must succeed, and I will sell my jewels to fit out the ships." (Cheers) There is an example to the women of America. The same sacrifice which Isabella made to secure the discovery of America centuries ago is worth repeating to day to secure the preservation of its liberties, and to secure the suppression of this hopeless and wicked rebellion (Applause) We have everything to sustain and encourage us to this grand effort we are now making. We have seen that the rebellion-always audacious, its energies and forces skilfully massed and ably directed-has now summoned its last man, and appropriated its last dollar for a final struggle (Cheers) We are now about to witness the triumph of the Union or the success of the rebellion. (A Voice-"Not of the rebellion." Loud cheers followed this patriotic saying.) One more campaign will close the war. It is for the North to say whether it shall be a short and decisive campaign, securing the triumph of the constitution and the laws (Applause) It is impossible to present anything more cheering to a soldier of the Potomac than the display of warlike enthusiasm and activity and energy which meets the eye everywhere in this great city. (Cheers) You have a President in whose justice and moderation all reasonable men can confide. (Cheers) You have a Secretary of War who has shown the energy and administrative ability of a Carnot, and the enthusiasm and restless activity and unselfish patriotism of Danton, in the discharge of the duties of his great office. He has organized armies such a have not been seen in modern times, and he has directed their operations with a loyalty with a skill and a devotion which challenges universal admiration. You have a navy which has added a thousand laurels to those it had already won upon the seas. The tact and sagacity of the Secretary of State have successfully baffled all the intrigues of foreign Powers-intervention has been averted with consummate address, until it is now impossible (Applause) The Secretary of the Treasury has known how to find resources for his exchequer without asking Europe for a dollar. (Applause) Garibaldi has drawn his sword and he will occupy the attention of the continent until the great republic is again at peace. Mean while, from our granaries we may perhaps subsist the armies of Europe. We can do it (Great applause) You have generals equal to their great trusts. The strategy of a Halleck, the skill of a McClellan (cheers for McClellan) the enterprise of Pope, the energy of Grant you know them all; aye, and Sigel, too (Great cheering for Sigel) Yes, let me not forget the brave Sigel-(applause)-and the heroic Corcoran (tremendous applause) and the gallant Meagher. But if I were to name one-half of those who deserve mention I would detain you too long. There are about 50,000 statesmen not in office and about 50,000 generals not in the army. (Cheers) There are not offices enough to afford scope to all the political ability which I find afloat in our land. (Cheers and laughter) There are not high commands enough for all the excellent generals I meet on every sidewalk in this city. (Cheers and laughter) But there is room for them all in the ranks of the army. (Applause and cries of "That's so-draft them.") Let no man in your hearing find fault with the war, but at once tell him to go to the army as a soldier and make war more successful than it has been hitherto carried on (Applause) Let no politician disturb the peace of the people by provoking political discussions, but tell such to should the musket and go to the army and help put down the rebellion. So much for sidewalk statesmen and generals. (Cheers and cries of "That's the talk) You must not suppose that it is only in the army that men die. In the city and in the country you have fevers, accidents, and doctors and hospitals and funerals plenty of them. (A voice- That's so, too much of the same." Laughter) All men must die somewhere and at some time and happily none can die but once. Who is there willing to loiter about your streets wasting life in idleness and dissipation, waiting for employment which never comes? Who is content with the monotony of the shop, or the life behind the counter or the desk, or in factories, when a glorious service-the service of our country-a noble military career-invites you to honor and usefulness? (Applause) We fight not for to-day or for this generation, but for unborn millions and for all time (Applause) we fight for a great and good government-we fight for our own old Union (applause) we fight for liberty (continued applause) we fight for America-we fight for the dear old flag; look at it- (General Sickles here pointed to the Stars and Stripes, a large banner that waved over the platform-the words and the act were received with unbounded enthusiasm. Who can look upon it and not love it?-who can behold it and not swear to defend it? (Prolonged applause, and cries of "None of us") Who is there that would not be proud to bear it on the battle field, to bleed for it to win victories for it, to conquer under it, and if need be to bleed for it, to win victories for it, to conquer under it, and, if need be , to die for it? (Applause) Look at it. (A voice-"Three cheers for the old flag," Tremendous cheering) Its deep azure, studded with stars, reflects the bright firmament above us; morning and evening, sunrise and sunset, with all their gorgeous hues, are blended in it graceful folds. It is the flag of liberty. IT is the hope of the world, and immortality is the bounty which history offers to every soldier of the republic.

Immense enthusiasm and unbounded applause followed the close of this speech.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant District Attorney; Mr. Win T.J. B. Milliken and the Hon. David S. Coddington.

The President of the meeting, Alderman Farley, briefly

addressed the assemblage. General Corcoran would throw out his flag to morrow to raise a legion of men defend the flag and uphold the constitution. For one he was ready to go. He would now close the meeting by calling for three cheers for the Union. Three deafening cheers, with a "tiger" was the response. Three cheers were given in succession for the generals of the army, for General McClellan, for General Halleck, for General Sickles, for our soldiers, &c. This closed the proceedings at stand No. 3.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Owing to the hurry and excitement attending the meeting, the subscription list is incomplete. The Treasurer, Mr. Charles Gould, expects to receive a large number of contributions within the next twenty four hours. At the meeting the following amounts were received:-

American Bank Note Company	\$2,000
Mayor Opdyke	<u>1,000</u>
Total	<u>\$3,000</u>

THE CLOSING SCENES

The closing scenes culminated by a number of more interesting incidents, among which were the efforts of great many independent speakers, who mounted stand No. 1 after the meeting was adjourned. The vast crowd seemed unwilling to disperse, notwithstanding darkness had fallen upon them before the gentleman presiding had announced the meeting adjourned. The crowd was seemingly not disposed to give way so long as there was any person to address them, so great was their enthusiasm, and every one of them appeared to vie with his neighbor as to who should be most patriotic on this occasion. Amongst the many independent speakers who addressed the assemblage was one in particular, whom we cannot allow to pass without due notice. A man suddenly emerged from the crowd and making his way to the platform asked permission to say a few words, which was granted. As he stood up in front of the meeting with his coat off and shirt sleeves turned up, he was greeted with loud applause, which continued for some time. After quiet had been restored, he told the people that he had been standing some four hours upon his cart (pointing to it) listening to the patriotic speeches of the many eloquent gentlemen who had addressed the meeting during that time. He said he was a poor man and an Irishman and that every dollar which he earned was through the sweat of his brow; but he felt as though he could not go home to night after hearing so much said in the defence of his adopted country, without offering his small pittance for the advancement of the Union cause. He said, although I am a poor man, and all I possess in the world is that horse and cart, which you see standing there and one hundred dollars in silver which I have in my house, and which [illegible] you, I didn't sell when it was at a premium of eighteen per cent. I kept it until now, and now I offer it with a free hand and willing heart for the advancement of the Corcoran Brigade (Applause). Fellow citizens, you do not know me but if any of the committee will call on Michael Curran, No. 178 Orchard street, in this city, they can have one hundred dollars for the benefit of the Corcoran Brigade, or if they don't want to come to my house, let them send me word where I can send it, and I will send it to them with a thousand welcomes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Curran's remarks he was carried off the stand by the crowd who gathered around him to congratulate him for his patriotism both in words and acts.

A number of fireworks were then let off, which added much to the interest and enthusiasm of the assemblage, which although it was now half-past seven o'clock, still numbered some five thousand people. Speakers continued to address the meeting until ten minutes to eight and had it not been for the interference of the police the excitement in all probability would have been kept up till a much later hour. The crowd, however, were dispersed at that tie, all cheering for the Union, and from what we could see and learn nobody was hurt by the great war meeting in the Park, which, no doubt, has given ten thousand more men to the Union arms.

We are pleased to be able to add that Mr. Curran has called at our office and handed to us his promised offer of one hundred dollars to the Union cause. He has given it to us in specie, which with its present premium will be equal to eight dollars more, thus making his donation \$108. The act of this poor but patriotic man is indeed noble, and is a precedent which may be well followed and we hope it will be imitated by any others. The money will be handed to General Corcoran to day

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS

One hundred and fifty to two hundred recruits arrive daily at the Park Barracks, on their way to join various regiments now in the field. Nearly all were enlisted in this state. The number so arriving and departing each week is more than one thousand men. Besides these, considerable numbers come daily from the New England

states; convalescent soldiers are returning; and it is probable that the accessions to the old regiments which pass through this city average scarcely less than two thousand men per week.

General Ward B. Burnett has been authorized by the Governor of the state of New York to receive a sufficient number of regiments from Colonel Lansing, the Superintendent of recruiting service, at the cantonment at New Dorp, Staten Island, to organize a brigade. The President of the United States has agreed to accept said brigade under the command of General Ward B. Burnett, who is well known to New York and to the Union. General B. has taken for his Headquarters the front rooms upon the second floor of the City Assembly Rooms, 446 Broadway. His hours for public business will be from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. All persons interested in the formation of this brigade will be received at those hours.

HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS-The Army Relief Association, composed of Adjutant General Sprague, Inspector General Miller, Quartermaster General Talcott and Surgeon Gen. Quakenbush have gone to New York to establish "a home for our sick and wounded soldiers." The "home" is not to be a hospital, but a temporary home for such of our sick and wounded soldiers as are en route from their camps to their homes. The home has been inaugurated for various purposes-to give a temporary home to sick, wounded and money-less soldiers; to keep the soldiers from falling into the hands of sharpers; to furnish them with good lodgings and procure them rapid and comfortable transportation to their homes. The Commissioners have rented a large, airy, well-ventilated building, capable of accommodating five hundred persons. The building is to be fitted up with baths and all the other necessary fixture to such an institution.

HOME MATTERS

Presented by the Mayor, Aldermen and Comonalty of the City of New York to Major General Andrew Jackson, with the freedom of the city, as a testimonial of respect for his high military services.

Reverse Side
The Hermitage, Tennessee
August 17th, 1859
Bequeathed

By Major General Andrew Jackson

"To that Patriot of New York City, who (should our happy country not be bless with peace) shall be adjudged by his countrymen to have been the most distinguished in defence of his Country and our Country's Rights" and

AWARDED

Under that bequest, by the general voice of his brothers in arms, to Brevet Brigadier General Ward B. Burnett

THE SOLDIER'S HOME

In pursuance of a call signed by General Scott, Washington Hunt, and fifty-two other prominent gentlemen, residents of the city and State, and incorporators under an act entitled "An act to incorporate "The Soldier's Home," passed April 4, 1863, a meeting was held yesterday noon at the office of Senator Morgan, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange place, for the purpose of effecting an organization by the election of a Board of Trustees as provided in the act. Senator Ed. D. Morgan was called to the chair, and Wm. O. Robinson chosen Secretary. The Chairman said that he represented a large number of the incorporators by proxy, and upon the roll being called it was announced that a quorum was present. The Chairman, after stating the object of the meeting, remarked that the Legislature, in passing this act establishing the Soldiers' Home had not made any appropriation for carrying into effect its provisions, and that the duty would devolve upon the Trustees whom they might elect of collecting subscriptions for carrying on the noble work-for it would indeed be a noble work, the caring for our sick and disabled soldiers, from whatever section of the State they might come. The Institution would in reality be a home where the disabled soldiers-men who had lost their limbs or were otherwise crippled, and whose families were unable to contribute to their support-would be taken in and cared for. It would be one of the noblest charities of our State, and be felt assured in saying that the patriotic men of New York would be profuse in their liberality toward its maintenance. Money would have to be raised by subscription in order to start the Home, and he believed that the Legislature would make an appropriation for its benefit hereafter.

After further remarks on the subject, in which the Mayor, Mr. Gould, and others took part, a Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Judge Stryker, Mayor Opdyke, Messrs. Chas. P. Wood, and Nathan Ely, was appointed to nominate Trustees for the consideration of the meeting.

The Committee retired, and after a short absence returned and presented the following ticket, which was unanimously elected;

One Year-Wm. E. Dodge, New-York; Chas. P. Wood, New-York; John A. Seymour, Utica; Wm. A. Hall, New-York.

Two Years-Erastus Corning, Joseph Howland, James B. Nicholson, New-York; Thos. Hillhouse, Geneva.

Three Years-Edwin D. Morgan, A. A. Low, Dean Richmond, Robt. L. Stuart

The act makes the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Controller and Secretary of State ex officio members of the Board, which elects from its own body a President, Secretary and Treasurer. The following extracts from the act set forth the Home is to be conducted:

The Trustees shall select for the practical management of the Home officers or soldiers who have served honorably and received an honorable discharge, giving preference to those who have been actually disabled by wounds or other causes, but whose mental faculties are unimpaired. There shall be appointed by the Trustees for this purpose a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Surgeon, Chaplain, and Steward, and such supernumeraries as may be needed. The Trustees shall have power to remove such officers and supernumeraries at their discretion and to establish such rules, consistent with the act, as they may deem proper for the government of the household.

The interior management of the Home shall be conducted on strict military principles, and according to army regulations; the inmates shall wear their uniforms two suits of which shall be furnished yearly to each person by the Quartermaster-General of the State.

The Trustees shall have the power to select the site for the Home, and to accept donations of land or other property for the same, and also power to contract for and superintend the erection of all necessary buildings.

The flags of the different regiments of New-York volunteers shall, on their return from the field, be deposited in a hall of honor or chapel, to be provided for this purpose in the erection of the building or buildings for said Home. A place shall also be provided for the preservation and display of all other trophies taken by said volunteers, where the same shall be placed and kept.

The Trustees shall make an annual report to the Legislature of the affairs, and of their acts, giving an account of all donations and appropriations received, of all disbursements and debts, with a list of officers, employees and inmates.

The Trustees shall receive no compensation for their services under his act.

After the election of the Board of Trustees, the meeting adjourned, with the thanks of the Chairman, who stated that the acts of the gentlemen named in the bill ceased upon such election. The business would now devolve entirely upon the Trustees.

THE MOBILE GUARD

An organization under the above title is about being raised in this city, intended to act as a Home Guard. The recruiting office is situated at Held's Hotel, No. 31 Bowery. Application is about being made to the Mayor and Common Council, in order to have the matter properly carried out.

MOVEMENTS OF COLONEL ANDERSON

Colonel Anderson, accompanied by Colonel William G. Perrell, of the Second Regiment Kentucky Rifles, left the city for the West yesterday, by the seven o'clock morning train. They were accompanied to the depot by Professor Mitchell, Cyrus W. Field, and L. P. Griffiths. Mrs. Anderson is still stopping at the Brevoert House, where she will remain for a short time.

OUR CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS-It has been erroneously stated in some of the papers that the soldiers who are at work to supply the place of the "longshoremen" who are on strike are deserters. This is altogether a mistake. Our convalescent soldiers are anxious to do something. Being unable at present to endure the fatigue of camp life, they accept this position and are paid well for their labor. Other are anxious to return and strike more and harder blows to suppress the Rebellion.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK NEWS AT GENERAL SANFORD'S OFFICE

The Coatzacoaloes, which was to have sailed yesterday with stores and munitions [?] of war for Annapolis, was detailed by order of General Sanford until to-day, in order that the Maine regiment might be forwarded. The arrival of the Maine troops is expected at an early hour this morning, and they will probably leave in the Coatzacoaloe about four o'clock P.M.

FORMATION OF REGIMENTS FOR HOME SERVICE

The following special orders have been promulgated from Headquarters for the information of citizens who desire to form a guard for home service.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 100 GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 27

It having been represented to the Commander-in-Chief that there are, within the bounds of the First Division District, many citizens who are anxious to organize as a military force for home service, to supply the place of the regularly organized militia which is now in active service, he does hereby order and direct Major General Charles W. Sanford to organize, in his discretion, such number as he shall deem advisable, into regiments for temporary service in the city of New York-such organizations to be and remain only until such time as the Commander-in-Chief shall deem proper and necessary, and to be disbanded whenever, in his discretion, the public interests will warrant it.

It is further ordered and directed that, in such organization the State is to be subject to no expense.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. Meredith, Jr., Adjutan-General
SPECIAL ORDER NO. 20, HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N.Y.S.M.
New York, April 29

The foregoing special orders, No. 200, from general head quarters, are hereby promulgated.

Citizens desirous of forming companies and regiments for home service, in accordance with the foregoing order will receive all necessary information in respect to the organization by applying at the office of the major-general No. 5 Tryon row. By order of Major General, CHARLES W. SANDFORD

George W. Morrell, Division-Inspector

ORDER FOR REGIMENTS MUSTERING INTO SERVICE, SPECIAL ORDER, No. 101

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE Albany, April 29

The Commander-in-Chief having been informed that officers of the army, being governed by the laws of the United States, refuse to muster into service regiments which contain more than ten companies of seventy seven men each, fee's constrained to order and direct that no regiments be permitted to embark until they shall have been mustered into the service of the United States. Officers detailed for inspection will return to headquarters, in addition to the roll of those who are mustered into service the names of those gallant men who are not mustered, if order that the Commander-in-Chief be enabled to avail himself of their services as soon as practicable.

Such portions of general and special orders heretofore issued as conflict with the provisions of this order, are hereby countermanded.

Major-General Sandford is charged with the immediate promulgation of this order.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant General
Special Orders No. 21, HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N.Y.S.M., NEW YORK, APRIL 29

The foregoing special orders from General Head-Quarters, are promulgated.

Officers of the Regiments now forming will perceive the necessity of conforming strictly to the regulation.

By order of Major General CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
GEORGE W. MORELL, Division Inspector.

The Soldiers' Home - At the meeting of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Home, yesterday morning a quorum was in attendance. On motion of Secretary Ballard, Secretary Morgan was chosen President of the Board of Trustees, John F. Seymour, (Gov. Seymour's Private Secretary) was chosen Secretary, and Mr. Hall, Treasurer. By-laws were established for the Government of its members; each Trustee was empowered and authorized to receive subscriptions, and a Committee of five was authorized to be appointed by the President (of which number President Morgan is to be one) to examine the various propositions in regard to the location of the Home, and report to the Trustees at a future meeting. The Committee was not named by the President at the session yesterday. Senator Morgan and Secretary State Ballard, are to visit Syracuse this week to examine the buildings and ground, a tender of which is made to the Trustees for the purposes designated in the act of the Legislature incorporating the "Soldiers' Home."

THE CALL FOR TROOPS
MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY
RECRUITING PROSPECTS

During the past two days recruiting has not been quite so good as for some time previous to the 1st of September. The proclamation of the Governor increasing the time allowed for payment of bounty has, however, kept up quite a respectable stream of recruits to the difference offices, and it may be expected that enough volunteers will be had to do away with any necessity for a draft in this city under the last call of the President. Regiments in the field are now undoubtedly having the preference. Yesterday afternoon the United States mustering office was liberally patronized.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW ENGLAND RELIEF ASSOCIATION
INTERESTING REUNION

The anniversary of the organization of the New England Relief Association took place last evening in the rooms of the well know hospital situated at No. 194 Broadway, which were very tastefully ornamented with flags and other appropriate decorations. The attendance of ladies of a very pleasant character, consisting of a cosy little collation, music, speeches, &c. Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Osgood, and the celebrated blind preacher, Dr. Millburn, were among those present. About half past eight o'clock the party sat down to the sumptuous repast, and after all the good things were dully disposed of,

Rev. Dr. Vinton, on the part of the New England Association, presented Colonel Howe, the Superintendent, with a set of complimentary resolutions engrossed and suitably framed.

Colonel Howe, in response, made a very lengthy speech, concluding as follows:-It is said our soldiers are dissatisfied and disappointed. Having entertained seventeen thousand and fifty-four of them in the last twelve months, with our arrivals now averaging about one hundred per day, I feel that I can speak for them; and I am ready to admit that they are dissatisfied and disappointed. But it is a righteous dissatisfaction and disappointment, and it is in the thought and fact that we, whom they have left behind to protect their rights and to guard their all, will permit high treason to be publicly spoken in our very midst unpunished and unrebuked. The time has come for us to say, each and all of us, as did Franklin, when in his presence a friend of his spoke against the government, "You are an enemy to my country and I am yours. Yes, the issue has been forced upon us to go to that great ballot box of nations, the battle field and there to vote on the question of government or anarchy, the rule of majorities or minorities, the Declaration of Independence or the edicts of plantation life. Our fathers voted on these questions and settled them. The polls were opened at Lexington and closed at Yorktown. And now the vote is doubted. On the face of every soldier is written that the Stars and Stripes will wave over every inch of our soil; that those who, in malice or in delusion, have taken up arms against us will have most cause to rejoice when the triumph of our arms shall have been accomplished. Our flag is strong.

There is a rainbow in the sky,
Upon the part where tempests trod;
'I was written by a hand on high,
It is the autograph of God.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows next made a very short but very humorous speech, after which Colonel Atterbury presented Colonel Howe with a magnificent sword, sash and belt, on behalf of the employees of the New England Relief Association.

Shortly after-about eleven o'clock-the audience separated, much pleased with the entertainment.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL LECTURES ON MILITARY SURGERY (May 1, 1861)

The examination of recruits was the subject of Professor Hamilton's second lecture on military surgery, which was delivered at Bellevue hospital college, on on Saturday. A large audience of physicians, surgeons and students was present, and Dr. Alcock, U.S.A. presided.

The lecturer, after describing in minute detail the various points which would disqualify men for active service, with the reasons for inefficiency in each case, stated that from 25 to 50 per cent, of those persons who ordinarily offer themselves as recruits ought to be rejected. Here a grave responsibility rested on the medical examiner. For the consequence of want of care and sound judgment on his part would be to crowd prematurely the ambulances or army hospitals and seriously to impair the effectiveness of the army in the field. Among the disabilities mentioned were hernia, strabismus, loss of certain fingers, and various injuries of the knee and foot. In regard to the effects of wounds, many interesting facts and principles were mentioned. Thus it was stated while injury to the knee joint often caused the loss of the limb, a dislocation of the thigh frequently left the patient able to march as well as before. This was sometimes the case even when there was a shortening of the limb, a dislocation of the thigh frequently left the patient able to march as well as before. This was sometimes the case even when there was a shortening of the limb. The test was did the man limp? It was noteworthy that while some men would limp if the leg was shortened half an inch, it required one and a half inches shortening to produce limping in others. The difference probably arose in part from the ability conferred by nature or certain persons of controlling or lowering the pelvis, so as to compensate for the deficiency in the length of the leg; while the faculty was not enjoyed to the same extent by others. The custom of the Indian was to turn their toes inward when walking, as experience had taught these children of nature that swift progression was thus obtained with the least expenditures of muscular force. Experience shows that those person who were splay-footed and turned their toes outwards were unable to walk long distances or to endure forced marches. I was also stated that those persons who had the fo [missing sentences]

"THE WOMEN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION for Relief" was organized, this day, by the election of

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., Chairman,
HENRY W. BELLOWES, D. D., Vice Chairman
GEORGE F. ALLEN, Secretary

This Association is formed for the purpose of providing for the selection and training and transmission to the army of competent women to be employed as nurses; to obtain from official sources and distribute information concerning the wants of the army; establishing relations with the medical corps of the national troops, and acting in concert with the New York Medical Association, formed for the supply of the surgical and medical needs of the army. Information will be given at the Philisophical rooms of the Cooper Institute (4th floor), between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., on and after May 1st, to women between the ages of 30 and 45, who may desire to become nurses for the army. Mr. George Roberts will be in attendance at the Clerk's office in the Cooper Institute for the receipt of such articles as any persons are disposed to given for the use of the army.

Contributions in money will be received by Howard Potter, esq., of the house of Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall street.

Detailed information, enabling persons desiring to supply the wants of the army, to give the most advantageous direction to their exertions, will be ready in a few days.

By order
April 30, 1861

GEO. F. ALLEN
Secretary

GENERAL ORDER OF MAYOR OPDYKE

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK

The Mayor congratulates the citizens of New York on the brilliant success of the national arms in the capture of Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Edenton and Fort Henry, and the hearty welcome of the flag of the Union along the banks of the Tennessee to the head of its navigable waters in the State of Alabama.

In public recognition of the importance of these events it is directed that at noon on Saturday, the 15th inst., one hundred guns be fired from the Battery and from Madison square, and that during that day the flags be raised upon the public buildings. It is also requested that the owners and masters of vessels in port and the occupants of private buildings will [illegible] icable, display the national banner [illegible].

Given under by han [illegible] Hall, in the city of New York, this 14th day of [illegible] ry A.D. 1862.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor

THE VOLUNTEER HOME FUND SOCIETY INCORPORATED APRIL 25, 1861

President - The Hon. ALEX W. BRADFORD
 1st Vice President - CHARLES H. MARSHALL
 2d Vice President - R. A. WITTHAUS
 3d Vice President - E. E. MORGAN
 Treasurer - The Hon. BENJ F. MANIERRE
 Secretary - FRANK W. BALLARD

COMMITTEES

<i>Executive</i>	<i>Finance</i>	<i>Distributing</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
Pelataiah H. Perit	A. A. Low	James Kelly	Alex W. Bradford
H. J. Stoot	August Belmont	Jos. P. Thompson, D.D.	Geo. W. Blunt
B. J. Vaughan Abbot	Wm. J. Appleton	E. E. Morgan	Daniel Drew
Wm. B. Astor	Henry L. Pierson	Austin Abbot	Wm. Curtin Noyes
Charles P. Daly	R. A. Witthaus	W. C. Gilman	Geo. Folsom
		Joseph Seligman	Chas. H. Marshall
		<i>Managers</i>	
Alex W. Bradford	W. B. Astor	B. F. Manierre	R. A. Witthaus
Francis Hall	S. I. Prime, D.D.	W. C. Oilman	Berj V. Abbott
Eassmus Sterling	E. V. Shepard	W. H. Appleton	G. B. Knevals
G. Gajani	J. S. Fountain	H. C. Johnson	H. L. Pierson
F. S. Lathrop	P. Perit	E. E. Morgan	W. G. Lambert
Jos. Seligman	W. C. Bryant	J. P. Thompson, D.D.	Wm. Curtis Noyes
Austin Abbott	John S. Benson	A. V Stout	Thos. L. Thornell
Thos. F. Peers	B. H. Gildersleeve	Daniel Drew	James Davis
Peter Cooper	Frank W. Ballard	August Belmont	Robt. T. Haws
C. H. Marshall	Theo Dehoe	H. J. Raymond	Geo. Folsom
G. W. Blunt	R. C. McCormick	D. D. Field	Chas. P. Daly
J. M. Halsted	Rev. H. M. Field	Charles T. Rodgers	James Kelly
Josiah Oakes	A. A. Low		

Donations will be received at No. 2-1/2 WALL Street, by the Hon. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Treasurer

HELP THE SICK AND WOUNDED

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION is now fully organized, so that it can reach the soldiers in all parts of the army, with stores and religious reading and instruction.

Its object is the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Soldiers and Sailors. It distributes its stores by means of Christian men, who go without pay, and give personally to those who need, accompanying such distribution by words of religious counsel and cheer, and by such personal attention as may be needed. Over seventy of such men were on the battle-fields in Maryland, doing all that Christian sympathy could devise for the wounded and dying, and distributing stores. Others are spending their time in the hospitals, where they are welcomed by surgeons and men.

The main object of the commission is the religious welfare of the soldiers; but they find that they best succeed in this by first ministering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to Christ.

Funds are much needed to procure religious reading, and such special stores as are not yet given. We believe all stores entrusted to us will be faithfully distributed.

All stores should be sent to Joseph W. Fuller, No. 257 River street, and money should be sent to Chas. P. Hartt, Treasurer, Farmers' Bank Troy.

The members of the Commission are:

George H. Stuart, Philadelphia	Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D.D., Boston	Charles Demond, Boston
Rev. Bishop E. S. James, New York	Rev. James Eels, Brooklyn	Mitchell H. Miller, Washington
John P. Crozer, Philadelphia	Jay Cooke, Philadelphia	Rev. M.L.R.P. Thompson, Cincinnati
Col. Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis	John V. Farwell, Chicago	

Committee Troy Christian Commission: Harvey J. King, R. H. McClellan, F. A. Sheldon, Joseph W. Fuller, Charles P. Hartt

MEDICAL BOARD-A MEDICAL BOARD will convene in the city of New-York on the 1st of May ensuing, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States army, in accordance with the following order.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 13, 1861

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 76

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble in New York city on the 1st day of May next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment as may be invited to present themselves before the Board.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD

Surgeon Clement A. Finley
 Surgeon Charles McDougall
 Surgeon W. J. Sloan
 By order of the Secretary of War.

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War must state the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of birth. They must also be accompanied (references will receive no attention) by respectable testimonials of his profession, the moral and physical qualifications requisite for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. Applicants must be between twenty and thirty years age.

There are now five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COUNTERSIGNING COUNTY WARRANTS IN THE ABSENCE OF THE CLERK TO THE SEAT OF WAR-JUVENILE ASYLUM-COUNTY FINANCES (May 1, 1861)

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P.M. yesterday, a quorum present, and Mr. Stewart, the president, in the chair.

A communication was received from the controller, calling the attention of the board to the act relative to countersigning county warrants, and asking that some provision should be made for properly countersigning the same in the absence of Mr. Young, clerk of the board, now in Washington with the Seventh Regiment, of which he is a member. It was stated by the comptroller that, in addition to warrants for salaries of county employees awaiting countersigning, there were bonds for \$226,500 due on the 1st of May that should be countersigned at once.

Mr. Purdy said that he had examined the law, and the only way of getting over the difficulty was to appoint a special clerk with power to countersign county warrants. He submitted a resolution directing the appointment of Mr. Reeves E. Selmes as temporary clerk.

Mr. Blunt thought that to leave no question as to the legality of the warrants, it would be better to send a special messenger to Mr. Young at Washington, and obtain his countersign.

Mr. Tweed asked who would go.

Mr. Blunt said there were plenty of volunteers.

Mr. Tweed thought a volunteer on arriving at the federal capital would become so imbued with the war spirit that he would go to fighting for his country and forget to return. (Laughter)

The resolution of Mr. Purdy was adopted.

In connection with the above subject, and in view of the probability that the mayor would not sign any paper coming from the board, a resolution was adopted directing the chamberlain to accept any warrants countersigned by the mayor and controller alone.

From Mr. A. R. Wetmore, president of the Juvenile asylum at 175th street, a letter was received asking an appropriation of \$20,000 conformatory with an act of the Legislature directing this appropriation to be made in case of private subscription for a like sum having been made. It was stated that the required sum had been received on private subscriptions. The communication was referred.

The following statement regarding the county funds was sent in by the controller:

Balance April 20	\$356,804.08
Receipts	<u>22,454.02</u>
Total	\$379,258.10
Payments	<u>17,336.81</u>
Balance April 27	\$361,921.29

The board adjourned to meet Tuesday.

THE IRISH BRIGADE Sept. 1862

The following correspondence has passed between the Treasurer of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee and Daniel Devlin, the patriotic Treasurer of Meagher's Brigade, who has so faithfully sustained its interests in its palmy days, and still stands by it, decimated as it is:-

New York, Sep. 26, 1862

Dear Sir:-At a meeting of the Sixth Senatorial Enlisting Committee, held in the library of the City Hall, August 28, it was unanimously resolved to appropriate three hundred dollars to aid in recruiting to fill up the ranks of the gallant Irish Brigade, Gen. Meagher. The Treasurer was directed to pay the amount out of the first funds unappropriated remaining in his hands. I beg to leave to say it affords the Treasurer the greatest pleasure to comply with the above resolution. Absence from the city has prevented the undersigned from attending to the wishes of the committee and this pleasing duty ere this. It is most gratifying to every member of the committee and to its contributors to aid in

recruiting for the gallant Irish Brigade, headed by the brave young General Meagher, whose bayonet charges and heroic conduct on many battle fields have caused every loyal heart to throb with unbounded pleasure as well as gratitude to the brave men who so readily volunteered to defend the glorious flag of their adopted country, thereby doing the greatest honor to the land of their birth; and by spilling their blood for liberty and to sustain the most benign institutions ever bequeathed for the good of mankind, they have won undying honors. You will please receive the enclosed check for the fund to enlist for the brigade, and acknowledge the same. With the highest esteem for yourself and the patriotic gentlemen with whom you are associated. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JAMES KELLY

Treasurer of Sixth District Enlisting Committee
Daniel Devlin, Esq., Treasurer for the Irish Brigade

New York, Sept. 27, 1862

My Dear Sir:-I gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 26th inst., enclosing a check for \$300, "appropriated by the Sixth Senatorial Enlisting Committee to aid in recruiting to fill the ranks of the gallant Irish Brigade, under General Meagher." And be assured it will give me no less pleasure to see that this liberal contribution is applied to the noble object thus indicated to you, and also to take the earliest opportunity in placing your appropriate and eloquent communication in the hands of General Meagher, with the request that it be read to his immortal brigade, that the brave fellows who compose it may feel assured that they have at no time been forgotten; but have throughout their long, perilous and heroic action in the field, been followed by their fellow citizens, with both a watchful concern and sentiments of the highest admiration and most heartfelt sympathy. Being like yourself, of Celtic blood, I may surely be pardoned in feeling a peculiar pride in the heroic and patriotic self-sacrifice of our glorious little brigade. Scarcely a year has passed since we saw it marching through our great thoroughfare (as soldiers never marched before, with their wives and children crowding every vacant space in it) three thousand strong. Since then they have participated in no less than eight pitched battles in the army of our great captain. In three of them they were large instrumental in saving the fortunes of the day. In the last, most pregnant and terrific of the war, their splendid and almost superhuman charge accompanied by their wild Irish cheer, contributed much to that final struggle which crowned our arms with the laurels of a hard-won victory-a cheer which a correspondent of a morning paper so graphically describes as rising above the awful thunder of artillery, and being distinctly heard down to the extreme left, where the gallant Burnside was bearing up valiantly against fearful odds in that last sundown assault of a desperate foe, thus giving to our hard pressed soldiers fresh encouragement and new impulse to victory. They went into their first battle as Seven Oaks three thousand strong; when they came out of the last, that of Antietam, they required but five hundred rations. And this fearful reduction of 2,500 has taken place a most entirely on the field of battle, as very few [?] have it directly from their heroic general) were lost by sickness. Here we have a band of soldiers, in no degree responsible for any cause which brought about this war with no sinister motive for keeping it up; with no important pecuniary interest to protect or to gain by it; with no other incentive except simple love of their adopted country; no other design as the result of their self-sacrifice but the restoration of this glorious Union; no other reward in prospect, but the rich and countless blessings of constitutional liberty--we have the spectacle of such a band of soldiers, I say, giving their lives in such appalling numbers, and the remnant [illegible] their fellow countrymen to aid them still in sustaining the glorious cause. I challenge the records of this great war of the Union to produce an example of equal unselfish devotion. With sentiments of sinners regard, I am, very respectfully, yours,

DANIEL DEVLIN, Treasurer

To James Kelly, Esq., Treasurer Sixth District Enlisting Committee

AID FOR THE VOLUNTEERS (MAY 61)

Mr. McIver, Vice Principal of Ward School No. 26, suggests to the teachers of this city the necessity of some united effort on their part for the relief of the families of the volunteers of this city. He thinks that five or ten per cent of their salary, paid in monthly, and distributed by means of a ward committee, would do a great deal of good, and not materially affect the purses of the donating parties.

WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The executive committee of the Women's Centre Relief Association met yesterday at the Cooper Institute, Dr. Valentine Mott acting as chairman. A letter was read from Rev. Dr. Newell, speaking of an association which had been organized by Mrs. L. M. Andrews, for making of garments or other requisite work, which was referred to a committee.

Mrs. Dr. Blackwell presented a statement of the qualifications required and the duties of nurses.

CALL FOR SURGEONS

The Surgical and Medical Relief Association will meet at their rooms, No. 1 Park place, corner of Broadway, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., to enroll a few more members to complete their camp. Application will be made for admission to Dr. Valentine Mott, No. 1 Gramercy Park.

Dr. H. Stodard, Pres.

F. G. Todd, Sec.

A person by the name of John Danfort was on Saturday arrested by the city authorities of New London, Conn. for transmitting information to Jeff Davis about the condition and situation of the federal forts near New York. He confided his plans to a second person, who informed the authorities, and thereby procured his arrest.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE RAILROADS (May 1861)

A few days since we had occasion to refer to the conduct of the conductor on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, who refused to carry a volunteer free on his car. It is but just to state now that the conductor was not to blame in the matter, a no specific instructions have as yet been conveyed to the employes of the line to transport the soldiers gratis. It is true that many of them do so, but it is upon their own responsibility, and in view of the fact that a similar thing is done on the other lines. Particular orders should be issued for free transportation by the railroad companies, and notices to that effect posted in the cars.

AID FOR THE VOLUNTEERS FAMILIES

Divine service was held yesterday at the Jewish synagogue of Anchi Chesed, in Norfolk street, the occasion being the feast of Pentecost. A collection was taken up, realizing the sum of nearly \$200, which was handed over to the Union Relief Committee, to be applied to the maintenance of the volunteers' families.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

The New City Bounty

To all volunteers enlisting both into old and new regiments after yesterday, the city will now give \$50 each in addition to the State bounty. This, together with the numerous special bounties which are daily being given, will make up the sum total which a recruit will receive to a handsome amount. Recruits will remember that there cannot be the slightest delay in payment of this bounty when once they are mustered into the United States service.

THE ENROLMENT OFFICE

The business of enrolment is progressing with rapidity, Judge Advocate General Anthon being kept continually on the alert. John Owens, doing business as grocer at 342 Twenty-ninth street, was arrested yesterday for resistance to enrolling officer Broas, of the Second district, Twentieth ward, and is in the hands of Provost Marshal Kennedy.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE

This office was crowded yesterday with recruits. There must have been certainly over four hundred recruits mustered into the service during the day. The city bounty has lent quiet an impetus to recruiting.

SOLDIERS IN RECENT BATTLES

In a few days there are expected to arrive in this city a large number of soldier for whom all necessary preparations have to be made. It is needless here to speak at length of the strong claims which those noble heroes and martyrs have upon our sympathies as citizens of the loyal States. What sacrifices have not those brave fellows made in order to fight for the liberties and perpetuity of our national existence, and now that they have been struck down while engaged in that good work it is but a duty strictly imposed upon us all to alleviate their suffering by contributions and otherwise as much as lies in our power. The War Department has sent instructions to Dr. Sloan relative to providing the requisite accommodations for a large number of soldiers. There are several vacancies now in the various hospitals. The following will show the number of men that can be accommodated in each hospital:-

David's Island, 1,200; Newark, 364; Ladies' Home, 20; Brooklyn City Hospital, 90; Bedloe's Island, 150; Jew's Hospital, 5; Bellevue, 200; Long Island College Hospital, 80.

There are several other private establishments throughout the city which can easily be converted into hospitals. The following appeal has been issued by the Woman's Central Association of Relief of this city:-

TO OUR BRANCH RELIEF ASSOCIATION, AND TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE CARE OF OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS:- We want lint and bandages and hospital clothing. We want money to buy stimulants and to enables to forward these supplies to Washington.

On Sunday we received a telegram asking for a hundred barrels of lint and bandages. We were only able to send thirty-four. Other telegrams directed us to forward hospital clothing and stimulants, and to night will find our store rooms empty of them.

The time has now come when every man and every woman-for the love of our country and those who have given their lives to it-should feel it to be his and her special duty to do the utmost to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers.

We are working in connection with the Medical Bureau at Washington through the United States Sanitary Commission, and ask for a prompt response to this appeal. Bandage rollers can be obtained of Messrs. Althouse & Sons, No. 39 Houston street. Old linen for lint can be had at this office.

Henry W. Bellows, D.D.; Ellen Collins, L. D'Oremieux, Eliza H. Schuyler, Samuel W. Brigham, W. H. Draper, M.D., Valentine Mott, M.D., L. A. Fellows, M. Colby, Gertrude Stevens, George F. Allen, members Executive Committee.

THE MOBILE GUARD

This home organization has already received over three hundred recruits, the headquarters of which is situated at Held's Hotel, No. 31 Bowery.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE MILITIA

The ceremony of mustering this regiment out of service has been postponed until Friday next.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES

A second battalion of Duryee's Zouaves is about being organized in this city, so great has been the success experienced in raising recruits. Major Hull has received authority from Albany to raise this battalion. The recruiting headquarters is situated at Mozart Hall.

their trouble, and duly imbued with the spirit of the occasion, was most clearly and unmistakably evinced by the by the continued ebullition of enthusiastic cheerings, shoutings and hurrahings which rang forth again, and again, and again.

STAND NO. 1.

The American colors, in every possible shape, gloated gaily from flagstuffs, from long lines stretched across the street, and ornamented all sides of Stand No. 1. from which Dodworth's Band discoursed the national airs, and in front of which as many as could get within hearing distance were assembled. The *coup d'oeil* was strikingly beautiful from this point, embracing as it did the entire front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel and the crowds congregated up and down Fifth-avenue, Broadway and Twenty-third street. At precisely 4 o'clock the Chairman and distinguished guests came forth from the hotel, and without much delay, upon motion of Mr. P. M. Wetmore, the meeting organized as follows:

Hon. Jacob A. Westervelt, Acting President

Vice Presidents :	Hamilton Fish	August Belmont	James Lenox	Jonathan Sturges
P. Perit	William B. Astor	A. A. Low	Luther Bradish	and others

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. BANCROFT

Hon. Geo. Bancroft was first introduced, and spoke as follows: Two years ago the purposes and acts of the rebellion forced the faithful citizens of the United States to rise in arms and prove that we are a people-that we possess a country. Every hour of the long and terrible conflict has raised it in importance; the eyes of the whole civilized world rest upon us; the industrial classes of Europe bend toward us in sympathy and hope as to their champions; and the question is found to be not merely whether the United States shall be stricken from the family of nations, but whether the vital principles of freedom shall be preserved. [Applause] The imperative call of duty cheers us n to the struggle more than ever; for unless we succeed, the power of the people which pervades all history as a prophecy, is beaten down, and there is no other Western hemisphere where the struggle can be renewed. We have no choice; we must persevere. If we would build up the home of humanity-if we would safely transmit the regenerating principles that give life its value-we must persevere. The result cannot be doubtful. The resources of the rebellion are nearly exhausted, while our own prosperity has hardly been impaired; we must press onward with united zeal, and "win the victory of endurance born." [Cheers] We meet to-day without reference to party to pledge ourselves to one another for the vigorous prosecution of the war, until right shall triumph. But while we reserve to ourselves the utmost liberty of judgment both of men and measures, it is but an act of simple justice and historic truth to say that the rebellion found not even a plausible excuse in the Administration which last came into power. No sooner had the elections passed over than those who succeeded made every effort to allay excitement. A party had been formed that seemed pledged to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into the Territories, and yet the men of that party, after deliberations not in an unauthorized and insignificant Peace Congress, so called, but in the constitutional halls of legislation, joined in organizing the territories of the United States, without the restriction in the fundamental law of any one of them, leaving the even to the action of natural causes. A motion was even made and countenanced by intimate friends of the incoming President to bring a vast territory under the name of New Mexico into the Union as an independent State, without any such restriction, and at a time when the municipal law of that Territory sustained Slavery with an extravagant hyperbole of intolerance. Nor were the friends of the present President wanting in giving assurances that his Administration would be as little marked by hostility to Slavery as if the Chair had been occupied by Madison or Henry Clay. Moreover the Generals of 150 [?] President's appointment were loud in professing their readiness in the midst of war, to pause in their careers and assist in suppressing any possible rising slaves. But yet, under all these circumstances, so infatuated was Slavery, that it still passionately pursued its purpose, and for the sake of founding a Confederacy on a basis on which no enduring Government can rest, aimed a blow that was intended to be fatal to the country and to the liberty of man. The war was, under every aspect, forced upon the Northern States; it was a war from which they could not escape. Had they proved cravens, they would have stood before the Powers of the earth of their own day, and before all succeeding generations, as men who betrayed their country and were recreant to Freedom itself [Applause] Our coming together on this occasion means that no exertion shall be wanting in annihilate the rebellion by the united and untiring exertion of the wealth of strength of the nation. It means that those who are in arms against our flag shall not at the same time receive at our hands the belligerent rights of alien enemies and the constitutional rights of

LEAGUE FOR THE UNION

MONSTER MASS MEETING

Fifty Thousand People Shouting for the Union
Lieut.-General Scott Presides

The Old Hero Wrapped in the American Flag

Addresses by George Bancroft, John Van Buren, Henry J. Raymond, Daniel S. Dickinson, Lyman Tremain, D. D. Field, E. Delafield Smith, Ethan Allen, Henry B. Stanton, G. W. Curtis, Rev. Dr. Hutchcock, D. T. Coddington, Mayor Opdyke, and Others.

Delegations from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Trenton

A Loyal Speech from Mayor Chapman, of Baltimore, and a Stirring Letter from James T. Brady

The Greatest and Most Enthusiastic Gathering Ever Held in New York

Music, Cannons, Flags and Cheers

The largest popular gathering ever held in this City met yesterday afternoon at and around Madison square, in response to the call of the Loyal League of Union citizens, issued by its President, Lieut-Gen. Winfield Scott, U.S.A.

The day was rather unpropitious. Dark ran-clouds hung over the City, and clouds of dust whistled windily through the streets; but denser than the former, and more enthusiastically restless than the latter, were the "clouds of witnesses" which by scores of thousands swarmed in front of the Fifth avenue Hotel to shout Amen to every patriotic sentiment, and cheer with hearty voice each testimony of fealty to the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The Committee, who had charge of the meeting deserve the thanks of the Press and the public for the ample and careful preparations made for the convenience of the one, and the entertainment of the other.

the necessity of some sweeping *compromise*, by which the excited "People" could be quieted. There was in this plan visions of barricades, burned bridges, consolidated force, and an amplitude of captured treasure sufficient to enable the insurrection to hold out long enough for a response from Europe, whose Christian duty it was deemed to be, to put a sudden stop to such a shocking scandal, by immediate intervention. France (with her frigates already lying handily in our bay) could then have accepted possession of the beleaguered city from the "insurgents" as a hostage for the acquiescence of the North in some proper pacification on the Napoleonic plan. Nay, with both French and British frigates in our harbor, an

south of the Potomac, they held Missouri, they held Kentucky, they held the Great Mississippi-every Southern State was in their hands. And now see how the tide of rebellion has been rolled onward toward the Gulf. See how little remains to them of the territory they then possessed! See what occasion we have for rejoicing at the successes already achieved, and the determination of our people to stand by the flag and rescue it from all the dangers that hang around it. (Applause) We have come here to day to renew those vows, to protest again, in the face of high Heaven, that, come weal or come woe, whether it be one year or ten years, whether it be now or through all time to come, the liberties of the American people shall live forever. [Enthusiastic cheering] We have had to contend with a gigantic rebellion that assumed proportions never before seen on the face of the earth. I take it upon me to say that there is not a crowned head in Europe; there is not a Government on the face of the earth based on privilege, that could have stood against this rebellion one year of trial and struggle; and yet here the American people are not only standing against it, but are growing stronger by the contest. (Applause) We are to day stronger in every respect-stronger in men, stronger in money, stronger in the courage of loyal hearts, stronger in determination of purpose-than we were the day this rebellion broke out. (Applause) We shall grow stronger until the contest is over; and the reason is this; our Government rests on the hearts and the will of the people-it protects the rights of the people-it is engaged in a contest for the liberties of the people-and, so long as human right, human liberty, all that is dear to man struggling for self government, retain their place in the American heart, so long shall we grow stronger by the contest that we wage for their maintenance. (Applause) We grow stronger because our cause is just, and because it is the cause of the people-because it is our cause. How is it that we thus grow stronger than those against whom we contend? While we grow stronger in the material of war, stronger in the courage of loyal hearts, every breeze that comes to us from the South tells of famine and suffering, and exhaustion and discouragement-and, behind all that, rely upon it, there are loyal hearts there, yet held down by the military power, that breathe night and day a fervent prayer for a return to the old Union which gave them all their prosperity, and in which alone can they have any hope for the future (Cheers) Crushed to earth as are these loyal hearts, silenced in death as these loyal voices may be, rely upon it, when we once crush the military power of the Southern Confederacy, we shall have an easy path to the affections of the Southern people. (Renewed cheering) It is idle to talk of peace until that has been done [A voice-"That's so."] Everybody sees now that this is so. Last Fall it was common to hear talk of reconciliation, of compromise, of measures of peace, of the olive branch going with the sword. Now, I think as much of the olive branch as any one; I pray as fervently as any man on the American soil for the return of peace, but only peace with honor and peace with the preservation of the liberties of the American people. [Applause] We can stand war, we can stand suffering, we can stand a contest of years. There's one thing we cannot stand, and that is dishonor, the destruction of this great American nation, the prostration of the liberties of the American people, the blotting out of these Stars and Stripes, and the glorious hopes which they carry round the world [Applause]. Up to this day, to what have the nations of the Old World looked for hope and deliverance from their oppressions? What flag on the face of the earth challenges their affections and enjoys their hearts' loyalty? Let the downtrodden on the furthest point of our planet be asked to what nation he looks as the model of his ideal of government, the guerdon of his hopes-where is it that he looks for peace in the future-what flag does he worship in his heart of hearts, and he tells of none but the glorious Stars and Stripes under which he hopes to find a refuge. Everywhere, by one and all, we are recognized as the only nation resting on the basis of popular rights, aiming to secure popular liberties for all the nations of the earth. This Government has been an experiment, endeavoring to decide whether a great nation can be built up powerfully enough to maintain itself against the world, and free enough to give every individual citizen the full enjoyment of his rights and a full and perfect voice in the conduct of that Government. This rebellion strikes at the existence not only of this experiment, but of the liberty which it is intended to establish. Strike down this flag, break up this Government, prostrate this nation, and kings and aristocrats will forever after trample unfettered on the necks of all the people on the face of the earth [Applause]. It is that that gives courage and heart and determination to the American people in this great contest; it is that, which nerves our hearts and our arms and leads us to proclaim here, everywher, and forever, our purpose to vindicate the liberties of our Government, and to crush that rebellion which threatens their extinction. Whether it be in two or ten years from now, that liberty shall live forever, to the eternal destruction of its foes. [Applause] I do not know, fellow-citizens, whether there are any here who feel discouraged at the slow progress, as they call it, of the war. If there are, I beg them to bear in mind, that war is not an extempore affair. A war of two great people-twenty millions against

eight-is not to be settled in a hurry; it is not a thing for which preparation can be made in a hurry; it is a war requiring the combined energies and thoughts, and studies and experience, of the best men of the whole country for a long time to set

citizens. It means that whoever may be at the head of our armies, the undivided sympathy of the country is to command unity in council and add vigor to every blow [Applause]. It means that with one heart we entreat the President to disregard all considerations of so-called party necessities; to adopt no measures but for the public good; to turn a deaf ear to all selfish importunities of politicians of every party, and ever to remember that it would be a sin against the country, against his own happiness now, against his name with posterity, to life an unfit man to office, in civil life or in the field. [Applause] It means that all the generous feeling of the country goes forth to cheer on the noble statesmen of Missouri who are now struggling to shake off the terrible evil which alone hold that State back from one of the first places-perhaps from the very first place in the Union-for agriculture, mining, mechanical industry, for wealth and population. It means that our earnest sympathies embrace the freemen of the South, who, trained in the school of poverty, are now compelled by tyrannical power to fight for results that are in direct conflict with their own chances of happiness and advancement. It means that we are eager to go to the assistance of our friends in our mountain regions, and to give them security in the natural fastnesses of American freedom. Nor are we deterred from rendering a loyal support to the Government by the thought that the war in its results will weaken Slavery, or even work its overthrow. Civil war has always, in God's providence, been a means for rescuing men from bondage. Who is there to deplore the probable result that States where, in times past, labor has been despised, should come to own the true nobility of the working man, and restore the fields and the workshops to the free? Take Virginia, for example. Her soil is fertile, her air salubrious; her springs renovate health; her mountains glisten with precious ores. There, in her many chambers, where nature has heaped up stores of gold and silver, of gypsum and iron, of salt and copper, an evil spirit has cast over her its spell, and she sleeps in almost hopeless lethargy. Who will mourn if the time has come when her long and deep slumber shall be broken? Who will grieve if the procession of the Star Spangled Banner, borne onward to the songs of liberty, shall wake her from her trance of centuries? Then let her clothe her beautiful limbs in the robes of freedom and open her hundred halls to the hands of self-directed enterprise and skill. [Applause] The present bitterness will pass away, and the next generation of her sons will meet ours in affection, and they will own that from this desperate strife has sprung the blessed regeneration of their lovely land. Nor is union required by our domestic affairs alone. There is reason to believe that here in New York, men, falsely usurping the name of Democracy, have been willing to invite the interposition of the aristocracies of Europe. These men must be made to know that they stand alone. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] A nation which has always professed zeal for free trade, aims at a monopoly of the international carrying trade for themselves, by sending out ships built in their own shipyards to prey upon our commerce. It is here in New York more than in any place in our land, that the Government should be able to county with certainty upon a unanimous support in its efforts to maintain, against any foreign power, the rights and the dignity and interests of the country [Applause] So then the love of the Constitution, the love of liberty, the love of country, a proper sense of overhanging dangers, a just appreciation of our resources, conspire to demand the patriotic union of the people as our security at home and our only protection against wrongs from abroad [Applause]

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND

Hon. Henry J. Raymond was next introduced and addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: It is impossible to look upon this vast mass of the intelligent citizens of New York, assemble to renew their devotion-to renew a declaration of their allegiance to our common country-without feeling the profoundest conviction that, whatever else may fall, the courage, the loyalty and the determination of the American people to rescue their nation will not fail, now or hereafter. [Applause] We who are here assembled can recall, without doubt, the scene presented, two years ago to day, near this very spot. When then we assembled at the first call of our country, at the first announcement of the dangers that surrounded us. At the first trumpet peal that the American arm was needed to rescue American liberty from the peril that overhung it, we came together because the capital of our country was in danger, because that capital with the Liberty that it symbolized, all the glory that had alighted upon our flag in the years that had passed, all the hopes we cherished for our children in the years to come, seemed likely to sink forever in the ocean of Rebellion. We assembled then, and in the presence of high Heaven vowed that the nation should live, and that all that threatened its existence should perish. [Applause] And from that day to this, we here, our brethren on the field of battle, loyal hearts from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have been making good that vow. taken here and registered in Heaven above. And now what a contrast is presented to-day, to the picture that was presented to

us! Then, as I have already said, the rebel enemies of liberty threatened our Capital, they beleaguered the Senate house they overawed our Government, they held everything

ready, and for a longer time to carry into execution the plan they have formed; and like everything else human, it is subject to accidents, to contingencies, it is subject to blunders-blunders will occur in this, as in everything else. The only thing is, to keep steadily at it until it is accomplished. [Applause] Whatever else may fail, if our courage does not fail, the end is sure. Let us, then, discountenance forever, here and elsewhere, all thoughts of discouragement, all pretence that the war is not making the progress that it ought. It is not making the progress we wish it were making-for one, I wish it could be ended tomorrow night, I wish it could be done in twenty minutes. Charles Mackay said everything was done in America in about twenty minutes. I do not expect to see it accomplished in that time. You remember he said, in this country he found it one of our peculiarities, that everything here was done in twenty minutes. If he went to have a coat made, the tailor said it should be done in about twenty minutes; if he went to hire a horse, and asked the man when he wanted it back, he was told, "in about twenty minutes;" and if he went to see a friend, and the servant told him that his friend was dead. He asked how long he had been dead, and the servant said, "About twenty minutes." [Laughter] Now, I am afraid that all fall a little into this habit of expecting that everything will be done in about twenty minutes. Why, fellow citizens, what great war was ever ended in one, or two, or three, or five years? Our war for independence was a mere bagatelle compared with the war which we are now compelled to wage to maintain that independence; and yet it lasted seven long years. The war which England waged with all Europe lasted from 1792 to 1815, and yet the English people did not get tired of it. How much money do you suppose they spent in it?

Well, they spent in that war, the sum of five thousand five hundred millions of dollars, and yet, when they go through with it they were better off than when they started. I mean literally what I say their business was better, every man in the country was making more money than when that war started. The taxes were heavy, for they paid-of the eleven hundred millions of pounds which that war cost them, they paid of it six hundred and forty millions of pounds by direct taxation; the four hundred and sixty millions went into a national debt. In spite of all that, they were better able all the time to pay these enormous taxes on account of the stimulus which the war gave to their business. Now we talk here about the depression of the country by the effect of the war upon the business of the country. I would like to know whether it is not a fact within the knowledge of all of you that business here in New York to day is better than it was when the war began? Are not wages better in all kinds of business? There are individual failures-there have been failures, there will be such, always; but as a general thing the business of this City and of the whole loyal parts of this country is better than it was when the war began. Why? For the simple reason that we have had added to the ordinary amount of money used in our business all the amount spent in the war. Why, instead of having our ordinary avocations to give us an income, we have a million of men set to a different business, and they are paid their wages, and they send their wages to their families; and taking them away from the active pursuits of life, makes room for more, raises wages, builds everything up and gives a new stimulus to every department of industry. Let me ask any man here if he is doing business on twenty thousand dollars a year, whether he cannot double that business by borrowing twenty thousand to do it on? He has got to pay it some time or other; but while he has the use of it his business is more prosperous than it was before, and he is better able to pay the taxes which the war causes than if there was no war at all, and that proved to be the fact with the English; people one-third of all the tax levied upon them by that war was paid directly by the stimulus afforded by the business of the country, by the progress of the war itself. Instead, the, of exhausting the country, this war gives additional stimulus to the business of the country, and although when the war is over we shall have the debt to provide for, we shall find the energy of the people equal to it, for I am sure there is no man here or anywhere else on the continent, who will concede for one moment that we cannot do whatever the people of Great Britain could ever do. [Applause] And if they could go through a war of twenty years without any perceptible object except to prevent the people of France from having such a Government as they wanted, I am sure that we can go through a war of ten years to guarantee to ourselves and our posterity the right of having a Government of our own choice [Applause] Fellow-citizens, I feel that this is no time to argue a question of this sort. I feel very much in the condition of the Scotch preacher, who preached two hours to a congregation against the awful sin of luxury, when there were not three persons in the house who had shoes on their feet. [Laughter] I do not mean to draw a parallel between his congregation and mine in that respect, but I do not suppose there is a man here who needs to be reasoned with on this point any more than these barefoot Scotchmen did on the evil of luxury. All that we have to do, fellow-citizens, is, to unite and stay united in this war against rebellion. There never was on the face of the earth a cause which challenged the heart's devotion of the whole people like that for which we are now contending. It is the use of popular rights-it is the cause of ourselves and our children; it is to perpetuate the American nationality, the liberties of the American people, the rights of the American people to choose their own Government and to make their own laws,

and have here on this Western continent a great powerful empire that protects the liberties of its people, that seeks no war with any other nation, but that fears no war with all the nations on the face of the earth [Applause] And now I am free to admit that if there were any case of intolerable oppression there would be some justification for rebellion and war. We have heard the doctrine broached that if the people of the South want a nation of their own they have a right to it. The simple answer is this: they had a Government of their own before they attempted to break it up. The Government of the American people was their Government as much as it was ours, and probably it has been a good deal more so [Applause]. They have had it always their own way and the moment they began to suspect they could no longer tyrannize over us, then they began to complain of our tyranny, and attempted to destroy the nation in which they lived. But there can be no such thing fellow-citizens, as justifiable revolution against a Government of the people. What is it? Is it a rebellion of a majority of the people? Did a majority of the people of this country consent to overthrow the Government? [A Voice-No]. No one pretends that even if every man, woman and child in the South wished it, they would be but a very small minority. Now is a minority to overthrow a free government, whenever they see fit, to plead tyranny as an excuse therefor? [A Voice-No, if there is any foundation for such a pretence as that, then there is an end to all Government, and the South may not only rebel to day and New York tomorrow, and Connecticut the next day, and the County of Westchester the day after [Laughter]. It destroys all possibility of Government; people go back to their original elements. Instead of being a people bound together by the links of nationality, constituting a great and powerful empire, holding aloft the starry flag of hope to the nations of the earth, going on in a career of prosperity, of order and of law, we become a mere mob of unorganized individuals, which there is no rightful power to organize, and which can never have any existence, unless it be imposed upon then by the sword and the bayonet. We have not come to any such necessity as that yet. We stand here, to-day, to proclaim that whatever may betide us, whether weal or wo, we stand to fight for the flag that symbolizes them all; that goes to the ends of the earth as an emblem of power, a prophecy of our greatness; and we will defend it not only against Southern rebels but against all aiders and abettors on the face of the earth. [Applause] And now, fellow-citizens, I thank you for the patience with which you have heard me [Voices-"Go on."] It is a good deal easier said than done. I desire merely furthermore, to congratulate you upon the restoration, if it has been interrupted at all, of the Union, harmony, and through determination of the loyal North to crush this rebellion, whatever it may cost.[Applause] For one, I never perceived any great divisions of the American people on the main point. I see differences on minor points; I see men who differ from me every day on this measure of policy, on the wisdom of the men, on the propriety and expediency of this step or the other step; but I have very seldom found a man who would say to me that he was in favor of dividing this Union and giving the rebels a triumph. That is the main point; we can afford to differ on others. Every man-you, and I, and everybody else-has a right to differ, from the President, or from Congress, or from the Cabinet or from all together, on any mere point of policy; that is a matter of opinion. We have a right to our own opinions, whether we are Democrats, or Republicans, or Abolitionists, or Americans, or anything else. We have a right to our own opinions just as much now as we ever had; but we have not a right to do this, to stand in the way of the Government in its attempt to preserve the life of the nation. [Applause] No man has a right to do that; and whenever the Government adopts a policy and enters upon its execution, while it is the policy of the country, while it is a law standing upon the statute books, it is every man's duty to give it a loyal, fair, frank, straightforward support. He has a right to put men in office who will change it, and if he is in Congress, he has a right to vote for changing it; but while it is the law, he should stand by it. Stand by the laws; stand by the constituted authorities of the country; stand by the flag and all who defend it; stand by your soldiers, who are periling their lives on the field, who are shedding their blood for our liberties and the liberties of our children; honor them in your thoughts; follow them in your prayers; remember them day and night for they are entitled to your hearts' warmest and best love [Applause] They have shed their blood on many a stricken field from the brave old General who presides over you to-day, [three cheers for Gen. Scott]-for him who stands, to day as he has always stood, the embodiment of American liberty, devoted to the dearest liberties of his country, ready at any moment to peril comfort and life itself, to the humblest soldier who to day is preparing to march under Hooker, to meet the foe again upon the Rappahannock. [Three cheers for Gen. Hooker] They are entitled to your love. While, then, fellow-citizens, this contest with the rebellion lasts, let us hear nothing of divisions upon the main point. Have as many others as you like; have any division on the face of the earth among yourselves that will not interrupt the career of our armies to victory, and the career of free

government to prosperity and to glory. Differ on minor matters, be a Democrat, anything you like; for my own part, I don't believe there is any party in this country; I do

not believe there is any knot of men sufficiently large and sufficiently respectable to be under the name of a party that is not loyal to the Constitution and the Union [Applause] The Democratic party I have not agreed with in its measures; I have thought many of them detrimental to the various interests of the country and the American States. [Applause] But, rely upon it, they had a path of duty marked out for themselves. They stood ready to save the nation if they could; perhaps they were in hopes they would have a chance by-and-by. And if this Administration cannot save the Union then I pray God in Heaven to send another that can, whether it be Democratic or any other [Applause] We are to have the Union preserved; we are to have the American nation still existing, first and foremost among the nations of the earth, none of its stars blotted out, none of its glories dimmed; its flag untainted, it shall still pursue its path of honor, of glory of freedom, through ages yet unborn [Enthusiastic applause]

The Glee Club now favored the audience with a patriotic song, which elicited general approval. Just as they concluded, the grand turnout of the Express Companies came in front of the stand. It created some confusion, but was, however, warmly welcomed and honored with three cheers. Hon. John Van Buren was then called for, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN VAN BUREN

Ladies and Gentlemen: I heartily congratulate you upon this magnificent uprising of the people of the City of New York and the surrounding neighborhood. It shows that there has been no abatement in that spirit of patriotism that distinguished the people of this country some two years since, on the first outbreak of the rebellion, which has had no parallel in the civilized world. It is the first attempt on the part of men to upset a Government, when no man being engaged in that attempt was able when it commenced, or has been at any time since, to name one single particular in which either his liberty, his property or his life had been put in jeopardy [Applause] No human being, whether he favored the rebellion or whether he opposed it, has been able to understand how in any single regard those who attempted madly to overthrow the Government of this country had been in the slightest degree injured. I defy the talent and ingenuity of the most acute rebel in the Southern country, or any sympathizer with him, to tell me how he has been injured by the Government of his country up to this day [Applause] It was utterly unjustifiable attempt to overthrow the existing Government. I have often conceded that there were circumstances of irritation-circumstances of provocation-but these constitute an excuse, not a justification. This rebellion is wholly without justification, in my judgment. This being the fact, it was natural for the people of this country to rise unanimously, as they did two years since, to put down the rebellion so unjustifiable, and in proof of that we assembled here, as other citizens in other portions of the United States have assembled, to declare to the constituted Government, whether it was an Administration of their own choice, or of their profession, that the time had come when party considerations must cease to operate, and when the people of this country with entire unanimity must uphold the Government of this country irrespective of all party considerations [Applause] I have entertained that opinion always, and although I did not address the meeting held two years since, I derived great gratification from the proceedings, and there never has been a moment from that time to this when I have seen anything to induce me to relax my efforts in upholding the Government and in putting down this rebellion [Applause]. Such being the fact, it was with no little pain that I observed that many of those associated with me in political fellowship thought that circumstances had occurred to authorize them to withhold their support from the constituted authority of this country, and that the time had arrived when they were to declare that this war must cease-that its objects had been perverted-that the means used to carry on the war were unjustifiable, and that it was the duty of those with whom I politically acted to work for the conquering, not of war, but of peace. [Laughter] I declined to participate in any such proceeding-[laughter and applause] and on several occasions have take the liberty to state what seemed to me to be the duty of every good citizen. I had occasion to address a Democratic Union Association within a few yards of here, on the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway. I addressed an assemblage on the 22d of February, on the occasion of a banquet given by the Corporation of this City, and I addressed an assemblage of my fellow-citizens at Cooper Institute, and on the 6th of last month in Brooklyn-always in this immediate neighborhood, and always explained precisely the mode by which I happened to be present, who invited me, why I came, and what I proposed to say and to do. On the 6th inst., when we assembled at Cooper Institute, resolutions were introduced and passed, declaring that the Union must be preserved and the Constitution upheld; that the Government must be sustained; that treason must be rebuked; that the constituted authorities must be upheld in all constitutional effort to suppress the rebellion. I believe nobody took exception to any of those declarations. But the meeting chose to go further, and they resolved to form themselves into a loyal league, whose duty it should be to uphold these views, and disseminate them as far as they were able, and to contribute all the power they might have, in time, in means, in influ-

ence, to propagate these sentiments. Of that League Gen. Scott was elected President. [Applause] Various gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents, and among others Mr. James T. Brady. I mention these particulars because the League itself has been the object of considerable, unfriendly comment from my political associates, and it is to them that I have been in the habit mainly of speaking, and with the that I generally desire to reason. Now it would not be difficult, did time allow, to show that in the officers of that League were these who had contributed very largely to the ascendancy of the Democratic party at the last gubernatorial election. I might bring the standing of our presiding officers, or the arduous exertions of one of my associates, Mr. Brady, and show other members of the Loyal League at least entitled to friendly criticisms from their political associates; but, it seems, they were not so fortunate [missing words] it. A newspaper, printed in this State, edited by a very worthy gentleman, who was born and reared at Rome, and found his way to Albany, and has now charge of the present organ of the Democratic party, has taken occasion to denounce the League and all that cooperated with it. I will call your attention to the language of it for a few moments. It is as follows:

From the New York Atlas and Argus, Tuesday Morning, March 17, 1863

****Just then Onondaga County uttered its expression, which will be apt to be regarded as a clearer indication of the popular understanding than any of the ephemeral demonstrations of sensationists in the commercial metropolis.

Leagues and Unions very much like the junior branch of the Bricklayers' Protective Society, of which Mr. Dickens writes. They answer for speeches and platforms and badges and Presidents and Secretaries, but they seem never to demonstrate any affinity with the ballot box.

Now we did not propose on that occasion to operate at the ballot-box; but, if we are invited to do so, it is well worthy of consideration whether it don't become our duty [Applause].

From the Atlas and Argus, Friday morning, March 27, 1863

****When we recognize in the company that crowds into them (the Leagues) all the radical Abolitionists who have for years railed at the Union and denounced the Constitution, and all the corrupt contractors who are picking the feathers from the dying eagle, we may safely conclude that they are not a fitting resort for reputable men.

From the same, Monday morning, March 30, 1863

After repeating some remarks of a Kentuckian, the *Atlas and Argus* adds: "And it is with such men--false to their God, false to the Constitution, false to manhood--that Democrats are asked to fraternize in "Loyal Leagues!"

Now, I must ask my old political associates, what have Democrats to do at this crisis who believe that the condition of the country requires the way to be prosecuted and the rebellion to be put down? We are told we shall join the Democratic party. Well, to me that is impracticable, because I always belonged to it. [Laughter] Mr. Brady and Judge Daly could be hardly asked to put down the rebellion in that way [Laughter]. Then we are told in New York that we must join in political association and Union with the Democratic party. What is that? Mozart is the only organization that has spoken upon the subject of the war, and, in order to join what is regarded by this Press as a fit association for reputable men, I am asked to quit a League of which Gen. Winfield Scott is President, and join a society of which Fernando Wood is Chairman. [Laughter, and a voice-"Hit him again."] Now that Association has recently declared its views upon the subject of the war, and I wish to call your attention for a moment to the sentiments they have declared upon that subject. They met, on April 7, at Cooper Institute, and they resolved that they, "under these circumstances," have declared for what they thought the Constitution of the country--under these circumstances they declared for peace. [Laughter] "This Administration," they said, "could not conquer the South if they would, and would not if they could." [Laughter] What, then, is the loyal Association that we are invited to join in order to prosecute the war? [Applause] But, in regard to loyalty, they resolved "that we denounce the Loyal League movement as a base invention of the enemy." [Laughter] A league presided over by Winfield Scott, a base invention of the enemy. [Laughter] They also resolved, that the term "loyal" and "disloyal" are not American, and not appropriate to our institutions, and had been discontinued in this country since the proclamations of Burgoyne, Cornwallis and Howe, until revived by Abraham Lincoln. Now, I was present at the Democratic State Convention which nominated Horatio Seymour, which passed only four resolutions. The first declared for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The second declared that the purposes of the war were stated in the Crittenden resolutions, which were passed almost unanimously by both Houses of Congress, and still stand. They declared, and the Mozart orator was a member of that Convention and made a speech in favor of the platform; and the third resolution was in these words: "we, having confidence in the *loyalty* [laughter] of the citizens of New York reiterate the sentiments heretofore expressed by the Democratic party;" and the fourth resolution was, "that we are willing to act in the coming election with any class of loyal citizens [laughter] who agree with us in the principles here expressed." [Laughter] Thus you will perceive that the first loyal league was the Democratic State Convention which assembled last Autumn; [applause] and one of the cooperators in it was Mr. Fernando Wood himself, the Chairman of the Mozart Committee, [laughter and applause] who has the audacity to tell us that the word "loyal" has been discontinued since the

days of Burgoyne, Cornwallis and Howe. [Laughter] Fellow-citizens, allow me to say a few words to you about the mode of putting down this rebellion. I do not believe that simply belonging to the Democratic party will end the war that has been going on these two years. Since I belonged to the party Jeff Davis claimed to be a member, so does Mason and Slidell. I do not see that that ends the war. [Applause] What would be thought of the passengers of a ship, who in a dreadful gale found that the vessel had sprung a leak, and who should say to others, "find out where the leak is; stop it at all hazards; if our masts are all carried away rig a jury-mast; if you can't save the ship save the passengers; construct a raft; be sure and save our lives, and as for the rest we will sit here and grumble; we belong to the Democratic party." [Laughter] If that ship had to be lightened to be saved it is easy to see what part of the cargo ought to be thrown overboard. [Applause and laughter] Now, we are told that the Democrats who are in these leagues are dupes. [Laughter] Mr. Forney has said that this is a device for President making, and that the Presidential canvass has commenced, and we must be careful. Well, it would not be at all remarkable if I should be duped. I pretend to no peculiar acuteness, not is it at all material what I may happen to do. But, here's my friend, Mr. Brady, at the summit of his profession, and distinguished in a branch of it that peculiarly requires in it a knowledge of the motives of men, or the ways of the world. I doubt whether he can be very much imposed upon; [laughter] and how exceedingly kind it is in this Albany editor to caution Gen. Scott that he shall not be duped. [Cheers for Gen. Scott] If, when he had been engaged in the Western war, this editor had told him "look out for Black Hawk," or, when in the Northwest crisis, to look out for Sir John Harvey, or when engaged in the delicate task of treating with these same men in the days of Nullification, to look out for John C. Calhoun, or in the Mexican War, to caution him against Santa Anna, what a mercy it would have been to have such advice! [Laughter] I think the General will be able to protect himself against imposition in the present condition of the country, in the League of which he is the honored President. [Applause] Again we are told that this is no time to be talking about war; that we must be talking about arrests; that our fellow-citizens have been arrested-illegally arrested. Last year, when Forts Lafayette and Warren were filled, when a large majority were in favor of those who were making arrests; when the Governors of this State, New Jersey, and of Pennsylvania were Republicans, then it seemed to me a proper time to talk about arrests. I think it would have been well for Vallandigham, when his neighbor, Dr. Olds, was put in prison, to speak against these arrests; but he kept quiet. I think it would not have been amiss if the chieftain of Mozart could have said something of arrests when the *Daily News* was suppressed, and his brother Ben fled to Canada to avoid arrest. [Laughter] That would have been a good time to speak. But now, when that party is overthrown-now, when another party is at the head of affairs, when the prisons are thrown open wide, when Forts Lafayette and Warren are emptied, and no inquiry made why the inmates were imprisoned, or why discharged; when no human being has the slightest apprehension of illegal arrests, it is no time to make charges against the Administration, in the shape of an indictment for their misdeeds, instead of struggling to aid them in putting down the rebellion. It seems to me that this indictment, to use the language of the Court in another indictment against the Chief Magistrate, "comes at least a day too late." [Laughter, and a voice, "Fernando."] There is nothing in my humble judgment, nothing to prevent the vigorous support of the war by all the citizens of the United States, without distinction of party. Nor is there any cause for any Democrat to experience any apprehension that in joining a Loyal League he becomes a second Burgoyne, or Cornwallis, or any other disputable person. [Applause] I have thus called your attention to some of the objections to the course which I have chosen to take. There was a very extensive political discussion in Connecticut, not very long ago, during the pendency of the election. Mr. Isaac Toucey, who had been a member of the administration of Buchanan, undertook to enlighten his political friends in regard to the questions involved in that canvass, and he told them that the difficulty was that they had departed from the policy of Mr. Buchanan, that there never would have been any need of this war. [Laughter] Well, Mr. Buchanan's administration included Messrs. Dix, Holt, Stanton and Toucey, and it is more than likely that the three first gentlemen, in sustaining the Government, did right than that Mr. Toucey did right in abandoning it and pointing out what ought to have been done two years ago and finding fault with every thing that has been done since. I do not wish to enter into any controversy with Mr. Toucey; but it is certainly proper, after the Connecticut election, that I should say a few words in regard to his views. The question is not what we should have done two years ago, but what are we to do now? Mr. Toucey has been withdrawn from public life for a considerable time, and when this Connecticut sun went down behind the Hartford hills, and absolutely refused to shine for two years, what were we to do who were left out in the darkness? Were we to blame having no light except that which broke from the rebels' cannon firing on Fort Sumter, that we fired back at those who fired at us? What are we to do now, between this and the next Presidential election?

Suppose I should concede that Mr. Toucey ought to be the next President, in March, 1865, what are we to do in the meantime? What are we to do who have Abraham to our father, while we wait for the second coming of Isaac? [Great laughter] It does not answer to tell us what we ought to have done so long ago, or what is going to happen so long in the future. The interesting inquiry to this generation, in the present crisis, is what they are to do now. And now there is but one thing to do-that is to fight. Did anybody ever hear that when people make war upon you, you are to supplicate for peace? Why, if we are conquered, of course we must sue for peace; but if we are not conquered, then all we have to do is to fight. Suppose a man came up to you and took you by the throat, would you call upon your friends to see upon what terms he would settle? [Laughter] I know of no way except to defend yourself, and defend yourself by assailing him in his most vulnerable part. [applause] keeping always in mind the practice of the early Christians, and keeping as near the rules of civilized warfare as the circumstances will permit. [Laughter and applause] Now, fellow-citizens, let us look for a few moments-and I will detain you but a very few minutes-at the conditions of this war. Let us see whether there is anything to discourage us in what has occurred. I say there is everything to encourage the people of the loyal States, taking a proper and rational view of the circumstances of the country. We were a people of peace two years ago; we knew nothing of war waged upon a great scale, in which the whole nation should be involved. We have recovered a very large portion of the territory of the United States-we have recovered a large portion of Tennessee, nearly the whole of Kentucky, a large portion of Louisiana, nearly the whole of Virginia, and very large districts of the country; we have preserved a blockade for two years, and I have entire confidence that if there was not a blow truck for twelve months, if this blockade could be strictly preserved for the twelve months, the rebellion would be subdued. [A voice-"I believe that."] don't desire to wring a victory from the pinched bellies of that people, in preference to extracting it from their battered heads; but there is no doubt that this blockade is vigorously preserved, as now, and is certain that it can be, for the next twelve months, the war will be ended. We must have no trouble with any foreign Power; we must make this our sole controversy until it is ended; we must keep friends with Great Britain, with France and with Russia. So that there will be no interference from abroad I have no doubt we can do so. It was predicted that the grass would grow in the streets of New York when the Southern trade ceased. [Laughter] We were assured that all that kept us alive was the Southern trade. I don't think the grass in our streets would pay any rebel for mowing. [Laughter] I think no man could go to our shops, to our parks, to our public places of amusement, to our places of worship, or to the festivals in the City, and suppose for a moment that we were engaged in a war. And do you suppose that a people prosperous as the gentlemen who spoke before me has described-powerful as we are, as comfortable and happy can be overthrown in war ["never"] when we are to meet those who are suffering as the Southern people are? [Applause] Why, a little while ago, I read in a Richmond paper some very contumelious suggestions in anticipation of the arrival of Commissioners from Illinois to treat for peace. [Laughter] They said they would treat them civilly, holding their noses a little. [Laughter] Now if the accounts that I get of the disease, and the desolation and the filth of Richmond are at all to be relied upon, they have better reason for holding their noses, than their sitting up for company from the Northwest. [Laughter] There will be men there before a great while that will save them this trouble, and hold their noses a good deal, and their throats too. [Laughter and applause] It is impossible that this controversy can have but one result; it is impossible that it can be protracted any great length of time, if we are a united people; ["that's it."] and to be a united people we must discard political considerations. ["That's it" and applause] Why, have not we as much patriotism as the Southern people, and did you ever hear of a contested election there during this rebellion? ["No"] Who ran against Jefferson Davis? What one vote was cast against him when he was elected President some year ago, notwithstanding the party divisions are just as acrimonious there, and more so than they are at the North-and cannot we be equally devoted? My friends, we must be; it is indispensable;["we will be,"] and to do that we must treat each other with forbearance. If a man is loyal, whether he is an officer of the army, with whose success you have not been satisfied, or a statesman with whom you may have differed politically, if you believe his heart is right you must not only refuse to assail him yourself, but discountenance forever, assaults upon him by anybody else. Now what will be the end of this war in regard to one of the institutions which has been subject of much discussion? I allude to Slavery. There have been great and delicate controversies upon this subject heretofore. We have come now to a time when by the progress of our arms, Slavery is overthrown. [Applause and "good, good."] By well-recognized principles of law it is as clear as the sun at noon, that if this war goes on twelve months there will not be a slave legally held in any one of the States and Territories, except by the President's proclamation. [Applause] That is the necessary effect of the conquest of those

States, and brought upon themselves by the war that they commenced. ["That's so."] And if this wonderful result should be achieved if the time should come when this great calamity to the United States, and affront to the civilization of the age is wiped out in this way; if these boor Abolitionists, who never constituted a hundredth part of our population, whose pale faces and unsteady eye, produces almost the feeling of compassion that is engendered in a sound mind by meeting one who is wandering in his intellect-if they come to me and say, "Now this institution is abolished, I want you to unite with me in erecting a monument to William L. Yancey, and John Slidell, and James M. Mason, and Jefferson Davis, who abolished Slavery," I shant refuse-[laughter and applause]-I mean involuntary slavery. If our Southern friends are right in supposing that the slaves will stay with them from attachment, after they are free, of course they won't be prevented from doing so. [Laughter] And now, one word before we go about politics, because my Democratic friends never would forgive me if I did not say something in regard to political affairs.. [Laughter] I don't believe it is a criminal offence to be thinking about who shall be the next President of the United States. I have take occasion heretofore to say whom I should vote for, and therefore of course I don't think there is any harm in it. I believe the next President will be a Democrat. I think so because the great mass of the people are rather that way ; [laughter] and the Democrats are rather more familiar with the Administration of the Government, and a little more clever, in my judgment, in the exercise of power than their opponents. They are more experienced. For example, last year in this State, both your candidates for Governor, and both your candidates for Governor, and both your candidates for Lieutenant-Governor were Democrats, and the only strife seemed to be, in the course of the canvass, so far as I heard, which was the best Democrat of the two. [Laughter] But I doubt if the next President will be a candidate of the Democratic party. That organization has great difficulties to encounter. It was traditional with it to affiliate with the South, and it was right to do so when those questions which the South were interested in tended to promote the advantage of the whole country, like the tariff or internal improvements or the bank; and an absence of discussion upon the subject of Slavery was a ground upon which the Democratic party could stand. But this question of Slavery, when Southern men pressed it in such a shape as to compel you to agitate the extension of it, was necessarily one that broke up the party. Besides, I don't believe that any party organization will succeed at the next Presidential election; [hear, hear;] and I will tell you why. Both the great political parties of the country had distinguished members at the South; when you transferred the Government to them you had the experience of all the United States and its ability and patriotism to select from in your Cabinet and in your administration of the Government. This you cannot have now. It will take the whole power of the intellect and patriotism of the loyal States to administer this Government for the four years from the 4th March 1865. I have no manner of doubt that the next President will necessarily be one who has a right to select the best men from both of the political parties to aid in carrying the Administration of the Government, and has the ability to fall back upon the unanimous feeling of all the people of the loyal States without distinction of party in his efforts to complete the subjugation of the rebel Government and to pacify the Southern people. And now, having said to you a great deal more than I intended to, allow me to conclude by saying that I see nothing in the world to discourage any patriot any friend of his country, any truly loyal man in the effort now making to uphold the authority of the Government, and to reestablish the Union and Constitution throughout the entire limits of the Confederacy I believe I know something of the people of this country; I think I ought to. I have been about with them for a large portion of my life, and I know that in every great crisis in the history of the country, the truly loyal men throughout the United States are disposed to uphold the Government, and advance its honor. You don't hear a word of the true sentiment of the South as long as Jeff Davis' Government exists; he stands over them with an iron heel [?] and an arbitrary sway and while I entertain no doubt that the masses of the people there, when his armed forces are overthrown will unite with us in restoring the Union, we are obliged to act now upon the theory that they are united, and that the whole power of this Government will be necessary to overthrow the whole force of the rebel States. But you will find very shortly-I have seen indications quite recently, of a disposition to overturn his power and to displace it by putting in control over him [illegible] moderate counsel. I don't believe-I never c[illegible] made to believe that this Government is to perish[?]. What strikes me as the wicked feature in this rebellion, is that I know that if we had gone until today such is the intelligence of our people, such power, such their resources, that we should have been at this moment the first Power on the civilized globe; and I look forward to the time, not far distant, when the authority of the Government shall be restored over the whole United States, and we shall again advance in a career of prosperity and of honor, without parallel in the history of the world. [Great applause, and three cheers for John Van Buren.]

When Mr. Van Buren had retired, and the people had ceased cheering, a series of resolutions were read by Mr. Nehemiah Knight, which were adopted

unanimously, and were also adopted at the other stands. The third resolution is as follows:

Resolved. That the mass assemblage to be held on the 20th inst., be requested to appoint a Committee of twenty-five members of the League, authorized to call a mass assemblage of the loyal citizens of the State of New York, to be held at Utica, in the County of Oneida, on Wednesday, the 27th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that said Committee invite the cooperation of delegates from all Loyal Leagues organized in the cities and counties of this State.

When the resolutions had been enthusiastically indorsed, Judge Bonney came forward and read the following names of gentlemen to compose the Committee named in the last resolution.

COMMITTEE

John A. Dix, George Opdyke, James Wadsworth, Henry J. Raymond, James T. Brady, Benjamin W. Bonney, Moses Taylor, Robert H. McCurdy, Alexander T. Stewart, James W. White, Edwards Pierrepont, Nehemiah Knight, Samuel Sloan, Leonard W. Jerome, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Charles Gould, Francis B. Cutting, Benjamin F. Manierre, Waldo Hutchins, Andreas Willmann, John Cochrane, John T. Hogeboom, Henry Nicoll, John H. White and the acting President of this meeting.

The above gentlemen were appointed unanimously as they were at the other stands.

The President then announced Hon. John Lee Chapman, Mayor of Baltimore, who was received with immense cheering for himself, for the Union men of Baltimore and for Maryland.

SPEECH OF THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE

Mr. Chapman, when quiet had been restored, addressed his audience as fellow-citizens, saying that he recognized no State lines, no State divisions-he recognized but one country, one Union and one flag and that was the flag now floating above him. [Great applause and cries of "Bully for Baltimore."] He could not express to them the gratification it afforded him, when sitting in his place in the Common Council of the City of Baltimore, it was announced that the Loyal League of New-York had invited the Mayor and Common Council of [illegible] to meet with them in New York to [illegible] pain the cause of our common Government [illegible] country. [Applause] It came to him as a [illegible] in the North, through representatives [illegible] North inviting the Union men of Baltimore [illegible] the blood of patriots was first shed, while they [illegible] proceeding to the defence of the National [illegible] to unite in expressing devotion to that country which they all loved, and to sustain the Government in its effort to put down those who had risen in arms against it. [Applause] He came there to say to his fellow-citizens of New York, "Baltimore is true to the Union. [Great applause] Maryland is true to the Union and the Government." [Great applause] Maryland was true, he said, without *conditions* -true to the utmost she had to sacrifice-the wealth of her citizens, and their lives, if needed, in support of the Government; and if she had any institutions standing in the way of the success of this blessed free Government of ours, she was willing to let them go, rather than that it should be sacrificed. [Great applause-three cheers for gallant Maryland] They had no Copperheads in Baltimore. [Laughter] The people there were either for or against the Government-those who were for it were for it unconditionally. [Laughter] He had also heard that there had been talk of compromise-compromise-compromise with what? Why the Confederates claimed Maryland, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and would these compromisers give over the Union loving men of those States-the men who had suffered, were now suffering and were willing to continue to suffer for the Union, if suffering was needed-would they give over those men to the rebels? [Cries of "No, it can't be done," and applause]. Put the rebellion down-even if it took five or ten, or fifteen years to do it, put it down. [Great applause] The speaker concluded, amid loud cheering, with the well know poem commencing. "Sail on! Oh ship of State!"

SPEECH OF JUDGE ORTEN

When he had concluded, there were loud calls for Judge Orten, of Baltimore, who came forward, but declined making a speech because of extreme hoarseness. He however expressed his delight with what he had seen as the result of an effort of the Union League in New York to get up a "rouser" in the way of a mass meeting, and he should not fail when he returned home to tell what he had seen. After urging the people to hold Union League meetings every night until the rebellion shall have been crushed, he retired with three rousing cheers from the people.

He was followed by Ethan Allen, who spoke briefly as follows:

Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, was then introduced, who was received with three enthusiastic cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. ETHAN ALLEN

Fellow-Citizens: Giving to the winds all petty party obligations, we are met to resolve that, "bound together with hooks of steel," all creeds, factions

ages and conditions will unite in one common brotherhood for the safety of our imperiled country. Such a party, formed for such a purpose, for favor and support pleads eloquently to God. The nation that the fathers gave, the children should sustain. Let the Judas of our people, in our times surnamed "The Copperhead," be marked among us, that he may be shunned by decent men through all future time. [Cries of "That's the talk."] All hail to this anniversary of the great uprising of the loyal North, which proclaimed to the world that freedom, with her legions united as one man, had determined that she or Slavery must leave this land forever. [Applause] Slavery, black, fiendish and ignorant, has resolved to divide this Republic; and freedom, white, gentle and intelligent, has determined to preserve it. [Cheers] Under one banner or the other you must take your stand. There is no middle ground. This fight is for a funeral, and either you must bury the foe, or the foe will surely bury you. Away with your hair-splitting theories, legal quibbles and speculations of every kind; I am for the war; no matter what means he employs, no matter what powers he assumes, who teaches the nearest way to the throat of the nation's foe. O! for one moment of immortal power, that the strength of the North might be united and be hurled upon the South like a thunderbolt of war. We are told by those, with whom the thought is father to the wish, that we cannot subjugate the South. The loyal patriots of the South we would not, but if by the remark is meant is meant that we cannot subjugate the traitors of the South, it is false. The past two years have given the lie to the assertion. [Calls of "That's so."] We have subjugated them already in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Florida-half a dozen States-and with God's blessing and the aid of ball and bayonet, within the next two years we will subjugate them in the half dozen States remaining in rebellion [Loud applause] Men of the North, it is for you to say whether you are ready to give up the republic, and accept a monarchy; or, in other words, whether you are ready to give up the republic, and accept a monarchy; your peace, freedom, happiness and prosperity for anarchy, misfortune and ruin. Who is there here so mean that he would willingly survive his country? Who is there here who does not know and feel that if he would have his country live he must arm and strike in her behalf? [Applause] As citizens who know their duties, and dare to do them, let us resolve to day, that as one man we will stand together in all that is necessary to crush this rebellion, and all will yet be well. In union we are strong, prosperous and free; in disunion we are weak, unfortunate and enslaved. The immutable decrees of God, that right shall triumph over wrong, that truth shall prevail over falsehood, and God shall be victorious over evil, assure us that our republic coming from the conflict the stronger for its trials and still the wonder of the world will finally award the laurel to its heroes and the hailer to its foes.

Mr. Allen sat down, amid much enthusiasm.

When Mr. Allen had concluded, Hon. Lyman Tremain was called, and after stating that he had already spoken himself hoarse at another stand, spoke briefly but vigorously in favor of using every effort to put down the rebellion.

The next speaker announced was Mr. James Evan, of England.

SPEECH OF MR. EVANS

Mr. Evans taking the speaker's stand, stated that he was one of the English operatives who had eaten of the bread sent over by the American people in the *George Griswold* [?] [Applause]. He was the humble individual who moved the vote of thanks to President Lincoln in the mass meeting of workmen of England-a meeting of 9,000 operatives inside the hall, and 4,000 outside, who could not get in [Applause]. He could say to the American people-to those fighting to sustain their Government-that the operatives of England were with them heart and soul. [Great applause] It was not the working people who favored fitting out *Alabamas*, it was the mill lords and the aristocracy; the people were with the American Government, would like to live under it, work for its support, and die for it if need be. [Great applause, and cries of "You are welcome here."] They had, he said forty thousand men in Lancashire unemployed and among them even chaplains had been sent to teach them the South was in the right; but they could not be made to believe it, and were with the Government of America. [Great applause] If one wanted the services of these men, as workmen and artisans in this country, we need not send out any more flour; only send simply ships over them, and they would come here and work for their living and be thankful for the privilege. [Great applause] There were no Copperheads there, he could assure them - [laughter] among the operatives but men who were strongly in favor of the legitimate Government of the United States {Great applause}.

When Mr. Evans had concluded, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Gale, of Brooklyn, and then adjourned with cheers.

STAND NO. 2

To those unacquainted with the ebb an flow of public meetings, and ignorant of the astonishing

manner in which large masses of people drift about on such occasions, it probably seemed that stand No. 2 would be a deserted fixture yesterday. The sturdy body of blue-coats that held possession of it were left along in their glory throughout all the preliminary stages of the great Union jubilee. The crowd centred its attention wholly on the balcony of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and the stand which fronted it. There they remained until Gen. Scott had made his appearance and the speaking had begun. There, it seemed, they were destined to remain for the remainder of the day. The blue-coats on stand No. 2 yawned and considered themselves aggrieved. Little boys in the street beneath, taking advantage of the pent-up position of their natural enemies, made sarcastic remarks and taunted the men of buttons with inquiries as to whether they weren't afraid that somebody would carry off the stand from under them-hey? At last a little procession was seen making its way to the rescue of those persecuted creatures. It was headed by the venerable Daniel S. Dickinson, whose snowy locks seem to call men about him as magically as erst his bugle-horn to Rhoderick Dhu. A great crowd sprang up at once. Whence they came we know not. They were no recreant part of the immense throng in front of the hotel, because there was no thinning of the ranks there. Whatever the origin of this vast body of people, it is certain that they speedily choked up the thoroughfare, and omnibus' occupation was gone in Twenty-third street. Presently the stand itself was filled to its utmost capacity, and the business of the day was begun.

Judge Bonney came forward and proposed that Hon. James Wadsworth should be elected President of the meeting—a proposition which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Wadsworth, after a few suitable remarks, introduced the "Demosthenes of Democracy."

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON

At this Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson came forward and was received with loud and hearty applause. He thanked the people for the honor they bestowed upon him in designating him as a speaker on such a glorious occasion. He referred eloquently to the great meeting of 1861, when all parties came together of one accord, resolved to avenge the insult upon our national flag at any cost. This was before mean and mercenary politicians had calculated their chances; before greed and avarice had been developed. All were patriots then. On that great occasion he had the honor of standing between the lamented Baker and the gallant Dix. Many who were present that day in Union-square now lie in bloody graves. Others have fallen, not in the cause of their country, but from their pretensions of patriotism, and are now doing battle in political societies against that cause. There is more necessity of fighting to day than there was then. We have an enemy at home a great deal more terrible than the ragged rebels who threatened us two years ago. It is treason disguised that we have to encounter now.

There are but *two parties* now. One the party to sustain the Constitution and the other the party of treason. That is what this second party is, call it what you will. Its design was to keep on foot machine politicians. If party were swept away, these would cry out like the tired Caesar: "Help me, Party, or I sink." The name of Copperhead was excellent, as applied to this class. The Copperhead is known as the rattlesnake's mate, and this rebellion was one great rattlesnake. But the proverb shall come to pass and the "heel of the woman's seed shall bruise the head of the serpent. The Copperhead dated very far back. He remembered reading in the Bible that Paul complained that Alexander the Copperhead had done him much evil. He quoted from memory, and he might not have all the words exactly right. If Democracy should receive its death-blow, its expiring cry would be the immortal words of Andrew Jackson, "The Union must and shall be preserved." The Republican party was formed from the old Whig party, after the active issues of that day had passed, and of a wing of the old Free Soil party. The people became alarmed at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the general desire to stop the extension of Slavery brought this new party into power. The Republican party today stands for the loyalty of the country. It stands for the Union and the Constitution. But the Democrats under their spurious organization, and the Republicans under their present organization, must both give way to one great party—the Democratic Republican party [Applause] There would only be two classes in the community then, the one loyal, the other disloyal and there would not be enough left of the latter to enable the naturalist to distinguish the organic remains of the Copperhead leaders. I am radical for laying my hands on all sorts of property for this purpose, real, personal and mixed; and I am conservative for standing on that platform once taken. I am radical for making as big a hole as I can in Slavery, and I am conservative for keeping it a hole. The speaker then referred to the attitude of the foreign Powers. We had expected nothing from the wily and scheming Emperor of the French; but we did think that Great Britain would at least not be against us, and would be neutral in fact as well as in word. But the proclamation of England came and we found that we were made the equal of a parcel of thieves and rebels. That our Government, an acknowledged first Power in the world was considered

on the same footing with this army of renegades, who had no more Government than John Brown had, than the forty thieves had. [Laughter] If we should turn about and treat them in that way, how would they like it? How Lord Palmerston would fume! How Russell would spout! How Gladstone would explain! How Disraeli would sputter! [Laughter] We want no Generals in the field who are to conquer a peace first and the rebellion afterward. We must not be disheartened at reverses; they are the incidents of the war. Vicksburgh is on our winding way. Richmond is already trembling in the balance before the advance of the intrepid Hooker. As for Charleston, we have been checked, but not beaten. Dupont has his eye upon her. The rebels had got "the devil" there, and old and intimate friend, and they had treated him kindly in the hope of the future time when he will have them all. [Laughter] Let us stand by the Constitution and all will be well. Mr. Dickinson closed by reciting a patriotic poem, entitled "Our Union," by Alfred Street, of Albany.

SPEECH OF D. D FIELD, ESQ.

Mr. Field referred to the anniversary character of the meeting, and its office as such in calling for reflection on the past and resolution for the future. During the two years which had passed, whatever may have been the errors, the mistakes and the disasters, no one could, reviewing the whole, come to any other conclusion than that this country has shown greater inherent strength than any of us imagined it capable. Our misfortunes have been due to the faults and failures of officials, civil and military-to the weak loyalty of some, and the absolute treason of others-to a faltering support of the Government and a hesitancy in action.

Mr. Field was frequently interrupted with applause, and closing was greeted with three cheers.

Hon. Henry B. Stanton was next introduced, and greeted with enthusiasm. He made a short speech in which he submitted a few plain propositions which involved the substance of the controversy between us and the rebels.

SPEECH OF GEN. HARRINGTON

Adj. Gen. Samuel M. Harrington, of the State of Delaware, was the next speaker introduced to the meeting, and in coming forward was warmly applauded. He said: I have come from the little State of Delaware to be present this day at the grand uprising of this great Northern Capital of the Union of the United States, and I am here to lend a helping hand in the support of the Government for the suppression of this gigantic rebellion. [Applause] I am here also to state that I am one of those who will go the whole length in endeavoring to punish traitors and treason. [Applause, and "That's right."] With the help of Almighty God and Federal bayonets, the Government shall be triumphant and will conquer, and the glorious Union of the country we shall all live, I trust, to see restored. I look at France, Austria, proud England, and lovely Ireland, with its beautiful shamrock, but I love the American flag, because under it I was born, and I hope to die under it [Renewed cheers] I hope I shall never die under a Copperhead flag, and I am satisfied I shall not. [Hear and "That's good."]

The General retired amid loud cheers.

A song was then sung by the Glee Club; after which the Chairman read the patriotic letter from the Governor of Delaware, the audience receiving it with hearty manifestations of approval. W. H. Gale, Esq., was introduced, and spoke at considerable length, urging devotion to country in this time of trial, and pouring out bitter words against those who openly or secretly menace her security. He closed with the reading of a resolution, that while our soldiers are fighting against armed traitors in the field, they should be allowed the privilege of voting against unarmed ones at home. The resolution received a tumultuous assent, and after listening to short addresses from Mr. Patrick O'Shea, of this City, and Mr. Timothy Parsons, of Missouri, adjourned to augment the throng about stand No. 1.

STAND NO. 3.

Of which Dr. Francis Lieber was President, was erected in front of the Worth Monument, at the junction of Fifth avenue and Twenty-fifth street. It was tastefully dressed with flags and bore as a motto the ever memorable words of Andrew Jackson: "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." The meeting at this stand was organized about 4-1/2 o'clock by the choice of Chairman and Vice Presidents. The patriotic resolutions of the day were then read by Hon. Hiram Barney, and adopted by acclamation. The Chairman then introduced Hon. Mr. Lyman Tremain, who, on coming forward, was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TREMAIN

Loyal Fellow-Citizens: This immense assemblage, presided over by the war-worn veteran who sits in yonder balcony, [cheers for Gen. Scott] pre-

sents an imposing aspect of moral grandeur and sublimity. We are not fanatics nor insensible to the evils of the civil war now raging in our land. We earnestly long for an honorable peace. We sympathize deeply with the thousands of families now mourning over the victims of this accursed rebellion. We weep for the brave and patriotic martyrs who have offered up their lives in the cause of their country. But while thus keenly alive to the sacrifices we have made, and must continue to make, we also realize the priceless value of the Union and our free institutions; and we know that these and the blessings of permanent peace can only be preserved at the cannon's mouth, and by wading through seas of blood. We meet again to-day, therefore, with the sober earnestness of men who know what they are about, to imitate the example of our Revolutionary Fathers, by pledging to the cause of our country, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. [Applause]

In conclusion he said: Let the grand army of Union men press right onward, working while the day lasts, performing their duty to the best of their ability, rallying as a band of brothers around the flag of their country, clinging closer to the Union the more it is endangered, maintaining through sunshine and storm an unshaken faith that a final victory will be ours! [Great applause]

Mr. Tremain was followed by Hon. A. H. Bailey, by Mr. Reinhold Solver, of Washington and by Mr. Philip Frankenheimer.

Short addresses were also delivered by Mr. Lambert, and Mr. David Alton of Pennsylvania, after which at the hour of 6-1/2 o'clock, the assembly gave three rousing cheers for the Union, and dispersed.

STAND NO. 4

This stand was generally set apart for ladies, and hundreds of the fair sex had assembled on the platform. The stand was decorated with the American colors, and banners inscribed with appropriate mottoes were suspended from the upper rails. A band of music was in attendance, and played a intervals delightful airs. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Charles Gould, and by his nomination Mayor Opdyke was declared Chairman, and upon accepting the office said:

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE

In this crisis, he said, it was the duty of the North to stand by the Government. Within the past two years this State has sent forward to the army 200,000 volunteers, and expended for the cause of the Union \$4,000,000. He did not mention that in a spirit of emulation, for the whole North had been equally patriotic; but simply to show that the original declaration had been sustained, and as an earnest of what might be expected of the State in the future [Applause]. Let us be stimulated to press onward until our arms achieve the decided victory. [Applause]

Mr. Gould then read a series of resolutions similar to those read at Stand No. 1, after which Rev. Dr. Hitchcock was introduced.

SPEECH OF DR. HITCHCOCK

Firstly, this accursed rebellion must be put down; secondly, this accursed rebellion can be put down; and thirdly, this accursed rebellion will be put down. If Gen. Jackson was there, they knew very well how he would put it, "By the Eternal, it shall be crushed." [Applause] The women of the North would pardon him for saying that they were not so earnest in our cause as are the women of the South in the cause of the rebellion. He had been told the difference between the women of the North and South was that they of the North wish to have their husbands and sons remain at home, while the women of the South kicked their husbands and sons from their door steps. Let us have no hand but a mailed hand for traitors, no smile for them but the smile of scorn [Applause].

The following letter from Hon. Jas. T. Brady was next read by Mr. Gould.

LETTER OF HON. JAMES T. BRADY

No. 124 West Twenty-Third Street, April 20, 1863

Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: I am very much obliged to the Committee of Arrangements for tendering me a position on the stand, where the ladies are to present themselves. And I regret exceedingly that I will not be able to accept the honor thus offered. I have just recovered from a fever and have a severe cough which makes it impossible for me to speak in public. Even conversation in the quiet of a parlor is irritating to my throat and chest.

I am very desirous to have the cause of my absence clearly stated, and beg you to do this for me, at the same time reading to our friends the following portion of this letter.

*First-*A number of my Democratic brethren persistently allege that this Union League is a mere partisan scheme of Republican leaders. It is difficult to deal with such men. They would know that what they say is utterly unfounded, if they would take the trouble to inform themselves of the origin, constitution and "platform" of the League. It is exclusively a national organization and for national objects alone, wholly exclusive of party preferences or obligations. The great purpose is to insure, at the North, entire unanimity of sentiment and action in support of the war for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union.

*Second-*To effect an object so holy it is not only honorable but necessary for citizens of every race and creed, religious and political, to unite in close and continue fraternity.

*Third-*We will never consent that more than one nation shall exist on the territory of the United States.

Fourth-If the eight millions at the South retire from the existing conflict, no dishonor will attach to them, for whatever may be thought of the cause they fight for, no one will deny that they have exhibited heroic devotion, patient endurance, great skill, remarkable ingenuity, splendid courage and masterly generalship. But if our twenty millions with the immense resources at their command, acknowledge their inability to defeat the South, this shameful avowal will make us justly contemptible in the estimation of all brave men now and forever.

Fifth-The Northern men who, despite of repeated assurances from the South that it will never again associate with us, still, with unexampled folly, suggest Conventions, and incoherently rave above peace, without the capacity to define any other mode of effecting it than by physical triumph. These men are despised by the Southerners, who only respect, in a case like the present, the opponents who honorably and gallantly contest with them for the honors of the field. Each of these Southerners will hereafter exclaim with *Col. Dumas* in the play, "It is astonishing how much I like a man after I've fought with him."

Sixth-It is rather amusing to have one's Democracy questioned because he insists upon supporting the Administration in prosecuting the war.

This is the first time the Democracy ever tolerated opposition to any war, in the Revolution, the war of 1812, or that of Mexico.

When nullification was attempted by South Carolina, the whole Democracy cheered Gen. Jackson, who would have put it down by arms, if South Carolina had not yielded.

"Our Country, right or wrong."

"The Union must and shall be preserved."

These have been the familiar Democratic war cries.

Why should they be disused because the enemies who stab at our national life are those who should shed the last drop of their blood to preserve it?

I wish these discursive suggestions presented in my behalf just at this time. And in conclusion, have only to say that, notwithstanding the Lord Burleigh head-shaken of some, the Mawworm sighings of others, the mysterious whispers of City Hall mourners, and the keen vision of the place-loving patriots, who see nothing but evil in whatever does not bear the word "Party" stamped upon it, I mean to cooperate with the Loyal League in any and every effort now and hereafter, in this City and elsewhere, to convince the South and the world that the war for our national existence shall never cease until we obtain absolute and final conquest over physical resistance, or until our people have prepared themselves for the degrading announcement that two Northern men are not equal to one Southerner in the courage and perseverance essential to maintain one's principles, support his Government or preserve his country. Yours, very truly,

[Signed]

JAS. T. BRADY

The next speaker introduced was Geo. W. Curtis, who said:

SPEECH OF GEORGE W. CURTIS, ESQ.

The war, he said, did not begin with the first shot fired at Sumter; it had already been commenced by those who had fired upon an unarmed ship of the United States bearing food to a starving United States garrison; and now-another proof that although the mills of God grind slowly they grind exceeding sure and fine-the men who had inaugurated their rebellions career by firing upon a provision ship were themselves in want of food.

Mr. Curtis spoke at length upon the duties and responsibilities of the hour.

The "Hutchinsons," were introduced and sang a patriotic song, entitled, "Rally Round the Flag," and also, "Glory, Hallelujah." Mr. E. N. Dickerson was the next speaker. He introduced the "Drummer-boy of the Rappahannock." Mr. D. then spoke on the importance of our free institutions and glorious system of self-government in developing our national genius and enterprise. In conclusion he urged the necessity for silencing the traitorous advocates of peace-the Copperheads of the North-and upholding the Administration in all measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

E. Delafield Smith, United States District Attorney, was introduced to the audience by Mr. Dodge, as the only man in this country who had ever had the courage to attempt, and the ability to succeed in carrying out the law existant against the Slave-trade. Mr. Smith spoke very briefly, appealing to the patriotic sentiments of the women of the North, and denouncing the secret enemies to our Union, saying-"He who loves Slavery better than his country can be no patriot."

Mr. D. S. Coddington next addressed the audience. He said the first trigger pulled on this nation asked American the iron question, "Will you go forward with Lincoln or backward with Beauregard?" We insisted upon the old Union simply because the principles upon which the South destroys it makes [another?] Union impossible. Mr. Coddington made a very eloquent speech.

The concluding speaker was C. S. Spencer.

Brig.-Gen. A. W. Taylor offered his "New-York Brigade" as a desirable organization for any to enter, who chose to manifest their patriotism rather by deeds than words. He said he had served with Gen. Scott in Mexico, in every battle from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and in this war took out the field the First Scott Life Guards, he therefore knew something of soldiering, and could conscientiously offer his recruits good rations, plenty of drill, and, when they got into the field, plenty of fighting [Great applause].

The meeting at this stand then adjourned, the assemblage dispersing amid enthusiastic cheers for the Union.

The Balcony of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Scott Presiding

Owing to the feeble health of Gen. Scott, who kindly consented to preside over the meeting, or, as he expressed it, "to help the boys take one more battery," it was arranged that he should occupy a chair on the balcony of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, directly opposite Stand No. 1. The balcony was appropriately decked for the occasion with the American colors, and from the balustrade was suspended a large banner, with the following inscription:

"The fire of the flint."

Our Country.

its unity and integrity will be maintained against all foes, domestic or foreign.

A precisely 4 o'clock, Gen. Scott left his parlor in the hotel, and accompanied by His honor Mayor Opdyke, David Dudley Field, Esq., James Wadsworth, Gen. P. M. Wetmore, and Dr. Campbell, of the army, physician to the General, proceeded to the balcony. No sooner had he stepped from the window upon the balcony than he was recognized by the immense throng congregated in front of the hotel, every man of whom appeared to vie with the other in his efforts to give the hero of a hundred battles a greeting worthy of his fame, his character, and his life-long service. The cheering and waving of hats from the crowd in the streets continued for several minutes, while from the windows of the hotel, each one of which was set with a cluster of feminine beauties, waved innumerable strips of cambric. The General was evidently much affected by the warmth and cordiality of the greeting extended to him, and returned the salutations of the people with repeated soldierly bows. Being too weak to address so vast an assemblage, he spoke a few words to Mr. James Wadsworth, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who stood by his side, and after the cheering had subsided, Mr. Wadsworth spoke as follows:

Fellow citizens of New York; I am desired by Gen. Scott to express to you his thanks for your presence on this occasion. Wherever an enemy of his country is to be found there he is ever present, and he is here to day to "help take one battery more." [Applause] As long as his life shall be spared he will always be found ready to serve the cause of his country; and it is the earnest wish of every American heart that the inspiration of his noble presence, his wise counsel, and his patriotic example, may be preserved to his countrymen until the Union and the Constitution shall be restored throughout the length and breadth of the land [Prolonged applause].

The General then seated himself in a chair at the front of the balcony, and the Mayor and the other gentlemen who accompanied him thither, with the exception of Dr. Campbell, left for the speakers' stands. The ladies of the hotel were then admitted to the balcony, and in a few minutes it was filled with silks and crinoline. Among the ladies who sat near the General, were the wife of Gen. Viele and the wife of Col. John C. Montgomery. A large number of gentlemen also found access to the balcony during the meeting, among whom were Rev. Dr. Vinton, Judge Davies, Judge Slosson, Judge Hutchins, Col. Montgomery and others.

The chilly air perceptibly affected the General and he desired a gentleman near him to bring him a shawl. None being at hand a large-sized American flag was handed out from the window, and some quick witted friend wrapped it closely round and about the shoulders and limbs of the veteran who had so often upheld it on the battle field, while the crowd below, struck with the happy occurrence, showed their approval of the caosen standard in oft repeated cheers.

The General conversed freely with those around him, and expressed himself much pleased with the patriotic demonstration. During the speech of Mr. Raymond, the speaker having made an allusion to the presence of the General, the vast audience turned round and gave the old hero three rousing cheers, which the General acknowledged with a bow. At the close of Mr. Raymond's speech, having occupied the chair just an hour, he informed his physician that he should be compelled to retire to the hotel. His departure was the signal for another outburst of enthusiasm, and the cheers of 20,000 voices followed his retiring form as it passed from the balcony to the parlor of the hotel. The expressmen, whose procession passed the hotel soon after, were much disappointed in not seeing the General, and it was his wish not to leave until they arrived, but his physician did not consider it prudent for him to remain any longer.

Welcome to the Delegates from Other States

When the mass meetings around the square had been adjourned, the delegates to the Union meeting, by invitation of the League, were entertained and welcomed at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The Chair was occupied by Charles Gould, Esq., and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson made the welcoming address. Responses were made by Gen. Harrington, for Delaware; Mayor Chapman of Baltimore, for Maryland; and Mr. Usher, for Pennsylvania. Among the prominent men of this City present were Mayor Opdyke, Judges Bonney and White, Waldo Hutchins, Ethan Allen, Jonathan Sturges, and many others. The entertainment, which was excellent, detained the company until a late hour in the evening.

Festival of the New York Schutzen Corps

The Organization

The Schutzen corps, whose sixth annual festival was on Wednesday brought to a close, after a three days' contest, may be called a branch of the great Schutzen Bund [Rifle Union], which comprises the various rifle companies or corps of Germany and Switzerland, under the presidency of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Its full complement of members is three hundred; but a large number who participated in these festivities three years ago have enlisted in the service of the country, so that the active members now number only seventy.

The object of the Union in Europe is to preserve a Democratic organization, in which the sacred fire of patriotism is kept alive, and the young men of the country are trained to the practice of the rifle, and in some degree to military drill. The New York corps has no such object in view. Its members represent all shades of political principles; and their only object in banding together is to keep up the remembrance of the pleasant festivals of Fatherland.

The Scene

The targets, which will be described further on, were erected in Jones's woods. This pleasant park presented on the last day an animated spectacle. At least five thousand gallant gentlemen, fair ladies, and pretty children were on the ground during the day, and all classes and conditions appeared to be having a glorious time. Like all German gatherings, the festival was marked by quietness and pleasant sociability. There was no disturbance of any kind; and the only unpleasant circumstance which occurred during the day was the necessity for ejecting forcibly from the enclosure the persons of two up-town rowdies who had climbed over the fence for the purpose of kicking up a row. They only succeeded in getting themselves well kicked out by the efficient private police of the corps.

The Shooting Stands

Of these there were two, one for members of the corps, the other for accommodation of guests and any stranger who had a mind to make a trial of his skill. Near the stands were sheds for loading; and in the shadow thereof reposed the inevitable cask of lager, to which the thirsty riflemen did frequently resort, some of them so often that we regretted to observe an unsteadiness in their hands towards evening, which spoiled many a handsome shot.

The Targets

By the kindness of the polite and most obliging president of the corps, Capt. H. D. Busch, I was permitted to make a close inspection of the targets while the shooting was in full progress. "Now mind me, boys," said the captain, as he coolly drew me under fire, "keep peppering away." This delightful *song froid* was justified by the fact that the principal target was above sixty feet from the ground; but as an excited Schutzer would occasionally fire off his rifle before he had brought it to the rest, our promenade was not wholly without a relish of danger-just enough to give it piquancy.

The target was an Austrian double headed eagle, measuring about 8 feet by 8, and divided into prizes numbered from one to nineteen. The first prize to be brought down was the middle crown, then the right flag, then the left, and so on, taking rings, heads, wings, claws, sceptre, royal globe, &c. until nothing was left but the body, the principal prize, entitling the man who brings it down to \$85 and the honor of being king for one year. Behind the eagle was erected a strong shield, twenty-six inches thick and filled in with flagging stones and hay. The cost of the bird was \$60; that of the shield \$400.

To the right of the company's target was a similar one for guest to try their skill upon, at the expense of twenty five cents a pop, with the chance of doubling or quadruplicating their money by a lucky hit. This target was placed near the ground,

and the by shots lodged in a high bank in the rear. With a delicate consideration for our feelings, which cannot be too highly commended, the guests refrained from firing while we were lingering in the vicinity of their bird. The captain was, of course, insensible and indifferent to danger; but heaving a report to make, I was not particularly anxious to be taken off before the fulfilment of that duty, I therefore withdrew him from that locality, as rapidly as was consistent with the dignity of his position and we proceeded to examine two other targets at which no one was then firing.

One of these was a star target, consisting of a central ring, from which radiated twenty-four spokes, each bearing on the outer extremity a glass disk, about two inches in diameter. These were the marks to be fired at, and the lucky marksman received back his quarter. Still further to the right there was the figure of a stag, mounted on wheels and moving on a grooved plank about fifteen feet in length. At each extremity of this plant was a clump of bushes. The stag carried on his shoulder a white circular target, with a black centre, the whole divided into nine rings. Behind the stag was fastened the figure of a dog. When the marksman was ready, the stag was pulled rapidly by means of rope from the rear clump of bushes, and the feat was to hit the centre of the target, which brought the prize of five dollars. The unlucky marksman should not only miss the stag but hit the dog, is obliged to fork over that sum, in addition to the quarter he has paid for the privilege of exposing his want of skill.

THE FIRING

Having completed our survey, we returned to the stands to observe the firing. As far as I could judge it was generally excellent. Many of the shots were first class; but in this trial success does not depend altogether on skill. The different parts are so strong that a great many shots are required to weaken them, and a poor but lucky marksman may in the end bring down a prize which a first class shot has just attempted in vain. Yesterday, about noon, Mr. A. Busch shot away the tail, a \$15 prize, leaving only the body to be contended for. I forgot to state in the right place that if a prize is shot down prematurely, that is, not in the order of numbering, the money falls to the corps, instead of going to the marksman.

BY PLAYS

While the members of the corps were peppering away at the riddled body of the eagle, the great body of the spectators formed a ring to witness some peculiarly German games. The first of these was

THE BAG RACE

and the *modus operandi* was as follows:-About half a dozen boys were tied up in canvas bags, leaving only the head free, and placed in a row at the head of a course perhaps eighty yards in length. At the word "go!" they started helter, skelter, rough and tumble, hopping, rolling, edging, stumbling along, in an irresistibly ludicrous fashion. Few of the boys got beyond the first thirty yards, but one or two boys, who had had practice, managed to get to the goal in good time. To this succeeded a game called

KILLING THE ROOSTER

The body of a defunct chanticleer was placed under an earthen jar, and the fun was for a blindfolded boy to advance from a distance of twenty yards and knock the jar over with a pole. After many comic failures, the feat was at last accomplished by a lad whose name, I hope, will not be lost to posterity from a reporter's failure to ascertain it.

THE LADIES' TARGET

The ladies', too, had a shooting match, but not with rifles. A bronze eagle, furnished with a sharp beak, was suspended from a beam by a long chain. Drawing it back as far as the chain allowed, the fair markswoman let it fall by its own weight

against the target, which was divided into twenty four rings. More by luck, I am ungallant enough to suspect, than by skill, several ladies hit the centre of the target: while the majority were less fortunate-some even missing the target altogether.

THE END OF THE CONTEST

While this game was progressing the members of the Schutzen corps were still firing at the bird. A loud shout suddenly drew the attention of the crowd, and on examining the target through a spy glass, it was found that nothing remained but a small splinter, about three inches long. The lucky marksman who should bring this down would be crowned king for the ensuing year.

After an exciting contest of more than two hours this feat was accomplished by a Mr. Hartye, a gentleman of very modest demeanor, who appeared to be much embarrassed by his new honors. He was conducted to the coronation stand by a bevy of young misses, tastefully dressed and adorned with white wreaths, where a beautiful address was spoken in German by Miss Frances Kissinger. An eloquent address by the father of Miss Frances music by the band, and an elegant dinner, brought the festivities to a close.

The Schutzen corps intend visiting Europe next year to take part in the great gathering at Bremen, where all the best marksmen of the old world will be assembled.

In conclusion, I desire to return sincere thanks to Capt. Busch, Councilman Repper, who was king last year, Secretary Dunpwolf, and Mr. Somers, the proprietor of the house and grounds, for many courteous and obliging attentions.

SIGNIA

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET

The Post's money article has the following:

The bank statement for last week shows an increase of \$14005 in deposits and a decline of \$90,051 in loans of \$2,344,200 in specie, and of \$105,440 in circulation. The only important feature in this statement is the indication it affords that the banks have disburdened themselves of over 2-1/4 millions of the unprofitable load of specie which they have been carrying for speculators, who, though ambitious of controlling the price of gold, are somewhat weary of their expensive project. Notwithstanding this salutary depletion, however, our banks hold 1-1/2 millions more of specie than they held four months ago, while their circulation is nearly three millions less.

Wall street, as was anticipated begins the week with considerable activity, owing first to the abundance of capital seeking employment; secondly, to the absence of speculation in any other quarter than in the Stock Exchange; thirdly, to the growing confidence of capitalists in the intrinsic value of the principal stocks; and lastly, to the abundance of currency which is now out, and is attracted to this and the other great financial centres of the country, giving greater facilities for the circulation of capital, and thus developing that general relaxation which gives ease to the loan market.

Prices of Dry Goods - The following extract from a letter dated New York, July 31, 1863, shows the tendency of the dry goods market to be *upward*. The probabilities are high prices for cotton goods:

"Goods are again advancing. Heavy sheetings are now firm at 32-1/2. Merrimack prints, 21 cts. Cochice, 20 cents. Spragues, 19 cts. Dunnells, 18 cts. Richmonds, 18 cts. Hill 7-8 bleached, 26-1/2; 4-4 Hill, 28-1/2 cts. Lonsdale, 29 cts-agents price 30 cts. Delaines are cheap yet-only 25 cts-much cheaper than prints. All heavy cotton goods will go still higher. Nothing made from cotton is as high in proportion as the cotton itself.

[illegible] the usual signal.

BIG GUNS COMING - Two more of the great cannon from Pittsburg for the defence of New York, will pass through here on one of the Central freight trains, about half past three o'clock this afternoon.

JOHN VAN BUREN'S SPEECH

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, upon this magnificent uprising of the people of the city of New York and surrounding neighborhoods. It shows that there has been no abatement in the spirit of patriotism that distinguished the people of this country some two years since, at the first outbreak of the rebellion, which has had no parallel in the civilized world-the first attempt on the part of men to upset the government, when no human being engaged in the attempt was able, nor has been at any time since, to name on single particular in which either his liberty, his property or his life had been put in jeopardy. I defy the most acute rebel in the Southern country, or any sympathizer with him, to tell me how he has been injured by the government of this country up to this day [Applause] It was an utterly unjustifiable attempt to overthrow the existing government. I have often conceded that there were circumstances of irritation and provocation; but these constitute an excuse and not justification-and this rebellion is wholly without any justification in my judgment and the judgment of the people of the loyal States of this Union [Applause]. This being the fact, it was natural that the people of this country should rise unanimously, as they did two years since, to put down a rebellion so utterly unjustifiable, and assemble here as in other portions of the Union to declare to the existing government, whether it was the administration of their choice or their approbation, that the time had come when party considerations must cease to operate and when the people of this country with entire unanimity must uphold the government of the country irrespective of all party considerations. [Applause] It was with no little pain that I observed that many of those associated with me in political fellowship thought that circumstances had occurred which authorized them to withhold their support from the constituted authorities of the country, and that the time had arrived when they were to declare that this war must cease, that its objects had been perverted and that it was the duty of those with whom I politically acted to go in and conquer, not war, but peace. I declined to participate in any such proceeding-[cries of "Good, good," and cheers] and upon several occasions I have take the liberty to state what seemed to me to be the duty of every good citizen. Mr. Van Buren then referred in detail to the various meetings he had addressed within the past year, and particularly to the "Union meeting" held at the Cooper Institute, at which the Union League was formed, General Scott being elected as president and Mr. Brady and himself, with other gentlemen, as vice presidents. A newspaper printed in this State edited by a very worthy gentlemen who was born and reared in Rome, and found his way to Albany, and who now has charge of the principal organ of the democratic party, took occasion to denounce the League and all who cooperated with it. Mr. Van Buren read various extracts from the Argus commenting in unfriendly terms upon the course taken by himself and Mr. Brady in connection with the Loyal League movement, and then resumed as follows:-I regret extremely this censure, on the part of an old political associate, of the association to which I have the honor to belong. What are democrats to do at this crisis when the condition of the country requires the war to be prosecuted and the rebellion to be put down. Well, to me that is an impracticable thing, because I always belonged to it, and Mr. Brady would hardly be asked to put down the rebellion in that way. Then we are told in New York that we must join some political association known as the democratic party. What is that? Mozart? ["No, no" and laughter] The only organization that has spoken upon the subject of the war is the Mozart organization [laughter] and in order to join what is regarded by this press as a [?] association for reputable men I am asked to quit a league of which Winfield Scott is President and join a society of which Fernando Wood is chairman. [Laughter and cries of "Hit him again."] That association has recently declared its views upon the subject of the war, and I wish to call your attention for a moment to the sentiments which they have declared upon that subject. They met at the Cooper Institute on the 7th of April, and they resolved:-We declare for peace: this administration, they say, cannot conquer the South if they would, and they would not if they could. That, then, is the loyal association that we are invited to join, in order to prosecute the war [laughter] and we denounce the Loyal League movement as base invention of the enemy. A league presided over by Winfield Scott a base invention of the enemy! [Laughter] They say farther, that the terms loyal and disloyal are not American, are not appropriate to our institutions, and have been discontinued in this country since the proclamation of Cornwallis Howe and Burgoyne, until reviewed by Abraham Lincoln. Now I was present, at the Democratic State Convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for Governor. They passed only four resolutions. The first declaring for a vigorous prosecution of the war; the second declaring that the purpose of the war were as stated in the Crittenden resolutions; the third declaring that they had a confidence in the loyalty of the citizens of New York and, fourth, that they were willing to act in the coming election with any class of loyal citizens who agreed with them in the principles here expressed. [Laughter] The first Loyal League, then was the Democratic State Convention that assembled last autumn [applause]-the ringleader in which was Mr. Fernando Wood. Two resolutions out of four proclaimed that loyalty was the only test of party association; and yet within a fortnight he tells us that the words loyal and disloyal have been discontinued since the proclamations of Burgoyne, Cornwallis and Howe. Now, fellow citizens, allowing me to say a few words to you as to the mode of putting down this rebellion. I do not believe that simply belonging to the democratic party will end the war. It has been going on two years since I belonged to the democratic party.

Jeff Davis claims to be a member of that party, and Mason and Slidell; but I don't see that that fact ends the war. What would be thought of passengers in a ship, who in a dreadful gale, find the vessel spring a leak, should say to others:-Here, find out where this leak is; stop it at all hazards; if our masts are carried away rig the jury masts; save the ship; save the passengers; construct a raft; be sure you save our lives; but as for us, we will sit here and grumble; we belong to the democratic party. [Laughter and cheers] If we therefore, have to be lightened to be saved, it is easy to determine what part of the cargo should be thrown overboard. [Laughter] Now, we are told that the democrats who are in the leagues are dupes. Of course it would not be at all remarkable that I should be duped. I pretend to no acuteness and it is not at all material what I should happen to do; but here is my friend Brady at the summit of his profession, distinguished in that branch of it that peculiarly requires a knowledge of the motives of men and the ways of the world, I doubt whether he could be very much imposed upon-and how excessively kind it is in this Albany editor to caution General Scott that he should not be duped. If, when he had been engaged in the Western war, this editor had told him to look out for Black Hawk; or when he was in the Northeast, look out for Sir John Harvey; or if when he was engaged in the times of nullification he had been cautioned from Albany to look out for John C. Calhoun; or in the perilous passes of Mexico he had been cautioned against Santa Anna, what a mercy it would have been to have had such advice; but if he went through all these difficulties with infinite honor to himself and credit to the country, my private impression is, that he will be able to protect himself against imposition in the present condition of the country and in the League of which he is so honored a President [Applause]. Again, we are told that this is no time to be talking about the war—we must be talking about arrests. Our fellow-citizens have been arrested and legally arrested. Last year, when Forts Lafayette and Warren were full; when a large majority were in favor of those who were making the arrests; when the governors of this State, of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were republicans, then it seemed to me, an appropriate time to talk about arrests. I think it would have been well for Mr. Vallandigham, for instance, when his neighbor, Dr. Olds, was put into prison to inveigh against arrests; but he kept quiet. I think it would not have been quite amiss for the chieftain of Mozart to have said something of arrests when the Daily News was suppressed and his brother fled to Canada. [Laughter] That would have been a good time to speak but now when that party (the republican) is overthrown, and when the other party (democratic) has come into power, a Governor of their own political persuasion at the head of affairs, the prisons thrown wide open, Forts Lafayette and Warren, emptied of its inmates, without inquiry even why they were imprisoned or why they were discharged; when no human being has the slightest apprehension of an illegal arrest—to burst out with a string of charges against the administration in the shape of an indictment for their misdeeds, instead of struggling to aid them in putting down the rebellion. Why it seems to me, this indictment, to use the language of a court in another indictment comes at least a day too late. [Laughter and applause] There is, in my humble judgment, nothing to prevent a vigorous support of the war, by all citizens of the United States, without distinction of party. There was a very excited political discussion in Connecticut not very long ago. Mr. Isaac Toucey, who was a member of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, undertook to enlighten his political friends in regard to the questions involved in the canvass, and he told us that the difficulty was, that they had departed from the policy of Mr. Buchanan, and that if they adhered to it they would never have been engaged in this war. Mr. Buchanan's administration at its close was composed of Gen. Dix, Joseph Hold, Edwin Stanton and Mr. Toucey, and it is quite likely that the three first gentlemen are as right in sustaining the present administration, as Mr. Toucey in opposing it. It does not answer to tell us what ought to have been done so long ago, or what is going to happen in the future. The interesting inquiry in the present crisis is, what are we to do now? Now there is but one thing to do—that is to fight. Did anybody ever hear that when people make war upon you, you are to supplicate for peace. Why, if we are conquered, of course we must sue for peace, and if we are not conquered, then all we have to do is to fight. Suppose a man comes to you and takes you by the throat, would you call upon your friend to see upon what terms he would settle [Applause and laughter] No you would defend yourself by assailing him in his most vulnerable part, keeping always in mind the practice of the early Christians, and keeping as near the rules of civilized warfare as circumstances would permit. Let us loo for a moment at the condition of this war. Taking a proper and rational view of the circumstances of the country, there is everything to encourage us and nothing to discourage us. We have recovered a very large portion of the territory of the United States—a large portion of Tennessee, nearly the whole of Kentucky, a large portion of Louisiana, nearly the whole of Virginia, and very large districts of country. We have preserved the blockade for two years, and I believe if a blow should not be struck and the blockade be strictly preserved for twelve months to come, that the rebellion will be subdued. I see no reason for discouragement in the recent attack upon Charleston, for it has demonstrated the entire vulnerability of our iron clads; that a vessel can be constructed of the size of one of these Monitors and sail directly up to a fortification like Sumter and batter away at it until it chooses to retire. Their ammunition cannot hold out forever and their provisions must fail. Now, what is our condition? It was predicted that grass would grow in the streets of New York when the Southern trade would cease. I do not think that the grass in our streets would ever pay any rebel for mowing [Laughter].

I think no man could come to our shops, our parks, our places of amusement, our places of worship or our festivals, and suppose for a moment that we are engaged in war. There can be but one result to this controversy. It is impossible that it can be protracted for any great length of time if we are united people, and to be a united people we must discard political considerations. [Applause] If a man is loyal, whether he is an officer of the army, with whose success you have not been satisfied, or whether he is a statesman with whom you have differed politically, if you believe that his heart is right, you must not only refuse to assail him yourself, but you must discountenance assaults upon him by anybody else. You cannot unite the North by assailing the North. What will be the end of this war in regard to one of the institutions which was a subject of much discussion. I allude to slavery. There had been great and delicate controversies upon this subject heretofore. We have come now to a time when, by the progress of our arms, slavery is overthrown. [Applause] By the well recognized principles of law it is as clear as the sun at noon, if this war goes on twelve months there will not be a slave legally held in any one of the States or Territories. If this wonderful result should be achieved- if the time should come when this great calamity to the nation and affront to the civilization of the age was wiped out in this way-if these poor abolitionists, who never constituted a hundredth part of our population, whose pale faces and unsteady eyes produce the feeling of compassion that is engendered by contact with an unsound mind-if they should come to me and say, "now this institution is abolished, and I want you to united with me in erecting a monument to Wm. L. Yancey, John Slidell and James L. Mason who abolished slavery." I shall not refuse [Applause]. Now, one word before I go about politics, because my democratic friends would never forgive me if I did not say something in regard to political affairs. I do not think it to be a criminal offence to be thinking about who shall be the next President of the United States. I believe the next President will be a democrat. I think so because the great masses of the people are rather that way and the democrats are rather more familiar with the administration of government and more clever in any judgment, the in the exercise of power than their opponents. But I doubt if the next President will be the candidate of the democratic party. I do not believe that any party organization will succeed at the next Presidential election, and I will tell you why. In the past both the great political parties of the country had distinguished members of the South in their organizations and you had the experience of all the United States, the [?] ability and patriotism to select from in your Cabinet and in your administration of the government. This you cannot have now. It will take the whole power, intellect and patriotism of the loyal States to administer this government for four years from the 4th of March 186?. I have no manner of doubt that the next President will necessarily be one who will have the right to select the best men from both political parties to aid in carrying on the government of the country, and who will have the ability to fall back upon the unanimous feeling of all the people of the loyal States without distinction of party, in his efforts to complete the subjugation of the rebel government, and to pacify the Southern people, I have no doubt that the mass of the people throughout the South, when the armed force of the rebels is overthrown, will unite with us in restoring the Union. I think I have seen indications to that effect quite recently. I can never be made to believe that this government is to perish; and I look forward to the time, not far distant, when the authority of the government should be restored over the whole Union, and we shall again advance in a career of prosperity and honor without a parallel in the history of the civilized world. [Applause]

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were read and carried by acclamation:-

Resolved. That this mass assemblage of loyal citizens, commemorating the anniversary of the great Union meeting held in April, 1861, do hereby unanimously reaffirm the sacred pledges then given, and do again declare the unalterable determination of the loyal people of New York to maintain the constitution, uphold the supremacy of the laws, and preserve the integrity of the Union.

Resolved. That this League does hereby ratify and adopt the preamble and resolution proposed by the Committee of Arrangements, and which have been published for the information of the members as follows:-

Whereas this Loyal League of Union citizens, as organized on the 6th and inaugurated on the 14th of March to give a popular character to the movement for uniting all loyal citizens in a pledge of unconditional support of the government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to treason in whatever form it appears, and has exerted its influence in developing the loyal feelings and sentiments of the people in this city and throughout the country; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the committee, it has now become an imperative duty to cultivate and extend this influence wherever it can strengthen the bonds of our Union, encourage the confidence of our people, and thereby add new vigor to the councils of the government in the prosecution of the contest now waged with open enemies at home and convert foes abroad; therefore

Resolved, That the mass assemblage to be held on the 26th instant, be requested to appoint a committee of twenty five members of the League, authorized to call a mass assemblage of the loyal citizens of the State of New York, to be held at Utica, in the county of Oneida, on Wednesday, the 27th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that said committee invite the cooperation of delegates from all Loyal Leagues organized in the cities and counties of this State.

COMMITTEE TO CALL A STATE MEETING

The following named gentleman compose the committee provided for in the last resolution: John A. Dix, George Opdyke, James Wadsworth, Henry J. Raymond, James ? Brady, Benjamin W. Booney, Moses Taylor, Robert H. McCurdy,

Alexander T. Stewart, James W. White, Edwards Pierrepont, Niemiah Knight, Samuel Loan, Leonard W. Jerome, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Charles Gould, Francis B. Cutting, Benjamin F. Manierre, Waldo

Hutchins, Andreas Willmann, John Cochrane, John Hogeboom, Henry Nicoll, John H. White, and the acting President of this meeting.

THE BALTIMORE DELEGATION

One of the delegates from the city of Baltimore was next speaker. He declared that he recognized no separate State rights distinct from the general government. Baltimore was to day true (Cheers) Maryland to day asked no conditions for the maintenance of the Union. Whether men or money the government asked from she would give. Whatever institutions of hers it is necessary to sacrifice she would let go. (Cheers) After sketch of the dark days of April, 1862, in Baltimore, of the movement by which the loyal men of that city claimed it, there were three rousing cheers given for loyal men of Baltimore. He went on to say that he had no copperheads among them. They had but classes there-one that would preserve the Union unconditionally and the other that would destroy it unconditionally. He had heard a good deal of compromise. What did he mean? The South claimed Maryland as part of the Southern confederacy. Will they compromise by surrendering Maryland as part of the Southern confederacy? (Cries of "Never! How could they consent to yield up one foot of territory over which the flag of the United States had wa? (Cheers) Maryland, therefore pledged her support to the government. If the administration made mistake in God's name let those mistakes go, and they would over them after they had suppressed the rebellion. them sacrifice everything for the republic. Let them fight for five, ten or fifteen years, if necessary, to cr? the rebels. In conclusion he recited with good emphasis Whittier's ode to the Union:-

Sail on, sail on, oh, ship of State!
Sail on, oh, Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
And all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on they fate.

Another member of the Baltimore delegation-Mr. Horton, as the reporter understood the name-followed in a few remarks.

SPEECH OF MR. ETHAN ALLEN

Ethan Allen, the Assistant United States Attorney, was next introduced, and received with three cheers. He said that they had met to form a single party for the maintenance of the country, which for favor and support appealed eloquently to God. This fight between freedom and slavery was for a funeral and either we must bury the foe or the foe would bury us. (Applause) He was for the man who, regardless of consequences, taught the nearest and surest way to the throat of the nation's foe. Oh, for one moment of immortal power, with which to unite the power of the North and hurl it upon enemy like a thunderbolt of war. [Applause] It was said we could not subjugate the South, but we had already subjugated half a dozen States, and within the next two years we would subjugate the half dozen remaining in rebellion [Cheers]. The mistake of the North had been that this war had been entered into without a proper resolve to properly punish the dainty villains of the South who had whetted their daggers against us. He would proclaim the resolve, that death, grim, gaunt, ghastly death should sweep like a tempest over the South in punishment of the rebellion; and as for Southern property, the North should herald it to the world that a black patriot, before the eyes of God and man, was a thousand times the peer of a white traitor. [Long and enthusiastic cheers] The only difference was that one was black without white within, and the other was *vice versa*. [Laughter and applause].

Mr. Allen sat down amid much enthusiasm.

The Hon. Lyman Tremain was the next speaker. He was followed by Mr. Ross Wallace, who recited his well known ode, "Keep Step with the Music of the Union," in which he introduced, in honor of General Scott, a new stanza, as follows:-

Keep step with the music of Union!
So Scott, the great lion souled, cries,
The flames of the patriot flashing,
Like lightning of Heaven from his eyes.
Red wrath on all copperhead villains
Who dare trail their blasphemous slime
On Loyalty's thrice sacred flowers
That Washington sowed in our clime.

It was past seven o'clock when the proceedings terminated.

Stand No. 2 was surrounded by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who were addressed by Daniel S. Dickinson, David Dudley Field, Mr. Stanton, Gen. Harrington, of Delaware, Wm. Henry Gale and Mr. Timothy Parsons, of Minnesota, and another gentleman.

Stand No. 3 was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and with the motto "The Union shall be preserved." Collector Barney presided, and the people were addressed by Hon. Lyman Tremaine, Senator Bailey, Hon. Reinhold Solger and Philip Frankenheimer, who were greeted with great applause.

Stand No. 4 was under the chairmanship of Mayor Opdyke, who delivered an effective address. He was followed by Professor Hitchcock, George W. Curtis, Edward N. Dickerson, District Attorney Delafield Smith, Charles B. Spencer and Gen. A. W. Taylor.

For nearly an hour before the termination of the proceedings light was thrown upon the scene from two calcium lights planted at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue. The twilight had blackened into night and the gas lamps were burning while still speakers were holding out on some of the stands; but by this time the audience had dwindled down to a few hundred. Thus passed the greatest popular demonstration that has taken place on this continent within the last two years.

Stock Speculations

New York April 27.-This has been an exciting day in the Stock market. Among the largest sales were those of Erie, which opened at 82-3/4 and was sold as high as 84-8/4, closing 84-1/8@84-1/4-the preferred opening 102-3/4@102-1/2 and closed at 101-1/8@104-1/4.

New York Cen. was steady at 16-8/4@117-8/4 advance. Hudson River opened at 115, but fell back to 114-1/4. Harlem, old, brought 69-8/4@70, the preferred 90. Reading was 1/8 higher.

Bank Statement

New York, April 27-Decrease in loans \$1,946,500, increase in specie \$413,311 decrease in circulation \$484,009, increase in deposits \$3,741,853.

ST: NEW YORK SA[?]

Loyal League of Union Citizens

New York, May 6th, 1863

To the People of the State of New York

The undersigned, a Committee of members of the Loyal League, appointed at a mass meeting of the loyal people of the city of New York, held at Madison Square, in said city, on the 20 [?] day of April, 1863, do hereby, in pursuance of authority then vested in them, call a Mass Assemblage of the loyal citizens of the State of New York, to be held at Utica, in the county of Oneida on the 27th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

They invite all the Loyal Leagues organized in any part of the state to send to said assemblage delegates as many in number as they may find convenient; and they also invite all loyal citizens, without regard to past political divisions or to present differences, of opinion upon party questions, to attend this assemblage of the people of the state, for the purpose of manifesting to our country and the world their fixed determination to sustain the government in prosecuting the war which it is compelled to wage in its own defence against a groundless and wicked rebellion, and to put forth any efforts and submit to any sacrifices which may be necessary to destroy the military power arrayed against the government of the United States to release the people of the South from the armed tyranny under which they are held, and to preserve the territorial integrity of the American Union, the full authority of the constitution, and the unquestioned supremacy of the National Flag.

The undersigned will announced hereafter, the names of distinguished speakers whose attendance they may be able to secure, and such other arrangements as may be made for the complete attainment of the patriotic objects for which this assemblage is to be held.

JOHN A DIX
GEORGE OPDYKE
HENRY J. RAYMOND
JAMES T. BRADY
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY
MOSES TAYLOR
ROBERT H. McCURDY
ALEX'R T. STEWART
JAMES W. WHITE
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT
PROSPER M. WETMORE

JACOB A. WESTERVELT
LEONARD W. JEROME
FRANCIS B. CUTTING
CHARLES GOULD
BENJ. F. MANIERRE
WALDO HUTCHINS
ANDREAS WILLMANN
JOHN COCHRANE
JOHN T. HOGEBOOM
HENRY NICOLL
JOHN H. WHITE

my9&12

NEW YORK CITY

Women's Loyal National League

The Women's Loyal National League met yesterday afternoon at the Cooper Institute, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presiding.

A resolution was adopted to urge the literary men and women of the republic to write tracts for publication by the league.

Mrs. Stanton was appointed a committee to correspond with literary men and women competent to

write such tracts.

Miss Anthony said a copperhead had remarked to her lately, in relation to this movement, that women are merely emotional beings, and cannot be relied on for steady patriotism. She replied that the class of women he associated with were very different from those with which she was acquainted. After reading some correspondence, the secretary said that the printer had not yet completed the publication of their report of the first meeting. He complained that the W's were exhausted from his font of types. She urged upon all present to sign the petition for emancipation and recommended that it be urged upon every minister except copperheads. Collections could thus be taken up in the churches to aid the cause, for the present high price of paper and the cost of postage and printing would make them realize as they do not now-the vastness of the work in which they are engaged. They intend to send a petition into every school district in the loyal states, and were bound to strike the axes at the root of evil, which is slavery. They want men's names on a separate petition to send up with the women's, because women's petitions alone do not always have influence in legislative bodies. The league will bestow their badge upon any boy or girl under eighteen who shall collect fifty names or as many cents.

Mrs. Francis D. Gage, late superintendent of the contrabands at Paris Island, South Carolina, was the next speaker. She said there was no congress that would dare to resist the appeal of one million women, for "When a woman will, she will you may, depend on't."

She was called to this work almost fifty years ago, and often helped the fugitive slaves in the border states. She could make their blood run cold by relating anecdotes of slavery, but it is not necessary to go down into the depths of that degrading institution. In the islands on the South Carolina coast, slave wives still have the long, big hoe of slavery in their hands, while their husbands are conscripted for the federal army. Two years ago, the ladies could not have met at the Cooper Institute to petition for the emancipation of slaves as they do now without being disturbed by persons from without. But some folks talk about hanging abolitionists now. (A voice-"The number is too large.") In the waters around Beaufort there are a great many sharks that trouble the fishermen, and an old negro said: "Missus, if we only keep de water stirring, de sharks neber come nigh." That's the way the Loyal League should do. Keep the water stirring.

Mrs. Stanton asked her to relate some scenes from the South. The speaker told of a visit to Fernandina, Florida, relating *in extenso* that General Saxton promised herself and friends a house to live in; that they selected the best in the city, belonging to Mayor Yuloe, [?] called on the provost marshal for furniture, and then went to cleaning house. They put on their calico wrappers, and after working a while got hungry, but had nothing to eat. They commenced to discuss who should take off her scrubbing dress and hunt about town for some supper. She was just going, being by twenty years the oldest woman in the department, when the door opened, and a pretty little mulatto girl brought in some tea rusks from her mother. The girl's mother had recently been a slave. In less than five minutes after a gentleman whom she knew called to invite them to tea. She related only one incident of the labors at Paris Island. They were teaching Uncle Ned, 102 years old, how to read, and he had made considerable progress, for he knew the alphabet and could spell b-a ba, b-e, be. She closed with an impassioned appeal to the women to help mitigate the bitterness of slavery. They should send tasteful and beautiful garments to the contrabands, that they might learn how to make clothing for themselves. It is time for the women to be moving. Some Vashti is needed to defy our drunken rulers; some women like the wife of Pontius Pilate to send up word. I charge you to do not this-to do better.

Rev. Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, then spoke. He expressed his gratification at meeting the league, and related how the general conference of the M. E. Church once censured him for organizing a ladies' anti-slavery prayer meeting. He was ashamed of that vote of censure on the part of those that passed it.

Mrs. Stanton said they had heard some complaints of copperhead clergymen, and were glad to hear one of another kind. After a mutual distribution of tracts the meeting adjourned.

Harbor Defences - Promotions

Albany, May 11- The Governor, Senator Morgan and Comptroller Robinson, held a meeting to day relative to harbor defences.-Nothing definite yet concluded.

Latest promotions in New York regiments: Lyman Ormsby, Major 2dd reg't; Stephen Gleason, Lt-Col. 25th; Patrick Connolly, Major 25th; Louis Hartman, Col. 29th; Alexander Van Schlumbach, Lt. Col. 29th; Dan. Metzger, Major 29ths; J. Borne Sloan, Major 31st; John B. Houslain, Major 132; Horace Boughton, Col. 143d; Thos. W Osborn, Major 1st artillery; John A. Reynolds, Major 1st artillery.

THE TRADES' MOVEMENT
New York Practical House Painters' Association
INTERESTING DEBATE COMMUNICATIONS, &C.

This Association of House Painters held a special meeting, last evening at their hall, corner Third Avenue and Twenty-second street, Mr. P. Keady in the chair. The meeting having been called by the executive committee, the question at once arose; what was the business to be transacted? The members were not long kept in doubt, for the chairman of the committee stated substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. HANAHAN

Mr. President and Gentlemen: You will, no doubt, inquire the cause of this meeting, and as I am Chairman of the Executive Committee, I will inform you. You all know of the late strike of several of our members at the paint shop of George W. Rogers, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street. He refused to pay the required sum, and in consequence the members of our society struck, and some have been thrown out of work in other places; and as there are some poor men who cannot afford to loose a day, but who will endure almost anything to help the society along. I think it nothing more than right to help those men and that we shall to night ascertain who these men are, and how long [illegible] in consequence of the strike [illegible] we can afford. At that [illegible] those members of [illegible] have lost work in consequence [illegible] strike, the "Bosses" will say, "Well, what is your Association good for? It is nothing but a dead letter. What is the use of your members holding out, when you have not a dollar to support them?" And now, gentlemen, this having been taking into consideration by the Executive Committee, we thought proper to call a meeting and determine this questions.

As the gentlemen ceased speaking, a member arose and said the Committee had no power to call a special meeting; the committee contending they had. This led the members in general in quite a discussion. President Keady called the meeting to order, and asked the committee if they had any excuse to offer for calling the meeting. Mr. Hanahan then said he had prepared the following to present to the members, as embodying the reason which had prompted him to suggest the summoning of the members in a special meeting. He read as follows:

To the President and members of the N. Y. Practical House Painters Association:

Sir and Gentlemen: We the undersigned members of the New York Practical House Painters Association, not feeling satisfied with the action that our society at its last meeting has taken, with regard to the action that Geo. W. Rogers has taken with his men in lowering their wages from \$2.25 to \$2, and that we took the responsibility upon ourselves to call a meeting of the trade to see if we could not do something for the men that struck in that shop of the morning succeeding your last meeting. Signed, Abraham Holaze, Timothy Hanahan, F. A. Seymore, L. Luing, John C. Clark, Wm. Gallagher, John T. Fisher, Timothy Dinan.

After reading this document, Mr. Hanahan said: Gentlemen, if you are going to censure any one, let it be me. I called the meeting. [Voice and you had no right to] I had a right to and I tell you I will call another, if the same circumstance require it, and I will ask no thanks of any of you.

Mr. Winn here interrupted, Mr. Hanahan, and remarked to the President that a member of the association and a member of an Executive Committee who would stand before the house and say he would call a meeting when he chose, should be expelled.

Mr. Moran said he could see plainly that there was a determination of certain parties to make two societies of this association.

Mr. Sislen, a member of the Executive Committee, said Mr. Moran might well say there were two different classes among them after what he had told him. He turned to the President and said: "Mr. President, I was told by that man there (pointing to Moran) that there were two parties, yes, two political parties, and one was led by Mr. Winn and Mr. Keady, and he did not state who led the other."

Here Mr. Fisher was interrupted by Moran who replied-"I said no such thing; you yourself told me all about it." Mr. Fisher-"I did not." Mr. Moran-"You did." [Cries of "Order, order!" "Sir down," "Put him out."] After a short time quiet was again restored

and things went on in their usual routine until the following subject was taken up. It seems that the following report appeared in The Sun on the morning of the 18th inst.:

THE TRADES' MOVEMENT

PAINTERS-It is understood that the politicians have already obtained control over some of the members of this Society and they are quite willing to sell out their association on condition of receiving some petty office after the next general election. These men are now engaged in caucusing; and have informed their political friend that they can control the majority of the members, and as an evidence of their power over the others, propose to cause themselves to be elected as delegates to the "Working men's Union." It is to be hoped that the Painters will signally rebuke these hucksters by electing only such delegates as will truly represent the best interests of their constituents. It is not the loudest talkers who always win.

This was read by the members with a feeling of indignation, and measures at once taken to contradict it. President Keady, dispatched the following communication to the editor of The Sun, which we have been requested to publish in justice to the society.

New York, June 18, 1863

To the Editor of The Sun:

Dear Sir: I think I can rely upon your sense of justice and fairness to contradict the paragraph in to-day's issue of falsehood from beginning to end.

The politicians have not control of any of our members so far as I am aware-certainly not of myself. Nor are we expectants of any political favors whatever. Neither are we engaged in caucusing for any political purpose whatever. All the caucusing we do is done in the interest of our Association, which has already proved of immense benefit to ourselves, and which, I trust, will continue notwithstanding this silly attempt to break it up.

As to the election of Delegates to the "Workingmen's Union." I can assure you that the whole matter can safely be left to the members themselves, and any attempt to dictate to them as to who they shall send will meet with the treatment it signally deserves.

Yours, Respectfully, P. KEADY, President; New York House Painters' Protective Association

This, he said, the Editor refused to publish, saying he had three letters in his possession which duly authenticated the report, proving the truth of it. The members at once entered into a discussion on this point, and Mr. Moran presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Editor of The Sun be requested to publish the communication from our President, contradicting the paragraph referred to, believing as we do that it originated in jealousy and malice, and is entirely false and without any foundation whatever.

This resolution received the approbation of the entire house, and it being the only question before them, it was moved, that it be published in THE DAILY NEWS. Mr. Johnston wished to speak in regard to it, but several members arose and called him, to order, on the ground that he was not a practical House Painter-that is, he was not working at the trade, and as he had no interest in the rise or fall of wages in the trade, he had no right to dictate to, or control the whole society.

This question, in regard to Mr. Johnston, was put to the house, and at its decision was left to the Executive Committee, according to Article 9 of the By-Laws which states as follows:

Any officer of the Association, on being impeached shall be entitled to a trial before the Executive Committee and any officer under impeachment shall vacate his office, and deliver up his books, until by the decision of the Committee, he has been exonerated. Also, any member charged with a violation of these rules, or against whom any charges are alleged, shall be entitled to an impartial trial before the Executive Committee; but no person shall be tried unless the charges against him are preferred in writing, and he receives two weeks notice of the same.

After this was decided, Mr. Fisher tendered his resignation, which according to the by-laws must be tendered in writing, so as the member said, he will have to serve another week. Some new members were enrolled and dues received. The meeting adjourned for further notice.

THE SHOEMAKERS

The English portion of the Shoemakers' Association met last evening at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, President Thomlinson in the chair. A report from the Committee on By-Laws was received, which stated that some amendments had been made. Some routine business was transacted. The meeting adjourned to further notice.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS

The Society of Plumbers, which was lately

organized, met last evening at 187 Bowery, to complete the constitution and by-laws which they are preparing for the use of the society. A small amount of business was transacted, receiving dues, enrolling new members &c. The meeting adjourned to further notice.

LADIES' SHOEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

A regular meeting of this body was held last night in the upper story of Carl's Germania Hall, No. 42 Avenue A, M. Schweitzer in the Chair, and Theo, Leonhard Secretary. The late President, Mr. Schubert, having gone to the war with the Sixth Regiment, Mr. Schweitzer was elected temporary President. An invitation from the Central Committee was received, calling upon the Association to send delegates, which was ordered on file. On motion, a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws was appointed after which an adjournment was had.

GERMAN WHEELWRIGHTS AND BLACKSMITHS.

A meeting of this branch of the trade was held last night at Doelger's Hall, in Third street J. Tranner in the chair, and Thomas Utz, Secretary. A large number of members paid their initiation fee. The election of officers was then gone into, resulting as follows: President, Jacob Trauner; Vice President, August Fahrnon; Recording Secretary, Thomas Utz; Financial Secretary, Charles Spooner, and Treasur, Fred Mallchon. This young Society is composed of the best material, and will undoubtedly rise to a right position among the trade societies.

CENTRAL SHOEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

This Association met last night, at Carl's Germania Hall No. 42, Avenue A, John Kuhlman in the chair, and Charles Bader, Secretary. The Society, by a large majority vote, decided to refuse the request of the Ladies' Shoemakers' Society, to refund to them the money paid in, as they withdrew from the Society voluntarily, and without cause.

SHOEMAKERS' SOCIETY BRANCH NO. 1

A regular meeting of this Society was held last night at No. 132 Hester street, John Eye in the Chair, and Th. Mundt, Secretary. It was resolved to hold a picnic in a short time to which all other branches of the trade have promised their cooperation.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME - ITS LOCATION -

The Legislature at its late session passed an act incorporating the Soldiers' Home. The incorporators embrace some eighty names of the most prominent citizens of the State; among them Generals Scott and McClellan, Hon. Millard Fillmore, Erastus Corning, E. D. Morgan, Samuel Sloan, William Kelly, Revs. Francis Vinton, Bishop Hughes, and others. Its purpose is to provide a home and maintenance for officers and soldiers of this State who, by reason of wounds or other disabilities received in the United States service, may be unable to support themselves; and for all, who, having been honorably discharged, shall be decrepid or homeless in old age.

The general affairs of the corporation are to be managed by a board of sixteen trustees, of whom the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller are named in the act as ex-officio members. The first meeting of the trustees was held at Senator Morgan's office, New York city, Wednesday, where, on motion of Secretary Ballard, Hon. E. D. Morgan was chosen President of the Board, John B. Hall was chosen Treasurer, and John F. Seymour Secretary.

A delegation from Syracuse, headed by the Mayor, was present at the meeting, and presented an offer made by the Common Council

for the location of the Soldiers' Home near that city. They offer to the corporations the new and completed edifice near the Idiot Asylum, with convenient outbuildings, together with fifty acres of land, in all valued at \$60,000. The building is represented as completed and capable of accommodating from 500 to 700 persons immediately; it is three stories high, constructed of brick, and provided with warming and ventilating apparatus. It was built by the city, and is owned by it. The Syracuse offer is considered a most liberal one.

The promptness with which this offer is made,-its central location, the building completed and grounds so ample,-have induced the trustees to make an early examination of the premises. Senator Morgan and Secretary of State Ballard have gone to Syracuse for that purpose.

Other places will undoubtedly tender sites for the location of the "Home," and will receive attention.

The trustees were authorized to receive subscriptions to a fund for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home, to receive no compensation for their services, and to report annually to the Legislature.

[AUG]UST 14, 1862

How New Monitors are Built

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following interesting description of the building of one of the six new Monitors, at the Fulton Foundry, Jersey City, which it characterizes as a good illustration of quick, systematic, and thoroughly intelligent workmanship:-

"The work grows harmoniously, though not musically (unless one likes the din of a thousand hammers) under the eye of the visitor. The laying of the keel and the setting of nearly all the frames, have already been accomplished. These are difficult parts of the structure, and upon their accurate adjustment everything depends. The new Monitor, in the present state of development, looks exactly like an iron vertebrae with three times the usual supply of ribs. This skeleton is what is soon to be the thing of terrible powers, is covered with workmen as with flies. They swarm all over it with big and little hammers, chisels, pincers, tongs, and every known appliance for the noisy handling and treatment of hot and cold iron. Dozens of portable forges stand on either side, in which innumerable bolts are headed red hot, and passed to the workmen, by whom they are dexterously riveted in the hole made for them; and so the iron plating and bars are indissolubly bound together.-It is a kind of stitching for which no machine has yet been invented. The frame is covered by a high roof, to keep off the sun's rays; but the ends and sides of the shed are left open for the comfort of the artizans. On both sides of the ample yard are long sheds for the execution of various parts of the work. In one of the bolts are made; in another the holes are punched; in another the ribs are bent precisely the right shape, to the fraction of a hair. The latter task is a hard one, requiring the successive exertions of numerous brawny fellows, who relieve each other every few minutes in the swinging of the gigantic hammers. Through

out the yard, at every turn, are visible the evidences of order, dispatch and skill.

"This one of the six new Monitors will be 200 feet, extreme length; 40 feet, extreme breadth; and 11 feet depth of hold. The general construction of that wonderful vessel will be copied in all but two or three trifling respects, where the inventor thinks there is room for improvement. She will carry guns of the largest known calibre."

Report of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the Years 1861-1862

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for an early copy of the Annual Report, which will be found unusually interesting and suggestive. We are glad to find that it is proposed to extend, in various appropriate ways, the practical influence of this corporation to the mercantile classes of the Metropolis. The increased powers of the Arbitration Committee under the recent action of the State Legislature, are attracting attention, and this mode of avoiding litigation and adjusting disputed points of law and custom, has the obvious advantage of saving the expense and avoiding the delay attendant on proceedings before the regular courts of law. One of the new features of the report is very lucidly arranged catalogue of the extensive library which the Chamber of Commerce has purchased, and which, in consequence of the new duties and responsibilities devolving on the Arbitration Committee, is proposed to be greatly extended during the present year. In addition to the usual trade reports, the volume contains some very interesting tables from the last census returns comprising a full view of the manufacturing industry of the City and State of New York, with the large increase which has been realized since the National census of 1850 and the State census of 1855. At present it appears that the State of New York produces about 20 per cent of the manufactures of the whole country, more than two hundred thousand of her population being actively engaged in this department of industrial enterprise.

Protection and Assistance for Soldiers.

The following circular has been issued:-

General Headquarters, State of New York, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, May 11, 1863

Notice is hereby given, that the New York State Soldiers' Depot will be opened on the 15th inst., for the reception of the sick, wounded, furloughed and discharged soldiers of the State, and for others requiring protection and assistance to and from the field.

The institution is supported by liberal appropriations of the State, and governed by a Board consisting of the following named officers of the Staff of his Excellency Gov. Seymour, the details of which being subject to his approval, viz:-Brigadier General John T. Sprague, Adjutant General and Lieutenant Colonel U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Josiah T. Miller, Inspector General; Brig. Gen. S. V. Talcott, Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. J.V.P. Quackenbush, Surgeon General.

The building is located at No. 52 Howard Canal, and within two blocks of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Soldiers will, at all times, find agents of the State in the field, in the cities, on rail road trains, and at the various depots, to whom they can apply for assistance.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief; John T. Sprague, Adjutant General

Banquet and Presentation to Gen. Meagher

Disturbance by Copperheads

Last evening a banquet was given to Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher by upward of two hundred of his personal friends and admirers, at the Astor House. The hall was tastefully decorated with the battle-stained and tattered flags of the 63d, 69th and 88th Regiments. At the upper table were seated Mayor Opdyke, Thurlow Weed, James T. Brady, Judges Daly, Brady, Hearne, Alker and O'Connor, Col. Hayman, Gen. James W. Nye, Thos. C. Fields, Daniel Develin and others. Samuel Sloan and upon the removal of the cloth; after a few preparatory remarks gave us a toast.

The officer in charge of the Ninth Congressional district was so anxious to commence drafting first that he made but one copy of his enrolling list; this was destroyed by the fire, and he is unable to proceed until a new enrollment is made. The enrolling officers do not feel inclined to repeat the operation of going from house to house after the recent scenes, and he is in a bad dilemma. His position is still another proof that haste makes waste.

We understand that the books of the different wards have not been compared, and the chances are that a large number of our citizens are down on the enrolling list in the ward where they reside as well as in the ward where their place of business is located. This not only increases the liability of all such to be drafted, and as the quota is arranged according to the fighting population, increases the number that is required that is required from the city. This matter is ll wrong and should be corrected at once.

The Tune of the Conscripts - We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred dollars more.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

Correspondence of the Cattaraugus Freeman.

New York City, July 21, 1863

I am again in the Metropolis, and once more a soldier. Immediately after my arrival here, I was mustered into the service as Quartermaster of the 37th N.Y.V., reorganizing.-Although a soldier at present, I do not expect to be, long for I can now plainly see that it is impossible to raise the men required. Recruiting was quite brisk before the late trouble, but since then it is much below par. Upon my first arrival here I was pained to see the state of affairs. Mob law prevailed, and to speak other than one sentiment was dangerous.

Leaders of a certain class first started it for the purpose of stopping the "wheel of fortune." This was soon accomplished and it was then thought the crowd would disperse. It did not, however. Lenders lost their control and the crowd strengthened at every corner. They made great accessions to their number by the idlers produced by the stoppage of all business in the city.

The Returning Regiments-How are they to be Received?

The Common Council has thoughtfully and properly appointed a Committee to see that the returning Regiments, soon to reach the city, shall be properly received. That Committee, will of course, discharge its duty becomingly. But the citizens generally will undoubtedly desire to participate in whatever ovation shall be proffered the brave men who are so soon to come amongst us. The reception should be hearty and universal. And it will be if the public desire is gratified.

The Wood Peace Movement

As a part of the history of the times, we publish the "call" issued by Fernando Wood and his democratic associates for the Peace Meeting to be held in New York city on Wednesday next. The men whose signatures are affixed to this paper, are not mere subordinates in the party; they have long held leading and influential positions in it, and are still a power not to be despised.

This is a real "peace" movement Wood and his associates have no sympathy with the course of the Regency politicians who run

"The Army and Navy," which was responded to by Col. Hayman, who highly eulogized the soldiers in the field.

In response to the toast, "The United States," James T. Brady made an eloquent and powerful speech, contending that it was the duty of every one to support the Administration.

The Chairman then introduced Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, and in concluding presented him with a magnificently designed gold medal, upon which is inscribed the names of all the battles in which the Irish Brigade engaged.

Gen. Meagher in reference to the call, rose amid loud cheers, and made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the Irish Brigade, complimenting the men for their services in aiding to put down the rebellion, and reviewing the career of Irish soldiers on every battle field in Europe. After a review of the condition of the country, he concluded by saying it was better that the taxes should be multiplied, that trade should stand still, that commerce should be paralyzed or limp lazily along; that multitudes should perish on the field with their country's flag pointed to the sun and the glory of the martyrs; that gayety should put on mourning; that luxury should get down upon its knees and beg a crust; that the bittern and the cormorant should usurp the warehouse and the palace, and the fate of Tyre and Baalbee be its visitation. Better all this a thousand times than a people for the sake of having a glut of foreign importations, of being corpulent and at ease, should at the bidding of craven or audacious demagogues clamor for and insist upon a peace which would annihilate their sovereignty, closing their history with the crime of suicide and an irrevocable sentence of ineffable disgrace. Shall this be so? Shall the prayers of the wicked prevail? Shall a base conspiracy, with the hymn of the angels on its lips and the craft of the serpent at its core, prove superior to the laws, the army, the inspiration of the land? Heaven forbid! Against a peace so scandalous there is not a survivor of the Irish Brigade who will not indignantly, with intense scorn, with the fiercest impetuosity, protest; in reprobation of such a peace every soldier in the Army of the Mississippi, every soldier East and West under arms for the Union, will set his teeth and bring his bayonet to the charge. Talk to the returned regiments, and see if they do not, to a man scout the approbrious propositions,-some of the noisiest of which were among the very first to incite the Democracy to arms and urge the war. Proceed still further-interrogate the heroic dead; let the orator of our day, in whose heart burns the desire to be enrolled among the saviours of the Republic, appeal to the shades of Mount Vernon; to the ancient walls that witnessed the signing of the declaration; to the tomb in the Garden of the Hermiage; to the granite cliffs of Massachusetts, and to the confusion of the traitors; invoke the illustrious men to whose purity and greatness of soul mankind is indebted for the examples of this commonwealth. Last of all, listen to the adjuration of the thousands who, within the last two years, have been laid to rest in the harness of battle on the fields which their heroism has made magnificently famous, and over whose graves, inscribed though they be, the fires of Heaven by night and by day maintain for the chivalry of the Republic a perpetual guard. We are conjured never to make peace with the armed enemies of the United States-never to confer with them an instant as parties to any settlement or compromise; never to desist an instant from the prosecution of the war with the relentless vigor with which Andrew Jackson would have pressed it; never until the image of Liberty, now ascending the dome of the Capital, shall for the permanent happiness and glory of America stretch forth the protecting hand, and dispense its benignant rays whenever, until the outburst of the Rebellion, the creed, the laws, the dominion, the harmony, the wisdom, the power, the congregated splendors of one nation, one Constitution and one flag prevailed. During the delivery of his speech Gen. Meaghers was frequently and loudly applauded, and upon concluding was greeted with three times three cheers.

The Chair then gave us a toast "the City New York," to which the Mayor responded, an in concluding, called upon Gen. Nye to speak further in response to the sentiment. Gen. Nye was, recieved, with loud cheers, and spoke of the loyalty of the people of Nevada, and, in alluding to the present troubles, said that, if he had the power, he would people Fort Lafayette so that the head and the heels of the inmates would stick out of the windows, with those who should seek to divert the energies of the Government, and impair its rigor by uttering disloyal sentiments.

Cheers and hisses, and cries of "Sit down! sit

down!" Loud [illegible] ensued, during which several persons rose, and, violently gesticulating demanded that Gen. Nye should "sit down." Mr. Fields and Mr. Brady attempted to gain the floor the former evidently to retort to Gen. Nye and the latter to insist that the speaker should be heard, but the Chairman insisted that order should be maintained, and continued rapping on the table with his mallet until silence was restored. He then stated that Gen. Nye had the floor, and it was exceedingly discourteous to interrupt him with hisses-only a snake would hiss. He accorded the floor to Gen. Nye, and hope that he would be allowed to proceed without interruption.

Gen. Nye, who had at the request of the Chairman, taken his seat at the commencement of the disturbance, now resumed his speech. He regarded the country in a state of belligerence, and would merely remark that the traitors of the South should be fought to the bitter end, and the traitors of the North, of there were any, properly cared for. In concluding he said that he was entirely responsible for what he had said, and if any person in the room felt aggrieved they could call upon him for redress. [Cheers and hisses.]

In response to the toast of "Woman," Thos. C. Fields spoke at some length, but sadly diverged from the subject, taking occasion to denounce the Administration for what he was pleased to characterize its egregious blunders. He said that he did not intend making a political speech, but he thanked God that he belonged to a party who had the power to repel anything that could be said against them. [Cries of "Sit down, Tom, sit down."] He belonged to a party who believed in free speech and free discussion without arrest. [Here a friend interfered, when the speaker said to him, "Let me alone, God d--n it."] Mr. Fields was several times interrupted with cries of "sit down," but he said he should not do that until order was restored, and insisted upon their hearing what he had to say.

Pending the disturbance, Police Superintendent Kennedy entered the room and awaited a signal from the Chairman to remove the obstreperous individuals who sought to disturb the harmony of the meeting.

Mr. Fields was exceedingly bitter, in his remark against speculators, characterizing them as serpent and lizzards.

Several volunteer toasts and speeches were then made, and it was nearly 1 o'clock before the company dispersed.

DAILY STANDARD
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY
Tuesday, June 2, [illegible]
Peace Clergy

To the Editor of the New York Daily News:

The churches of which I spoke in my former communication are St. Savior's Maspeth, and Caroline, Brookhaven. Of these I spoke of my own knowledge. I am also informed, and believe, that the Rector of the Annunciation, St. Alban's, and St. George the Martyr, New York and of the Redeemer and St. Luke's, Brooklyn, have always abstained from introducing into the pulpit any allusions to the state of public affairs. The condemnation of the course of the Administration, of which I spoke was, of course meant to apply to the conduct of these gentlemen in their social intercourse rather than in their public ministrations. 'Tis, no doubt sufficiently well instructed to be aware that it is considered unbecoming in the Episcopal Church to introduce into the pulpit any direct allusions to public affairs; but, that at the same time, it is very possible, without doing so for the clergy to teach the law of peace and good will and to proclaim those things which they have been commanded. In several of those churches which I have named, your correspondent will escape from those "war-prayers," which are so obnoxious to many Christians. In all of them he will be safe from those "war-preachings" which are contrary to the rule of the Church, opposed to common sense, and in violation of the plain duty of the clergy.

I have by no means enumerated all the clergymen who have withheld their approbation from the course of the Administration in waging this iniquitous war. I have no doubt that a little inquiry would show that there are many more in the Diocese of New York than the eight or ten whom I personally know.

Yours, & C., B.

The Compatibility of Peace

The New York Peace Convention

Speaking of the resolutions passed at the great peace meeting here, and criticising the remarks of The Boston Courier, The Portsmouth (N.H.) States and Union, asks:

Is there one single sentiment embodied in these New York resolutions, that is not in strict compatibility with the Constitution and the time-honored principles of the Democratic party? If so, we fail to see it. The natural corollary would seem to be, that opposition to them involves hostility to the clearest maxims of our Government system, a complete ignoring of the fundamental principles of the Democracy, as laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. But the Courier is afraid that peace will involve a "separation between the North and South." But these resolutions oppose the war, because it "must necessarily consume all the elements of Union," and of course, end in disunion. War, of itself, is disunion, and, if persisted in, will result in final and eternal separation. It would seem as though the experience of the past two years, ought to satisfy any reasonable man upon this point.

the Albany *Argus*, and declare for the war, while assailing the administration for prosecuting it. They are consistent, and denounce the war itself as well as all those who favor it. They regard the South as clearly in the right in this controversy, and are ready to make any terms of peace that the conspirators may dictate, even to a separation of the Union.

What the precise action of the Convention will be, can only be determined by the results themselves. It is supposed that the Regency will have their agents present in considerable numbers, with the purpose of defeating any radical policy that Wood and his friends may have in view. It is unfortunate for them, however, that the meeting is to be held in New York, where Wood rules the party, and an bring into the meeting any number of men to do his bidding and carry his measures.

We expect to see resolutions adopted which, in the expressive language of the call, will demand a "vigorous prosecution of peace," and an organization perfecting having that object in view. Clearly, Wood is bent on this "mission," and when he is resolved upon any thing relating to the action of the party, his resolution does not fail him at the striking point.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY

Appointment of a Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the fourth of July. A meeting of Tammany Society was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Tammany Hall. Nothing of importance was done, further than making arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Sachem Delevan reported progress, and Sachems Douglas Taylor, Matthew T. Brennan, and D. E. Delevan, were appointed a Finance Committee to raise funds for the celebration, the Sachems assessing themselves \$20 each toward defraying expenses.

Grand Sachem Purdy reported that his Committee would visit Governor Seymour on Saturday next. Sachems Cornell, Brennan and Sweeney, and brothers Tweed and Clancey, were appointed a Special Committee on Toasts. The Council adjourned to meet on next Monday, at the same time and place.

Democratic Mass Peace Convention

[From The Saratoga Sentinel]

The Address and Resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Mass Peace Convention, held in the City of New York, on the afternoon and evening of the 3d inst., will be found in our columns. That the Address and Resolutions contain sentiments from which many Democrats, at the present time, will dissent, is a conceded fact; but, that many now objecting to the tone of these documents, will ere another year elapses, change their opinions in reference to the subject, we most certainly believe. Let us bide the time with patience, and see.

This Convention was called by the friends of "Peace and Re-Union;" and pray who can object to such a consummation, so devoutly to be wished? Those who signed the call, and the patriotic thousands who attended the Convention, do not believe that "peace and re-union" can be secured by the sword; and, hence, are anxious that measures may be adopted looking to a cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as to believe that "peace and re-union" can be achieved by the sword.

"Mistaken souls, who dream of heaven."

Who alone, can bring us the rich boon of "peace and reunion?" We answer, the Democratic party only. Should we not then, as one man, put our shoulders to the wheel and raise our now distracted country from the slough of despond, from the horrid pool of blood, carnage and war? Such we believe to be the highest duty of every Democrat. Upon this question, our party should be a unit; our purposes one, and our nominations one. We want no divisions in our ranks; we must be united. Divided, we can accomplish nothing save the success of political opponents and the inevitable dissolution of the Union. Would to heave, that the Democratic masses would unite and stay the bloody Moloch of war, inaugurate peace and restore the Union. Would they but do so, future generations would rise up and call them blessed. While the widows', mothers', fathers' and orphans' tears must continue to flow over the havoc already made, others would not be forced to pass through a like heart broken ordeal. Give us Peace.

As will be seen, a State Committee has been formed to issue hereafter, if deemed advisable, a call for another State Convention of the friends of "Peace and Reunion." Should such a call be made, we hope the Convention may meet on the same day and at the same place, with the Democratic State Nominating Convention, to be called by the Committee of which Dean Richmond is Chairman. Let it so meet; let there be an interchange of opinions and views, a Union-saving platform agreed upon, and if our bellicose Democratic friends wish the Canal Beard and every nominee on the State ticket, we for one, say, let them have them. Men are nothing, Democratic principles are everything and eternal.

Finally, let all Democrats remember that "United we Stand, Divided we Fall."

4. 1863

LOCAL NEWS

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY

THE PEACEMAKERS IN COUNCIL

Great Gathering at Cooper Institute

The Grand State Mass Peace Convention held in Cooper Institute, yesterday afternoon, was organized shortly after five o'clock P.M. The great Hall was crowded and fifty or sixty leaders in [illegible]

the movement sat upon the platform.

Before the meeting was organized, the audience, which was quite enthusiastic, amused themselves by giving three cheers for the patriot Vallandigham, three groans for Burnside, three cheers for Fernando Wood, three cheers for Gen. George B. McClellan, three cheers for Horatio Seymour, three cheers for Ben Wood, an attempt at three more for Fernando, a little cheer for somebody in New York, and two cheers for some democrat in Pennsylvania. Three cheers were called for the Union, and given. A gentleman wanted to know what was meant before he cheered-"it was union with nagurs or union with while men." Three defeaning cheers were given for Union with white men. Three groans were given for the "loyal leagues" and then three rousing cheers for General McClellan. The platform was decorated with the American flag, and over this were the mottoes in large characters, "The Constitution as it is-the Union as it was-stand firm!" "The great issue before the country is this-Shall *abolition* put down the *Union*, or shall the *Union* be put down by *abolition*?" "Henry Clay in 1851." "No prescription for opinion's sake!" The band in attendance performed lively airs, and when the hour arrived Judge Lawrence, of Long Island, called the meeting to order, and nominated the Hon. F. C. Dininny, of Steuben Co., for Chairman.

On taking the chair Mr. Dininny said-Friends and fellow citizens, and gentlemen of this Convention, I thank you for the honor of calling upon me to preside over this important Convention. The objects of this Convention have no factious purpose, but to exercise the rights of freemen (cheers), which dearly concern the rights of every citizen, and are deeply important to all who are interested in our free institutions. It becomes our duty as it is our pleasure not to adopt rash decisions. We desire peace but it must be on honorable terms, and for the lasting good of the whole Union (Cheers). There have been ill-advised and slanderous charges made that this Convention is to divide the Union, but we must refute this by regarding questions more important than party interests. Worse than the destruction of party would be the continuance of this war which in truth has for its object the destruction of constitutional liberty. When I see this vast assembly moving for constitutional rights I am filled with joy by the hope that all is not lost. As commerce is deeply injured by war it is proper that the first voice against an unnatural and tratricidal war that has been raging for two years shall come from the commercial city (Cheers). It will last as long as there are peace hunters and plunderers to profit by it if the people do not declare against it. (Cheers). All desire peace, but they say they doubt the propriety of conciliatory measures to restore it. In this war hundreds of millions of dollars have been wasted and hundreds of thousands of lives lost, and if the present is not the time to seek a restoration of peace in the name of heaven when will the proper time come (Cheers). No, fellow citizens, the present is the time to seek to perform our duties, without rashness or recklessness, but with a dignity befitting the importance of the subjects under consideration. It is not merely on account of the misuse of the war power but it is the rapid strides toward despotism at which we should take alarm (Cheers) It may not be proper to speak of the causes that have brought this unhappy war upon us, but I can scarcely forbear to speak with some severity against fanatics, North and South, who rejected terms of compromise when they were feasible and brought the best government in the world to the verge of ruin. (Cheers) Had the advice and counsels of good men been adopted, we would not now be reaping the effects of wickedness and folly. To the requirements of the administration, all classes have give a response that has never been paralleled in liberality. How much of the money thus liberally given by the people, has been squandered on political favorites in the army constructt? How many precious lives, offered by the people, have been sacrificed by ambition and imbecility? Who doubts that the verdict of the people will consign the offenders to some remote place where they will escape the indignant eyes of the people? We desire to adopt conciliatory measures to restore peace. We may, for this, be called traitors. If to desire to stop the effusion of blood makes a traitor, God grant that I may die with the consciousness of being such a traitor. The Bible, which it would be well if some preachers knew more of than politics, says "Blessed are the peace-makers." I am, second, for making peace because it is the only hope of preserving the Union; and third, because it is the only means of preserving constitutional liberty. Let us show ourselves law-abiding and constitutional citizens, but let no attempt wrest from us our liberty, but, if need be, lay hold of the hilt of our sword (cheers), and fight on and fight ever, until our hand shall grow fast to it (cheers) and not yielding so long as a shred of muscle quiver upon our bones.

The Report of the Committee on Address and Resolutions was presented, and read by Dr. Bradford.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS

The Address begins by declaring: "We are the authorized exponents of the sentiments of those who vote the Democratic ticket, and support Democratic principles. In ordinary times, according to usage, the machinery of our party organization (always controlled by the few) assumes the right to speak for the many. But these are not ordinary times. Stupendous political questions for adjudication and party determination are forced upon us. Issues between the States and the people, on one side, and those in authority of our central government upon the other, are being made up, and must be disposed of forever." The Address next traces the establishment of the Democratic party by Jefferson, by the enumeration of certain great principles. Minor differences at times divided the Democratic party. Our fundamental truths were respected until 1861, when

the theory upon which the central government was established was lost sight of—the Democratic party yielding to the insanity of the moment. Tracing the defeat and demoralization of the democracy, the address declares the necessity of a return to democratic first principles which never change. One of these is opposition to consolidation, which was urged by the elder Adams and opposed by Jefferson. The history of this contest and the sentiments advanced by early American patriots, are elaborately discussed in the address, which next declares that the general Government cannot coerce States by military power—Oliver Ellsworth said, "The constitution does not attempt to coerce sovereign bodies—States—in the political capacities." The address continues: "Therefore this war of the General Government against the South was illegal being unconstitutional, and should not be sustained if we are to regard the constitution as still binding and in force." It argues that the constitution gives no power to the President to use the army to coerce rebellious States. The next point assumed is, "that democrats cannot consistently sustain the war, since to do so is to support the politics of the war. To support the war, is to support confiscation not by the courts under the Constitution but by acts of Congress contrary to the Constitution, Emancipation and arbitrary arrests not by lawful authority but by the monstrous and frightful usurpations of the President. Subjugation not to bring the South back into the Union but to reduce it the condition of Territories and to convert it into one vast St. Domingo." "The democracy must strike at the root of the evil. The continuance of the war will be fatal to our liberties. The great body of the people demand peace. The war cannot succeed. We have been beaten. We cannot conquer the South. No purely agricultural people in a state of revolt contending for their domestic rights have ever yet been subjugated. God does not intend that we shall succeed in this war." The address ridiculed the attempts made to extenuate reverses. In relation to the Democratic Legislative address, in favor of conducting the war on constitutional principles, it is declared to be impossible, since the war being unconstitutional, cannot be constitutional conducted. The Declaration of Independence says that "government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The South is unwilling, therefore it cannot be coerced by the General Government, to which it does not consent. By correcting the errors of the past, re-union is attainable, since the South cannot have lost all love for the Union.

This address was followed by a series of lengthy resolutions. The first of these declares the conviction of Democratic electors and people that obedience to the Constitution is alike the duty of the magistrate and the citizen, and the only hope of perpetuating the Union. The second declares that State sovereignty is the vital essence of the Democratic party, and its abandonment will lead to anarchy or despotism. The fourth resolution declares that under the Constitution there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce states. The fifth holds that the war being contrary to the Constitution must necessarily consume all the elements of union. The sixth declares that attempts to do away with the provisions of the Constitution for the punishment of crimes are high handed violations of the sworn duties of our rules. The seventh declares that the plea of military necessity is no excuse for the invasion of the civil rights of citizens. The eighth holds that the dogma of unlimited submission to the will of the Executive branch of the government is unworthy an American citizen, and inconsistent with the principles of constitutional liberty. The ninth resolution holds that we would be unworthy the name of American citizens if we did not "oppose the cowardly, despotic inhuman and accursed act which has consigned to banishment the noble tribune of the people, the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham." The tenth demands a suspension of hostilities. The last resolution announced the establishment of a State committee, representing each congressional district, to publicly avow these principles and practically carry them out.

While the address was being read the 22d War Democratic Association entered the hall, bearing the banner inscribed—"War is disunion, final and eternal."—Stephen A. Douglas. Those portions of the address that declared the South could never be conquered were loudly cheered. When reference was made to President Lincoln three groans were given for him, and any quantity of additional *boo-hoos* Groans were given for Burnside and Butler, and loud applause when superior ability was awarded to Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and asserted that we had imbecile leaders, that God had his hand uplifted against us, that the South were acting constitutionally and the North unconstitutionally. Before reading of the resolutions was concluded the Hall was crowded in every part. About this time, that portion of the address which says, "proclaim for peace," was read, and the whole audience cheered loudly, rose to their feet, waved their hats, and cried, "that's the doctrine," &c. The sentence being read again, was again enthusiastically cheered, the audience again rising, waving their hats and cheering vociferously. The words, "the only road to democratic victories is through peace," were loudly applauded. Throughout this reading of the address every sentiment concerning propositions towards peace were loudly cheered. Allusions to the Administration and President were greeted with groans.

The reference to Vallandigham in the resolutions was loudly cheered, the audience rising to their feet, shaking their hats, and giving six cheers for Vallandigham and groans for Burnside. In response to the

hope that he might be elected Governor of Ohio, there was loud applause, and one enthusiastic individual hoped he might be President of the United States. The address and resolutions were enthusiastically adopted.

The Committee on Invitations, through Hon. Mr. Flanders, reported invitations sent and responses received. There had been some disappointment, but most of the distinguished men addressed responded favorably to the principles of this convention.

A response was read from that "true and fearless patriot," Thomas C. Seymour, of Connecticut. He regretted that engagements forbade his attendance, but he heartily approved the purposes of the convention. The platform upon which the recent Connecticut elections were fought he held to be right and most politic for the Democratic party. It was the Federal troops that gave the majority against him.

The second response read was from James W. Wall, of New Jersey (cheers) a "martyr for peace principles, and victim of military despotism." He endorsed heartily the objects of the call. He had prophesied that the cry of the democracy would be "Peace, for the sake of the Union." He would prefer entire reconstruction to long years of strife. Civil liberty was in the utmost danger.

The third response was from Hon. James A. Bayard of Delaware (Applause) His voice was not strong enough for him to address a public meeting, but he was still strongly opposed to the continuance of the war. He did not believe one set of communities could subjugate the others (Applause) (Three cheers for Bayard)

A brief letter from Hon. W. Saulsbury was also read. Circumstances forbade his attendance. He would say let hostilities immediately cease throughout the land (Cheers) Let both sides suspend hostilities, frankly acknowledge their faults and meet in National Convention to form a Union for all time to come. War springs from hell. (Good) (Cheers) ("Where's Beecher?") (Groans) (Three cheers for Saulsbury!

Loud cries for Wood-Wood

Hon. Alfred R. Wooten, Attorney General of the State of Delaware, was introduced. He addressed them as fellow freeman. (Cheers) Such they were though in Mr. Lincoln's arbitrary chains. His little State had trembled under the despotism of an imbecile Administration, that was sucking the life blood of the nation, and dragging the whole country to the brink of ruin, and that never had an idea of standing by the Constitution it was sworn to support. The Republican party and Mr. Lincoln at its head, (groans) if it got its deserts, would be tried, convicted and hung (Lou applause) (Throwing up of hats and frantic applause) I have always respected the Constitution because a true Democrat always acts from principle. The Administration is a traitor to the Constitution and an insult to God. (Cheers) for two years they have ruled the country with a printing press under their hand that bore the sword and the national treason, and the result is the downfall of liberty (Loud applause) I worship my country on the platform of my country; but Russia in her most despotic days never committed such outrages on civil liberty as Mr. Lincoln, who never reads a paper to know what the people think of him (Groans) The strongest nation in Europe would tremble under such a despotism as that of Mr. Lincoln (Cheers) There had been a glorious meeting in Philadelphia in favor of peace and free speech. Little Delaware trembling desired to put down the miserable government to which it is subjected; she was crushed by the federal power. I had to go under federal bayonets to the ballot-box. (Groans) I fear not the Administration (Long, loud and repeated cheers) I would rather die than that my voice and opinions, that have ever been democratic, should be changed. (No, no) The Democratic party never infringed the people's liberties, or denied the right of free speech. A hound might hunt Mr. Lincoln and never find him by an honest scent. (Laughter and loud applause) They crush little Delaware that will always be opposed to the Republican party. This war is prosecuted [?] and thousands of lives sacrificed because Mr. Chase and his minions must fill their pockets with what should not be greenbacks-but "yellowbacks" Mr. Vallandigham (loud cheers) has been highly honored, and if I, like him, were banished, I would say, "What's banishment, but being set free from daily contact with the things I loathe." I desire the South to come into the Union, because I love it, but I denounce, hate and loathe the present administration (Groans for Lincoln) The great State of New York can correct the evil, and should do it by meetings like these. I never knew a Democrat who did not love the Constitution. I never knew a Republican who did not detest it. You must proclaim peace. You must put down this man Burnside (Cheers-Cries "Hang him.") I would sell Stanton to the highest bidder. This great meeting shows that the people will demand their rights under the platform-Cries for Wood and great applause) I would this whole assembly was made of Wood. The flag meaning Union now and forever is the emblem of the Democratic party. Mr. Lincoln has had the impudence to say he not only controls your acts but your words. (Hisses) You came here as good and true Democrats. Mr. Lincoln I never have blamed. He got in a place he never was fit for. If you asked him who was President of the United States he would tell you a joke beneath contempt. Let your cry be peace, peace, and an honest government instead of war and robbery (Cheers)

Loud cries for "Wood, Wood," who was introduced, and most enthusiastically welcomed. (Three cheers for Fernando Wood) He began his speech by saying: Fellow citizens, we have fallen on evil times-we have lived too long if our country is destroyed forever; that our country will fall to a second rate power, with all the principles that made us great forgotten. I say this not reproachfully. It is easy to trace causes in results. Our duty is with the calamitous present-the dark future. I desire to contribute my feeblemite for my country, and to raise the banner of peace. It is a subject of wonder to me that in his Christian country, this land of civilization, no man of lofty intellect has stood up to stay the progress of

ruin. I only know one case of a pulpit that has preached the doctrine of Christ, peace on earth, and good will to man. This is the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Staten Island Three cheers for Rev. Mr. Pratt) A voice, (the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn) The others have either hounded on mean to bloodshed or have lacked either nerve or intellect. After weighing the whole danger, I have determined, alone and single-handed, to throw myself into the breach for my country. I am for peace into the breach for my country. I am for peace as the only hope of the restoration of the Union,--I am because war has failed. As Mr. Seymour, on Connecticut says, "You cannot cement two antagonists by blood." The Federal Government has no power to coerce States. A careful study of the Constitution, and the debates on its establishment, will convince any one that the Federal Government has not the slightest claim to the right to exercise military power against States. Therefore this war is entirely unconstitutional, and the infringements of civil liberty, free speech and property are necessary results. I can't for my life understand how war democrats can assail the Administration for doing what the Administration considers necessary in carrying on the war. The men who favor the war should not take exception to what the Government considers necessary. This war should never have been commenced. An amicable adjustment, securing the rights of the South, was within the power of the Administration (Cheers) Peace could have been restored in terms satisfactory to both North and South but the war has been subverted to break down the sovereignty of the Southern States-for plunder and for political supremacy. When our men, two years ago, in a frenzy of popular enthusiasm, rushed into the army, they little thought they were to become the agents of despotism--the tools of our tyrant masters at the Capital. I am opposed to the war because it introduces a new element--the military to override the civil, and he followed by the rule of inheriting monarchs--a year ago it broke up a democratic convention in Kentucky. It suppressed free expression of opinion, and recently overawed by the voice of the people, it made a desperate effort and laid violent hands on that great patriot Mr. Vallandigham (Cheers) Within twenty four hours it has suppressed a noble democratic paper, the Chicago Times. The people are thinking whether to crush these military satraps. Already Chicago may be in flames. There has this night been an immense meeting of the people of Chicago in front of the office of the Chicago Times to protect against this crushing a free press. That people are like this here, and I protest and defy the administration to send Gen. Burnside here, and I request and desire the administration to send Gen. Burnside here, and I request and desire the administration to give Gen. Burnside this district. (Loud cheer) If the revolution must come, I want the powers that be to try their hands upon us. (Loud applause and shaking of hats. Three cheers for Wood.) I may have uttered the language of Mason ("No, no") I have said more than that for which the noble Vallandigham was struck down. ("Never!") I ay be the next glorious martyr on the altar of my country. (Cheers) When any one is taken, do you, strike down the tyrant who does it. (Tremendous cheer, "We will do it." "That's the talk.") I am opposed to this war we can't because it is a failure. We have been brave and determined, but failure after failure has been our fate, and candor should compel us to admit that we have been beaten and can't succeed. It is honorable that many admit that we must back down. (Some individual dissented, and there were loud cries to put him out.) I could go on for a twelve month in giving reasons why we should proclaim for peace." It is the means to save the county--Let us proclaim that the man who sustains the war must be cast out as not a democrat. I don't want the next President to be a democrat. If the war goes on two years, the South will not recognize our independence. The result of this night will show whether you will hereafter be called American citizens, or the subjects of some contemptible military despot.

Hon. A. R Wood, of Virginia, was next introduced. He held that individual liberty had become a dream. The Crittenden Compromise would have been acceptable to the South. The Republicans by rejecting all compromises, inflamed Union loving Southerners. After giving a history of the events immediately preceding the secession of the Southern States, he proclaimed the right of a state to secede, and was loudly applauded by the audience.

Hon. J. R. Flanders, of Franklin county, was next introduced, and made a long speech, contending that this war was prosecuted for the destruction of our National Life, and not for its preservation. He had been, he said, four months an inmate in Seward's bastille, Fort Lafayette, and if other men had thus been made good citizens, he was not at this moment any better subject of Abraham the First now than he was then. He had always been in favor of peace. He thanked God that the time had come when men might utter proclamations of peace. The Secretary of State, he said, once used this language to Lord Lyons: "My Lord, I can touch that bell, and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio, or I can strike that bell and cause the imprisonment of a citizen of New York, and no power in these States, except the President, can release them. Can the Queen of England do as much? No, my lord! there is not so much power in your boasted England. And the speaker said our Secretary has repeatedly made good his assertions until he has subverted our liberties. How shall we arrest these things? [A voice--Why, arrest Seward when he comes in the State. Loud, long and uproarious applause.] If this power remains, they will and our government by merging it into a military despotism.

Hon. Mr. Tharin of Alabama, said although he was an adopted citizen of Alabama, he was born a citizen of that much abused State of South Carolina and proceeded to proclaim peace and disavow the acts of the administration in arresting citizens and suppressing the freedom of the press. The penalties will rest upon those in the City of Washington who have incited us to resist this oppression. (Loud A,p) I don't blame President Lincoln. He does as well as he knows how. He is like the donkey in the china shop, and we have an interest in the china. you must turn the donkey out. (At this sally the whole audience rose to their feet, hats were flung into the air, and cheer after cheer rose from thousands of voices, and

for many minutes the wild scene continued.) He advocated peace in the South, and should advocate peace here. He rode on a rail out of the Southern territory because he talked peace, and must be driven out of North because he is true to peace principles. To-night, he said, we inaugurate Peace, and the loud voice of this meeting will go over the land till Peace is an accomplished fact.

Geo. Francis Train, Esq., being loudly called for, then came forward and said: I stand here tonight a Copperhead, one of the irrepressible kind-a Copperhead that stands by the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. I have have received private advices that it was not a copperhead that beguiled Eve, but a black snake. I am no politician; do not belong to the Democratic party or the Abolition party-I belong to the country. [Cheers] The North thought of nothing but the nigger. [He hit the audience on putting out a man, who in an humble way disagreed with the speaker. Such acts were a burlesque upon taunted free speech.] I stand then here a specimen of a much abused species of animal-donkey, [Cheers.] to defend another of the same fraternity, whom the gentleman from Alabama has so appropriately named, I desire to stand up here in defence of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. (Groans and cries of "put him out.") Train-hear me out. Order being restored-His whole plan has been to smash up the abolition party, and he has succeeded in smashing it to 100.00 pieces. I am here in defence of that donkey. (Loud cries of stop him, put him out) Hear my argument, or I'll hurl in your teeth your boasted freedom of speech. I don't want your cheers, or groans, or hisses. I am no politician. You have called me, and let me tell you I run my own machines, and am not the man to allow any one to do it for me. I say Lincoln is a mighty man. He moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. By these arrests and his arbitrary use of power, he has built up the power of the Democracy and the Democrats carried the States of Ohio and Illinois. He said to the Abolitionists, buy the niggers and I'll pay for them, and by this he admitted that slaves were property. Did I not tell you. He is fearfully and wonderfully made. Fremont was a boy in the fore-castle. A clerk does not sign the check. They put a Pope over him, and he declined in the face of the enemy. His high talents are at last appreciated by the President, who promises to find him the command of a nigger brigade. (Cheers) Then Butler, that strange compound of the donkey tribe, boasted that a secret expedition could not be sent from the North-yet one fine day Banks waited on him with an invitation to Mrs. Lincoln's next levee (cheers) and then Lincoln put him on the retired list. Then the much abused donkey had a joke over the Conscription bill. He called upon his Republican friends and begged them to put in all the clergymen for they had a hand in causing the war, and he meant to let them have a hand in at the ending. Verily he moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform (Cheers). Let us see his next move-his whole plan was to break up the abolition party, and he succeeded in aiming the strongest blow at it in the arrest of Vallandigham, (tumultuous cheering for Vallandigham) who will go through the South, and herein Lincoln (groans) shows his wisdom, bearing the white flag of peace, and bring back every star of the Southern States, and then there will be Union. (Cheers) I am asked to speak about the true cause, of the war, I will repay England. And when that time comes that the freemen of Ireland again seek to recover their lost liberties the United States will suddenly become strictly neutral. (Voices-"Dry him up," - hisses) Oh, you can, hiss, but hear my argument, I say. Yes, we will only call them belligerents, and then build some vessels, and manufacture arms and ammunition, which we will sell to our merchants, and prate calmly of neutrality-for England has taught us that lesson. (Wild cheering. "Bully for you, Train.") I am for peace and the union of the United States (Cheers) An abolitionist at Cleveland once asked me who fired the first gun, and before I could answer he again squeaked out, "Yes, sir, tell me who fired the first gun?" I conjured him to keep cool, and then I answered, John Brown. The abolitionist was silenced and I brought down the house. (Cheers, three times three) Now I think peace may only be obtained by bringing down the abolitionists. (Cheers) It is a pitiful sight to see Horace Greeley and H. J. Raymond sleeping in the same trundle bed with Summer, and the abolitionists vilifying George B. McClellan, whose whole career had been one of fame-from the time he graduated number two in his class, has been selected for his high engineering and commanding talents. When he was ordered to the loyal little state of New Jersey, did he cry like Fremont, or snivel over the slights put upon him by that man who moves in such a mysterious way his wonders to perform. (Cheers) No-he was more of a patriot, and his arm will yet be called for in less than six weeks to command an army that is even now being overwhelmed with sad and terrible reverses. With a poetic allusion to the Union, Mr. Train concluded, amid loud cries of, "We know how to run the Train now," "Bully for you George," "Let's hear from you again," &c.

Stand No. 2

This stand was the balcony of Cooper Union, the audience filling up the large space in front of the Hall of the Union. Hon. G. C. Niven was chairman. Speeches were made by Judge McCunn, and others. The Judge's speech was mainly a tirade against "Abolitionists," and a comparison of freedom to slavery for the black man, drawn from the British West Indies and Cuba. The arguments were all in favor of slavery. He declared that to be the normal and proper condition of the black man. He hoped this demonstration was only the beginning of a demonstration that would hurl back beyond the Merrimac the tide of war that now devastates our country. Then shall peace have her victories as well as war. Judge McCunn retired amid tremendous applause.

Hon. James Gallagher, of Conn., was introduced. He believed that the "unterrified Democracy" before him would never quail before the Washington Administration. (Cheers) He attended the late election in Connecticut, and said that the main plant in their platform was peace. The Constitution came after the States. The States were before it, and the idea that the Constitution was before them, is rotten from the bottom to the top, all around and through the middle (Cheers) Any man who has brains enough to read the Constitution can there see what the States delegated to the Federal Government. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the President was unconstitutional, and he pronounced him (the President) a despot of the deepest dye. (Cheers and hisses. Sotto voce. I'll not mention his name again.) Under the Constitution we had freedom of speech and the press, and the oppressed of all nations south an asylum here. His father and family came from dear old Ireland to rest under the shadow of the dear old flag. To it we owe allegiance, but not to the Administration at Washington. He called on the Democracy to unite, and split this rotten Abolition Administration. The speaker retired amid great applause.

The Hon. Edward A. Lawrence was the next speaker. He was glad to see such an assemblage. He believed the theatres would be thinly attended because the liberties of the people were at stake and engendered. (Cheers) [Allusions to the President, were met with groans and hisses] He pleaded for freedom of speech, and the press declared it high time that the people of the State of New York in their majesty and in their might should stand firm for their rights.

Stand No. 3

Judge Onderdonk, of Queens County, was chairman at this stand. He made a few brief remarks, and then introduced C. C. Bunn, Esq., who read his speech, upholding State sovereignty, and making it supreme-the powers of the Federal Government being only delegated, it cannot constitutionally and lawfully interfere with State sovereignty. This government can only be preserved by but by concession. War is dissolution, final and eternal. If this war is not wrong, all wrong from the beginning, the Democratic party has been a cheat from the beginning, for over sixty years. The Democratic party has over and over again acceded to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1790, and the time has now come when the party should bear aloft the starry flag and battle for the glorious old Union. This language is considered treason by the usurpers at Washington. Men are thrown into bestiles for declaring that they wish to see the Union restored as it was. We are treated as enemies to the government? But is Abraham Lincoln-6 feet 2 inches of ill-shaped bones, the government? Are those traitors in the Cabinet at Washington the government? Are the iniquitous Burnsides, Haskells, &c., the government? (Hisses and laughter) No gentlemen, and we are determined to wage eternal war against these men until the Union is restored as it was. These men in Washington are carrying on the war not for the purpose of establishing the Union but for the purpose of these mad and bloody revolutions seeks to destroy our constitutional liberties. Gentlemen Secession is better than Abolition for the former leaves us all our rights untouched but the latter takes from us the dearest rights of freemen. They take from us the soul of our Government, the Constitution. We are for peace, because this war is for the destruction of our Government. It is revolutionary in its principles. We know that war is disunion, although our enemies say peace is disunion. If we cannot restore the Union, we shall be able to lift our hands to Heaven and declare that we have not killed the nation and the Constitution; our hands are clean on that point. The principles of the Democratic party are the same that Thos. Jefferson enunciated, and which we have held to firmly ever since. I have held to these principles amid reproach and personal danger, and shall ever do so. (Cheers) The war Democrats, Dickinson, Van Buren &c. he said, were men who could be caught with a bait that ha either a "greenback" or a negro on it. (Cheers) The principles of Vallandigham were the principles of the Democracy of the West, and because he (V.) represented such vast majorities of the people, Abraham Lincoln had him arrested. In six months time war Democrats will be known as Lincoln Democrats. We want to stop fighting as the first step towards reason and restoring the Union. All the resources of the Government are put forth to continue the ward and to destroy the Union. You have the choice now to stop the war or go on with it until there is nothing left. Let us look well to it that we keep within the limits of law and order, and for the maintainance of freedom of speech we should be ready to fight. An allusion to Gen. Halleck's letter to the N.Y. Loyal League was received with hisses. The names of Postmaster Blair, Gens. Burnside and Haskell were also met with a storm of hisses. The North is today more conquered than the South, but we haveto thank that pure minded patriot, Gov. Horatio Seymour. (Cheers) We preach peace because the abolitionists have left us no other alternative than either to take sides with the war and its objects or else go for peace. He had no word to express his detestation of the principles of those fellows in Washington.

The Hon. N. L. Fowler was the next speaker. He began by an allusion the "venal and irresponsible press," and the Administration in Washington, and lest he should be subject to arrest because of false representations in the "venal press" he had his speech written, and which he read so that he could not be misrepresented, and he therefore declared himself responsible for all he said. Integrity and wisdom ruled the times and the men who established our government, but now when cupidity and avarice have reigned, we are deluged in rivers of blood. (Cheers) The speaker continued in a review of the establishment of the Federal Constitution and the Union. He adduced a large amount of evidence against coercion from the writings and speeches of the revolutionary fathers. The idea that ours is a consolidated government is the offspring of Black Republicanism. Our efforts should be directed to wrest this government from the hands in which it now is, or perish in the attempt. In no other State

except this or New Jersey could a Democratic meeting like the present assemble to discuss the merits of this Administration, and we may thank our noble Democratic Governor, Horatio Seymour. (Cheers) In regard to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* he declared that the President has no authority to suspend it, this power being invested in the Congress alone. While Sumner and Phillips were allowed to utter treason, which if uttered by Democrats would lead their imprisonment in Federal fortresses and bastille. (Cheers) He believed they (the peace party) were not unconditionally in favor of the Southern States. The South had done wrong in seceding but they should offer them every inducement to return to their allegiance. As regards the Crittenden Compromise, he said it was killed by the action of the Abolition and Republican Members of Congress. (This statement was received with hisses and groans.)

Stand No. 4.

The business here did not commence till six o'clock, when Mr. Adam Fralick addressed the citizens before him. The question was now whether war should continue, or whether they should have peace and reunion. (Voices, "Union! Union!") There had been already an immense loss of life without any result. A great responsibility rested on some one. It was not for him to say whom it rested on, but he would leave the discussion to able speakers. The only question was now whether we should still be a divided people, or have one Union and one destiny.

Other speakers addressed the people from this stand-the burthen of the remarks being similar to those of the first speaker-the main arguments being utter condemnation of the acts of the Administration and the Abolition party. Groans were given for James T. Brady, the Conscription bill, and everything not relished by the Peace men compromising the crowd.

Stand No. 5-German

At this stand the business commenced at about 5-1/2 o'clock by electing Dr. G. Branenlich, of King's Co., as chairman. The proceedings were conducted entirely in the German language, the general tenor of the speeches being the same as those who spoke the English language at the other stands. Taken altogether the outside meetings were failures-there being not over 3,000 people around the four stands.

MORNING EXPRESS FERNANDO WOOD'S PEACE MEETING

The Fernando Wood Peace Meeting in New York, was very largely attended, as we learn from the New York papers, and the speakers, generally, were unsparing in their denunciations of the Government, and outspoken in their declarations for a suspension of hostilities. While it was called a Democratic assemblage, the Democratic party of this State are in no wise responsible for it or the platform adopted by it. On the contrary, the recognized authority of that party, the State Central Committee, has declared its unflinching determination to favor a vigorous prosecution of the war against the Rebels and its opposition to any and all proffers of peace, save on the basis of a restoration of the Union as it was. The Committee is supposed to and does speak the sentiments of the great mass of the Democratic party, and it would be unjust to assume that any such doctrines as advanced and advocated by Fernando Wood, can ever receive their sanction or support. Wood speaks for himself alone, and those who endorse his sentiments are men who have been his willing followers for several years-men who have caused all the dissensions existing in times past in the Democratic ranks and who unless they can rule, direct and govern the party, would not hesitate to ruin it.

Nhe N.Y. World, referring to the meeting, says:

The Mass State Convention," as by a somewhat ambitious misnomer the peace meeting last evening was called in the handbills, was certainly respectable in point of numbers, as almost all political meetings held in this city are, when tolerable skill is exerted in getting them up. The conjoint influence of Mozart Hall, public curiosity, the leisure of our working population in the evening, and their readiness to avail themselves of an inexpensive amusement, called out a number of citizens whose votes would probably be sufficient, not by any means to carry a city election, but to turn the scale in any such election in a contest between any two other parties. But it certainly had no pretensions to be considered, in any sense, a "State Convention." Its managers perfectly understood this when they designated New York city as the place, and the evening as the time of day for holding it.

Had it been held in Syracuse or Utica, and twelve o'clock at noon been appointed as the hour for its opening and organization, it would have been a slim affair, consisting of scarcely anybody beyond such members of Mozart Hall as would be willing to incur the inconvenience and expense of attend-

ing. Or if the meeting last evening had consisted only of such citizens from the interior as came to this city for the purpose of attending it, with a proportionate representation from this city, it might have assembled in the dining-room of the Astor House without inconvenient crowding. The meeting simply demonstrates that Hon. Fernando Wood has an earnest following in the city of New York; beyond this it is of no significance as an indication of public sentiment.

The only speech made at the meeting by any man of mark and influence was that of Mr. Wood himself. Though called as a *State* Convention and claiming to be a *Democratic* Convention, it was addressed by no prominent Democrat from any other town in the State than the one in which the meeting was held. It was a highly respectable meeting of city Democrats, who gave to the bold and able speech of the principal speaker every external mark of warm and hearty approval. Of this speech we have received two versions; one from a slip furnished to the press in advance of the meeting, giving the substance of what Mr. Wood intended to say in his several speeches at the various stands; the other a *verbatim* report of his remarks to the inside meeting. There are no greater variations between these two versions than are naturally to be expected between a cool and brief synopsis, made by himself, of what a speaker intends to say, and the more copious flow of ideas and illustrations and the greater freedom and boldness of extemporaneous speaking in the presence of a large meeting.

The speech as delivered, however, illustrates the spirit of the meeting as well as the views of the orator. Its boldest passages were greeted with vigorous and almost wild applause; and it is a part of the current history of the times on which thoughtful citizens can ponder not perhaps without profit.

Mr. Wood virtually acknowledges (what indeed it would be vain for him to deny) that this meeting, at which he was the only speaker whose remarks will command general attention, was solely his own work. He tells us that "no man equal to this crisis has appeared;" that he has looked on with wonder and has determined to throw himself into the breach and do what in him lies to stay the avalanche, quoting and adopting as his own the language of the late Senator Benton on a memorable occasion, Mr. Wood says: "Solitary and alone I put this ball in motion." This frankness is high-minded and commendable. It is not the Democratic party of the State, nor any association of its leaders, whether in the regular organization or out of the general organization, that have got up this meeting; "no man equal to this crisis" has appeared among them; Mr. Fernando sets the ball in motion, "solitary and alone." This statement was due to frankness, candor and good faith, and we honor Mr. Wood for having made it. This identification of the meeting with himself relieves the Democratic party from any responsibility for such parts of his speech as the party does not approve, and leaves it to be weighed purely on its merits. "His main proposition: that the Federal government has no power to coerce a State, may be very true; but it can hardly be made a test of Democracy, inasmuch as it would retrospectively read out of the party Democrats of such approved standing as Gen. Andrew Jackson, whose method of dealing with South Carolina nullification was not exactly on the model of the Mozart platform.

NEW ITEMS

A Critical Time-Gov. Seymour's letter on the Burnside plan for dealing with traitors has been placarded all over New York city. The object is to head off Wood. The excitement is tremendous! The Wood section has received great accessions lately, and is rapidly gaining upon the other. It would be hazardous to guess who's ahead.

LOCAL NEWS

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY

The meeting in Cooper Institute, last night to express respect for the gallantry of the German Volunteers was not largely attended, but was quite spirited and earnest. It was called to order by Mr. Wm. Aufermann, on whose nomination Hugo Wesendonk, Esq., was chose Chairman, and he, on taking the chair, made a long and able speech. The meeting, he said, was not political in its objects. It was to do justice to brave men who had been grossly slandered. The speaker traced the history of secession and its development in rebellion, comparing the Southern leaders to the aristocracy of Europe. The war, he said, was a necessity. It might perhaps, by temporary expedients, have been staved off for a while but not forever. If Government had realized the issues involved, it would have been better prepared to meet them. Did it do justice to German sol-

ORATION
OF THE
HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, OF NEW YORK

We take pleasure in placing before our readers subjoined able Address, delivered in this city on Saturday last by the Hon. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, on the occasion of the celebration of the eighty-seventh anniversary of our National Independence. It was listened to with marked attention by his auditory, and many of its passages were enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. President and Citizens: The authority which invited me this day to address you stated "that it was fit and appropriate that a citizen of the great State of New York holding the largest interest in the National Union, should speak in behalf of that Union, here at the capital, at this the most critical period of our country's history."

As a citizen of the Empire State, I am here in obedience to your summons, quite unexpected, to participate in the celebration of one of the most memorable events in the history of man-the anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America.

Eighty seven years ago we became a free and independent nation. The illustrious men of that era instituted a work which soon alter resulted in the organization of a new Government, which was ordained and established to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity.

More than two hundred years before the act of separation the people, constituting separate political communities on this continent, had considered, discussed, and felt the necessity of UNITY in some one form of government which should embody the representative principle, whilst recognizing the authority of a great central Power.

It became quite obvious in the march of events that a new and independent Government was the end to be obtained, after the great step of separation had been taken, for causes announced to the world, and their justice undisputed. The American statesmen of that age were eleven years in discussion and deliberating upon the principles of the new Government and moulding them into that form known as the Constitution of the United States, which contains terms of perpetuity and indefeasibility.

What has been accomplished since it was called into operation until the period when sedition and treason have fought to divide and destroy it?

With a territory limited to a strip on the Atlantic slope, sparsely populated, with an undefined extent westward, without manufactures or commerce, comparatively speaking, we had risen to a position, not as a second-class Power, but to that of the first among the nations of the earth. Our territory had expanded to three and one-fourth millions of square miles, stretching from ocean to ocean, in every latitude of the temperate zone, with soils of unsurpassed fertility-a territorial extent capable of supporting the whole human family; our manufactures had successfully coped with the workshops of Great Britain and the Continent, and our commerce whitened ever sea; peace and prosperity at home, honored throughout the earth, poverty banished, private rights protected, all the great elements of success completely developed.

What nation ever existed that, even in the progress of centuries, has equalled our national growth and prosperity. Imperial Rome was a thousand years in establishing the authority of the Latin races over an extent of territory only half of that contained within our limits. Great Britain, whose government in one form or another is of equal duration with that of the ancient mistress of the world, it is true, possesses in square miles double the extent of ours; yet, excluding the wastes and deserts of those portions of her colonial possessions covered with snow and burning sands, it will be found that in territorial area fit for the abode of man she is not equal in arable extent to the United States nor indeed in that other element of her wonderful prosperity (commerce) did she equal us by half a million of tonnage.

Fellow-citizens, if time would allow I would endeavor even though briefly, to sketch in outline other elements of our prosperity. I would speak of our vast domestic trade of more than three thousand millions annually, of the thousand millions of iron railways, of the growth and prosperity of our manufactures, of the universal dissemination of knowledge, of our national strength-defying foreign invasion; but I hasten to the consideration of our changed relations the causes and remedy

Birds of a Feather! Fitz John Porter was posted to address a Copperhead Vallandigham mass demonstration at Newark, N. J. on Saturday. How naturally these brothers in treasonable practices affiliate! Fitz John, the cashiered General, denouncing the authorities and a United States Judge for ending a convicted traitor to his rebel friends!

Fernando Wood's Peace Convention.

New York, May 3-A Peace Convention was held this P.M. in Cooper Institute.

Speeches were made by Fernando Wood, Judge McCunn, Geo. F. Train, and Hon. A. R. Wood, of Utica.

During the proceedings there were cheers for Maj. Gen. McClellan, and Vallandigham, and groans for President Lincoln and Maj. Gen. Burnside.

The resolutions declare fealty to the Constitution of the States and the people; that under the Constitution there is no power to coerce the States, or any of them by force; that the war is contrary to the Constitution, and should be put an end to; that attempts to do away with provisions of the Constitution which point out how crimes are to be punished, are high handed violations of our sworn rules; that the claim of dictatorial and unlimited power, and that trial of citizens by court martial are monstrous and execrable; that the dogma of unlimited submission to the Executive branch of the Government is unworthy of an American citizen; that we protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman, and accursed act of banishment of Vallandigham; that we recommend suspension of hostilities, and holding of conventions to settle the manner for reconciliation of contending sections, appointing State committees to call future conventions of peace.

VALLANDIGHAM AND TAMMANY-The Tammany Society held a meeting at Tammany Hall, last evening, Grand Sachem Purdy in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Tammany Society heartily endorse and approve the language of Gov. Seymour, in his patriotic letter to the Albany Committee, in relation to the illegal and arbitrary arrest and sentence of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

No other business of importance was transacted and the meeting adjourned.

Commencement of St. Francis Xavier's College. - The Thirteenth Annual Commencement of this eminent Catholic College, was held in the large hall of the Institute, Fifteenth street, last evening, before a large and respectable audience. Among those present were the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Right Rev. Bishops Bailey of Newark, and Loughlin of Brooklyn; Very Rev. Father Starrs, V. G. Drs. Cummings, Morrogh and McSweeney, Rev. Fathers Thebaud, President of St. John's College, Fordham; Mooney, Chaplain of the 69th Reg., Rev. Father Quinn, of St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, &c. Noll's Band was in attendance and the music was under the direction of Prof. Wm. Berge.

A poetic address to Archbishop Hughes, composed by Mr. L. S. Kane, was well delivered by Cornelius R. Sullivan.

Mr. Wm. J. O'Neill followed with an excellent discourse on the Sorrows of Poland; and his brother, C. J. O'Neill, made an eloquent address on the Destiny of Poland. The spirit of Revolution was the subject of an eloquent oration by Mr. Wm. R. Brophy, after which Mr. Henry Brown made some appropriate remarks to the graduates.

The usual degrees were then conferred on the graduating class, and the exercises were closed with some brief remarks by Archbishop Hughes, who complimented the students on their proficiency.

A PANIC IN GOLD

A Baltimore telegram advises us of a great panic in gold there to-day.

That *may* mean, - Lee's army has been defeated, and that somebody is operating on the news, in Baltimore.

The heavy rains, and the rapid rise of the Potomac, may have cut off Lee's retreat, and given him over to Gen. Meade, an easy prey.

ORATION
OF THE
HON. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, OF NEW YORK

We take pleasure in placing before our readers the subjoined able Address, delivered in this city on Saturday last by the Hon. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, on the occasion of the celebration of the eighty-seventh anniversary of our National Independence. It was listened to with marked attention by his auditory, and many of its passages were enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. President and Citizens: The authority which invited me this day to address you stated "that it was fit and appropriate that a citizen of the great State of New York holding the largest interest in the National Union, should speak in behalf of that Union, here at the capital, at this the most critical period of our country's history."

As a citizen of the Empire State, I am here in obedience to your summons, quite unexpected, to participate in the celebration of one of the most memorable events in the history of man-the anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America.

Eighty seven years ago we became a free and independent nation. The illustrious men of that era instituted a work which soon after resulted in the organization of a new Government, which was ordained and established to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity.

More than two hundred years before the act of separation the people, constituting separate political communities on this continent, had considered discussed, and felt the necessity of UNITY in some form of government which should embody the representative principle, whilst recognising the authority of a great central Power.

It became quite obvious in the march of events that a new and independent Government was the end to be obtained after the great step of separation had been taken for causes announced to the world, and their justice undisputed. The American statesmen of that age were eleven years in discussing and deliberating upon the principles of the new Government and moulding them into that form known as the Constitution of the United States, which contains terms of perpetuity and indefeasibility.

What has been accomplished since it was called into operation until the period when sedition and treason have sought to divide and destroy it?

With a territory limited to a strip on the Atlantic slope, sparsely populated, with an undefined extent westward, without manufactures or commerce, comparatively speaking, we had risen to a position, not as a second-class Power, but to that of the first among the nations of the earth. Our territory had expanded to three and one-fourth millions of square miles, stretching from ocean to ocean, in very latitude of the temperate zone, with soils of unsurpassed fertility-a territorial extent capable of supporting the whole human family; our manufactures had successfully coped with the workshops of Great Britain and the continent, and our commerce whitened every sea; peace prosperity at home, honored throughout the earth, poverty banished, private rights protected, all the great elements of success completed developed.

What nation ever existed that, even in the progress of centuries, has equalled our national growth and prosperity? Imperial Rome was a thousand years in establishing the authority of the Latin races over an extent of territory only half of that contained within our limits. Great Britain, whose government in one form or another is of equal duration with that of the ancient mistress of the world, is true, possesses in square miles double the extent of ours; yet, excluding the wastes and deserts of those portions of her colonial possessions, covered with snow and burning sands, it will be found that in territorial area fit for the abode of man she is not equal in arable extent to the United States, nor indeed in that other element of her wonderful prosperity (commerce) did she equal us by half a million of tonnage.

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Changed relations, did I say? Yes, truly. The Capital of the proudest Republic of ancient or modern times, beleaguered. Beleaguered by a foreign foe? No! Fellow-Citizens, we have passed the period, thank heaven, when that can be the case. Treason has done its work, and armed legions of our own people are advancing upon us to tear down and destroy the temple of liberty-and for what? Have they not been nurtured by a Government the common mother of us all? Have they not enjoyed its unstinted favor, occupying repeatedly the highest posts of honor and profit? Have they not been secured and protected in their persons and property? Have they not been participants of that unbroken stream of prosperity which had spread all over the land?

Before God and the world let it be proclaimed that this foul conspiracy against the best Government ever instituted has been without a cause.

Under what plea, then, has treason raised its hand against the Federal Government? Certainly in regard to that institution peculiar to the Seceded States their rights had been systematically secured by the legislation of Congress, enforced in all cases by the supreme National Executive. The system of imposts under the then existing tariff was organized by Southern votes was essentially a system of revenue not in any of its features protective, unless incidentally; in fact the whole legislation of the country had been controlled, formed and directed by the then preponderating influence of Southern representation. They had united in the canvass preceding the Presidential election; their voice had been heard through the ordinary constitutional means in selecting the Chief Executive Magistrate; and upon the plainest principles of probity and good faith they were bound by the result.

I say then, fellow-citizens, that this rebellion is without cause. The leaders of it have submitted to the world no complaint against the workings of our federative system. Why, then, have they risen in arms against a Government ordained and established by the whole people of the United States?

Simply upon the miserable abstraction, the exploded fallacy-so far as reason can explode any fallacy-that one State, two States, or any number, whatever may be their minority, has a right-constitutional, mark ye-not merely to change, but absolutely break up this Government.

The Constitution on its face prescribes the mode by which it may be amended or modified; with equal force it stipulates the penalty for treason; but in no place does it contemplate its own destruction. No, fellow-citizens such an idea never was entertained by the illustrious founders of the Republic; but, on the contrary, the terms of the great charter of our liberties impute perpetuity.

But the act has been done. War has been levied by land and by sea against the sovereignty and just authority of the Government of the United States, and we are now in the midst of the tremendous conflict, and it behooves every citizen to stand up in defence of his country and do battle for her cause.

Have the North, the Middle States, or the West been indifferent to this tremendous exigency. You will bear witness, the country will testify, the world will acknowledge that they have patriotically come to the rescue; the farmers have left their ploughs and their fields, the artizan his workshop, professional men are found in the ranks of the legions which have been sent by the loyal portions of this Union to maintain and uphold this Government; supplies of men, money, material of war have been placed at the disposal of the supreme executive of the United States. We are prepared to do more, to send new armies, new supplies, to line our coast with armed gunboats, to expend in fact our fortunes and our lives-all to save the national honor and to maintain the integrity of this Union. We pledge ourselves on this anniversary of a nation's freedom to stand by the Government while it upholds the Constitution and struggles to maintain the indivisibility of the nation, to strengthen its arms in every possible manner, and to answer without stint in all requisite supplies. Yet the responsibility upon them is direct in the management of public affairs. I speak fellow-citizens, the public sentiment of my own great State, when I say there must be abatement in the vigor of prosecuting this war until it brought to a triumphant close.

The country expects every man to meet the requirement of his position, from those clothed with the highest authority, whether constitutional advisers of the President's Generals in the field, or Admirals commanding our fleets, as well as all others who are called to aid in the great contest in which we are engaged. It demands and will exact decisive, persistent, energetic action in the great work of putting down the rebellion. Where found unequal to the high duty devolved upon them, the country will insist that they shall be relieved from the public service, and compe-

tent men, equal to the exigency, placed in their stead. Let no man, however, exalted his position, stand an exception to this rule-let him be measured by the standard of the greatest captain of ancient or modern times, found in his declaration, "that the Emperor did not make Marshals, but that victory did."

The principles here suggested, in regard to the competency of our captains by land and by sea, must, to secure the ultimate success of our cause, be applied to every department of the Government. Not competency merely in its restricted signification, but in a patriotic and moral sense-excluding all traitors, open or covert, all sympathizers with such, drawing the line of marked distinction between the true and the false men.

We have had remarkable recent exemplifications of the insidious false sentiments of the "peace" politicians, whom we find vindicating a solution of existing difficulties by a withdrawal of our armies, and, in fact, allowing the revolvers to dictate their own terms for settlement of the question. True, in quite a patriotic, magnanimous spirit we find the representatives of this theory complaining, perhaps remonstrating with the leaders of the rebellion for invading the NORTH-the converse of their proposition being an admission of the right of the rebels to expel the Federal authority from the SOUTH, and shake off the legitimate constitutional control of the Government of the United States. Save us from such patriots-save us from such friends to the Union!

In close connexion with the subject of prosecuting by force of arms the just claims of the Federal constitutional authority, it is not out of place to advert to the necessity of adopting a system of rigid economy-all inefficient officers to be set aside, all unnecessary places abolished. This object could be effected by the selection from the appropriate departments of the Government of energetic, reliable men, constituting a commission charged with the duty of retrenchment, and to be held responsible for a radical thorough execution of their trust-responsible not only to the Chief Executive, but answerable to the American people.

The result, it cannot be doubted, would save hundreds of millions to the public treasury, by checking unnecessary expenditures, without in the least degree impairing the strength or efficiency of our system. It would be felt in the impulse which would be given to the public credit; for no sentiment is more true or forcibly expressed than that of the great political writer who sought such reform in the age of George the Third, when he declared "private credit is wealth; public honor is security; the feather that adorns the royal bird supports his flight. Strip him of his plumage, and you fix him to the earth."

In further consideration of this vital subject, it may be remarked, what indeed must be obvious to all, that we shall smooth the pathway to success by ignoring at the present, in the progress of events, the individual claims of men to future political preferment.

In the Peninsular war of Spain one of the great Marshals of the Old Empire was brought in conflict with a distinguished military captain by the latter of whom it was proposed to settle the difficulty in the usual way known to the duello. The patriotic response was: "Personal difficulties must give way to the cause of our country; let us battle for that first, and adjust personal differences afterward." Every right-minded public man, at a crisis like the present, will subordinate all personal considerations until the common enemy is overcome and the cause of the Union safe.

To compensate for the immense drain upon the country in the expenditure of life and treasure, and to enable us successfully to prosecute the contest in which we are engaged, an enlarged and broad statesmanship must control having for its object the continued development of all our material resources.

The passage of that beneficial measure, the homestead bill, has already attracted the serious attention of the people of Europe, where emigrant parties are now organizing from Sweden to Central Germany, embracing subjects of the Western Powers; whilst at home it is sending, from the more densely populated portions of the country, an army of settlers to develop the arable and mineral wealth of the great interior.

The Pacific railroad, already begun and yet to be completed by the enterprise and vigor of our people, will furnish means for an internal and external trade beyond estimate, in adding to the wealth, prosperity, and power of the Republic. Along the front of the great maritime States of the Atlantic there is an interior water commu-

nication, reaching from Florida to Massachusetts, sufficiently inland from the coast to be beyond the reach of an enemy's fleet in the calamity of foreign war, and through which, at inconsiderable expense, the channel of communication may be sufficiently enlarged to pass not only ships of war, but our entire commercial marine. In placing the nation in an attitude of defence against all foreign invasion, this work should be speedily accomplished, while the great harbors of the coast, on which are located our principal cities, should, at the earliest moment, be rendered invulnerable against any foreign assault. Nations are respected abroad in proportion to the vigilance with which they protect the rights of their citizens at home.

Frederick the Great not only successfully prosecuted his great wars, but he at the same time enlarged his territories, and added to their material development and wealth.

Our ocean-bound Republic has an immense line of seacoast exposed, equal to more than one-fifth the circumference of the earth-on the Atlantic side stretching from the northeastern boundary of Maine, around the Florida capes, including our coast on the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande, a sea-line of three thousand five hundred miles, and on the Pacific, from 31' 30' north latitude to Puget Sound, an additional sea-line of sixteen hundred and twelve miles. Looking to maritime exigencies, since the inauguration of the rebellion, the Government has constructed one hundred and forty war vessels, fifty of which are ironclad. These mail-clad monsters of the deep have placed beyond question their capacity to cope with any naval force which a foreign foe could bring against us while doing our own shores. In fact, their construction has created a revolution in naval warfare, so that it is in the power of this Government to place our naval system on a basis that shall defy all danger from foreign aggression.

The inhabitants of the plains lying west of the Mississippi, as well as the millions in the valley itself, demand additional facilities of communication between them and the Atlantic seaboard. Their wealth and development are contingent upon their cheap access to foreign markets, where they can readily place their surplus products below the cost of their production abroad. It will be the duty of Congress to meet this reasonable request. If much longer neglected it will at no distant day be within the political power of the great West to dictate the policy of the Government in all its leading legislation.

The valley of the Mississippi and the territory watered by its tributaries is to be the grand theatre on which human life and human energy are to make their most successful development; and the population which inhabit this region are to control the oceans of either hand, and dictate the terms of constitutional government on this hemisphere.

The recent action of the Governments of Austria, Prussia, Italy, Spain, Holland, and Belgium, in hastening to congratulate the Emperor of the French upon the success of the French arms at Puebla, demonstrates how thoroughly these Powers desire the success of any cause that tends to overthrow liberal institutions on this continent, looking to the introduction of the monarchical system here.

While "bitterly deploring" the loss to France of the many brave men who fell at the siege of Puebla, the astute Emperor-"this imperial Sphynx"-does not fail to add, "that it has not been useless for the interests and honor of France" and "for civilization." The solicitude of that monarch for the success of the Latin race on this hemisphere is the preliminary step to a conflict with the Saxon race, whenever, in his opinion, circumstances warrant the belief that the conflict will terminate favorably to his views and theories. The American people have a direct and positive interest that the system of free institutions should alone exist on this continent; and our most cordial sympathy should not fail to be expressed for the Mexican people, who, in defending their nationality from foreign domination, are entitled to the consideration and respect of every genuine lover of republican government.

When the Congress of Nations assembled at Paris to prescribe new principles of international law they proposed that privateering should be forever abolished. To this policy the United States were not willing, unqualifiedly, to accede, since it place the control of the ocean in the hands of the great Western Powers-France and England, whose gigantic navies were at that period so much superior to ours. The moral sentiment of the civilized world may yet demand this concession, and that private ships upon the sea, while the nations to which they belong are engaged in strife, like private property on the land, shall be protected, except contraband of war. It becomes the dictates of wisdom to anticipate this contingency, and the commercial marine of the United States should be enrolled into a "militia of the seas," capable of aiding in its own defence, and, still further, of vindicating and maintaining every where the honor dignity and power of this

Republic, whenever and by whomsoever assailed.

No right sentiment has taken stronger hold upon the public mind than that all who, at a crisis like this, fight to uphold the National Union and to save the national life, shall henceforth enjoy its freedom and protection. The faith of the nation is pledged that the uniform of the Federal soldier, when honestly worn, shall secure to him the privileges recognised in civilized warfare, wherever it is his misfortune to be captured, and, while the contest continues, the rebels must not be permitted to introduce the bloody draconian code, and draw a distinction between any of our soldiers who fight under the banner, and to support the Federal Constitution.

Let no man be deceived. This contest for constitutional government will not be abandoned. The people of this country have no sympathy with crime, none with traitors or with treason, and the great mass of the American people are to day as ready to fight and bleed and die for the Stars and Stripes as they were under the echoing of the guns at Sumter.

But that man will fail to profit by the signs of the times who does not realize that while this is so, the Government is expected to protect every citizen in the full enjoyment of all his civil rights-when the necessity for the introduction of martial law does not exist-the right of public discussion, the free and unrestricted enjoyment of speech, the liberty of the press, answerable only for its abuse.

It is with pride and satisfaction we have seen the freedom of the latter recently upheld by the direct interference of the National Executive, and this public censor and sentinel stands forth in all its power moulding and directing public sentiment, to the great end of upholding and protecting the Federal Union.

But I must hasten these remarks to a close. Above and beyond and over all these suggestions, the whole world should realize what is the clear, positive, unequivocal determination of the entire loyal American people at this crisis of our national affairs. In my judgment, that determination is nothing more or less than that any foreign intervention in our domestic troubles should be followed by an instant declaration of war, and that this great American nation shall never be divided, and that over it the Federal Constitution shall continue to prevail.

When this determination shall once absorb the public mind and form the basis of the public judgment, the public liberties are safe. This man or that man may fail, this organization or that organization may perish, but the cause of constitutional, well-regulated government will have passed beyond human eadeavor, only to be affected by Providence itself.

The Father Matthew U.B.T.A.B. Society of New York, will proceed to Williamsburg on Sunday, next in full regalia to assist in organizing a new society there.

Rumors are current of the determination of Governor Seymour to remove the Police Commissioners "for cause," without reference to Mr. Blauvelt.

St. Francis Xavier's College-The 13th annual commencement of this institution took place on Monday evening in the large hall of the College, in West 15th street, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. Many prominent clergymen were present, among them Archbishop Hughes, of New York. As the venerable Archbishop entered, the entire audience rose and applauded, while a flourish of trumpets and drums pealed forth in welcome. The exercises commenced with the Overture to William Tell by Noll's fine band, after which Cornelius B. Sullivan, a boy about 14, and-as it was understood-a great-grandnephew of the late Daniel O'Connell, the great Liberator of Ireland, delivered a poetical address to the Archbishop, which was neatly spoken. Mr. Wm. J. Lane then delivered a discourse on "The Glories of Poland." This young gentlemen will make a good orator. The Shepherd's Chorus, from William Tell, was then capitally sung by the students. "The Sorrows of Poland" was the subject of the next discourse, and was delivered by Mr. Wm. J. O'Neil. Mr. Cornelius O'Neil then delivered a discourse on "The Destiny of Poland." "Home, Sweet Home," followed, the solo being beautifully sung by Master Joseph Sullivan, one of the students. The Master's Oration was delivered by Mr. John A. Brophy, A. B., and the address to the graduates by Henry Brann, D. D. The Archbishop was then conducted to the platform, amid great applause, and in his presence the following degrees were conferred, His Grace presenting the diplomas in person:

A.M.

John A. Brophy, N.Y.; John Edwards, Co. Clare, Ireland; Daniel E. McSweeney, Cork Ireland; Geo. C. Murphy, N.Y.; Thomas A. Phelan, N. Y.

LOCAL NEWS
NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY

The Glorious News from Vicksburg yesterday caused the utmost enthusiasm and excitement in all parts of the city. At the newspaper bulletins the crowds cheered until they were hoarse. In the Custom House one of the clerks (Mr. Munson) got upon a desk and in a brief speech announced the success of the Union arms and proposed three cheers for the glorious result. These were given with hearty good will, to the intense astonishment of some of the old clerks, who had never before seen such a breach of decorum. It was noticeable that all classes were equally gratified at the event. A salute of thirty-five guns was fired in the City Hall Park by Capt. George Mawbey in honor of the capture.

Around the SUN office an immense crowd collected, and speedily gave vent to their feelings by clapping of hands and vociferous cheering. Stage drivers, hack drivers and cartmen stopped their vehicles in the streets and joined in the general enthusiasm. In fact, so great was the assemblage that passengers up Fulton street had to make a detour by Nassau street to reach Broadway.

A Grape Shot, fired by a vessel in the North River, passed through the iron shutters of the Continental Bank Note Co., corner of Greenwich and Liberty sts., and lodged in the wall.

Catholic Pic-Nics, &c.-The well known chaplain of the 69th regiment, the Rev. Father Mooney, is about to get up another of his "astonishers." The St. Bridget's Benevolent Society will turn out, with the children of the schools, on the 4th of August, and after promenading several of the streets and avenues of the city will proceed to Jones' Wood on a pic-nic excursion. The girls will be dressed in white, with coronals of white flowers, and the boys will wear a green badge on the left shoulder, while the Union flag will be prominently displayed. A concert will be given by the St. Bridget's Harmonic Society. The proceeds will be devoted to the building of a new school house in the parish. The congregation of the new church of St. Teresa, under the pastorship of the Rev. James Boyce, and that of St. James, under the Rev. James Brennan, will also have pic-nics at Jones' Wood on the 23rd and 28th inst. for the purpose of visiting some of the many thousands of children sent to pleasant homes in the West, since the organization of the Society, some ten years ago.

HELP FOR THE WOUNDED-The U.S. Christian Commission, of this city, received on Monday last the following telegram from the Philadelphia Commission:

We have sent 140 delegates to the battle-field, and 300 more were offering. The demands upon us are great. Stores are coming in freely. Our greatest want is money. Can you not help us.

(Signed) Geo. H. Stuart

The New York Commission yesterday through James M. Brown, Esq., their treasurer, sent to Mr. Stuart \$2,000 in response to this appeal.

INQUESTS &C.-Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of Daniel McCarty, 6 years old, who was accidentally run over and killed by his father's cart, in Cliff street.

Coroner Nauman, held an inquest upon the body of John McLeod, a child 4-1/2 years old, who was scalded to death by inhaling steam from the mouth of a tea kettle.

Barbara Gerhott, a child 6 years old, while playing in the yard of No. 58 Willett street, was shot in the eye and severely injured by the careless discharge of a pistol, by a boy named Kuncklin, residing at No. 93 Pitt street.

George Heinworth, a boy 7 years of age, while playing on pier, foot of Perry street, fell through a hole and was drowned. His body was recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 171 Charles street, where Coroner Ranney held an inquest upon it.

At 4:35 P.M. yesterday, Wm. Ryan, an emigrant, fell through a window at 18 Greenwich street, while intoxicated, and cut his arm severely. Richard Thompson (colored) was seriously injured in his head by a hook, while hoisting goods at 51 Trinity Place.

About 1 P.M., Amelia Schaefer, age 28, residing at 101 Canal street, committed suicide by taking oil of bitter almonds and vitriol.

About 6 P.M. Wm. Keefe, who was at work in a sewer in Corlears street, was sunstruck. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MILITARY MATTERS

About thirty men of the 84th Regiment N.Y.S.N.G., proceeded to the seat of war last evening, thus completing that regiment to about five hundred.

The 7th regiment were to leave Baltimore, at five o'clock Monday morning, for Frederick, with three days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges. The knapsacks were left behind.

Captain Thomas Graham, late of the 2d regiment Excelsior (Sickles) Brigade, has commenced organizing a company in Newark, and in two days enrolled ninety men for the invalid corps.

A meeting to organize a Home Guard, was called for Monday evening, at the Astor House, but only three elderly gentlemen appeared. At 9 o'clock, the meeting was declared adjourned *sine die*.

The 36th regiment N.Y.S.V., had a mock reception yesterday afternoon, by the civic authorities. They fell in at Park Barracks about 2 o'clock, and marched past the City Hall, through the west gate. There was no formal review, and the remnant of the regiment, with its tattered flags, which were loudly cheered, marched up Centre street, and through Chambers street to Broadway, and thence to the Arsenal, corner of 35th street and Seventh avenue, where they delivered up their arms. The poor fellows who were taken that distance in heavy marching order, and in a burning sun, were completely exhausted in returning to the City Assembly room, where they were received by Messrs. G. W. Vesey and Terence P. Smith, the Sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen, who did all in their power to assist them. The marching of these poor fellows through a broiling sun to 35th street, was anything but proper, and it would not be surprising if

A.B.

James H. Butler, N.Y.; John A. Dixon, N.Y. Lawrence S. Kane, N.Y.; Thomas W. Kilduff, N.Y. William J. Lane, N.Y.; John J. McCauley, N.Y. William McCloskey, Co. Derry Ireland: William J. O'Neil, Manchester, England; Cornelius O'Neil, Manchester, England; Peter A. Smith N. Y.; James J. Treanor, N.Y.

The degree of A.B. was also conferred on the following students of St. Mary's College, Montreal, C.E.

Garret J. Byrne, N.Y.C.; Matthew J. Elgas, Buffalo, N.Y. Edward L. Johnson, Milwaukee, Wis. John A. Lyons, N.Y.C.

A large number of prizes were then given by the Archbishop.

An interesting company of about 50 children, left our city yesterday, in charge of Mr. H. Friedgen, of the Children Aid Society. Mr. Brace, the Secretary of the Society, accompanied the part

some of them suffered. Many of them, on arriving stretched their full length on the floor, while others asked if they could not have their supper then (7 o'clock) but as no one in authority was present, this of course could not be done. At length, however, Sergeant-at-arms Terence P. Smith, requested the officer in command (Lieut. Co. J. J. Walsh) to direct his men to sit down. Although the tables were laid for 406, about two hundred only sat down. Indeed, seeing no one present to receive the regiment, the commanding officer wish to retire, but this was prevailed upon by private friends to remain until his men were attended to; he accordingly remained until all was over. Col. Walsh went out as a junior captain of the regiment, and was at the battle of Malvern Hills, when he was in command of four companies, and captured fifty-six prisoners, and the colors of the 14th North Carolina regiment, besides taking Mary's heights with the 7th Massachusetts all under his command, at Fredericksburgh on 5th May, pursuing the enemy to a considerable distance until recalled by General Newton. His services have been asked by Governors Curtin and Seymour, at the recommendation of Gen. Couch, through Adjutant General Sprague, and he is ready to comply as soon as his present command is mustered out of the service.

The New York State Soldiers' Depot under the superintendence of its founder Colonel Robert G. Nellis, at 50 and 52 Howard and 16 Mercer streets, has done much good to the returned or discharged volunteers. On the arrival of such parties, they are immediately treated to a bath, a shave, (tonsorial not monetary) a clean shirt, a good dinner or supper, a good bed and a breakfast next day, all "free gratis for nothing," and they are subsequently sent home by the government transportation or otherwise as may suit them. During the two months the institution has been in existence some three thousand soldiers have been thus cared for; some days there have been as many as 300 cared for in this way.

One company of Colonel Lansing's command has been sent to the *Enfants Perdus*, and a detachment to the 14th Artillery at Fort Lyon, Alexandria, Va.

About 150 wounded soldiers went from Castle Garden to David's Island yesterday.

Gen. Ward B. Burnett's New York Brigade is being organized chiefly from veteran troops. Two regiments organized in the city under orders of Gov. Seymour are now at New Dorp. The remaining regiments are the 9th (Hawkins') Zouaves, reorganized under Col. Jardine at "Rikers" Island, a regiment in Essex, Clinton, St. Lawrence, Lewis and Jefferson Counties, another will be designated this week from this city and vicinity, and another still whose localities are not yet fully known, but will be recruited chiefly in New York. The bounties are for reenlisted men \$552, and for recruits \$447. The enlistment is

for three years or until the termination of the war. The headquarters are at 446 Broadway, and the drill rooms at Centre Market.

Six gentlemen of the Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs departed on the evening of the 6th inst., for the recent battlefields, to obtain the bodies of Gen. Zook and other New York officers, and to aid the soldiers of New York regiments.

The citizens of the Eighteenth Ward will hold a meeting on Thursday evening, at the corner of Broadway and 23d street, to organize a regiment in accordance with the call of Gov. Seymour for 30,000 militia.

TRADES MOVEMENT

In most of the Trade Societies that met on Monday night, the ordinary routine business of monthly meeting-the paying of dues and admitting new members occupied the time.

Tin Plate, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers of New York and Brooklyn effected a completed consolidation of the German and English branches of their trade. About one hundred persons were present, and the proceedings were alike orderly, harmonious and interesting. It was resolved that the officers to be elected, under resolutions passed at a previous meeting should serve for six months, and under this rule an election was held and resulted in H. J. Campbell being chosen President, and P. G. H. Shaeffer (German) associate President; John B. Meyer (German) Treasurer; S. H. Ireland, Corresponding Secretary, and J. Baker (German) associate Secretary. Each of [line missing] cept the admission of new members and the payment of dues, but the meeting, though crowded, was much more orderly than previous meetings. The resolutions proposing to go on a pic-nic, for the purpose of raising funds for the Society's treasury, was put to vote and lost. The Society has no debt, and in respect to members and finances is in a very prosperous condition. The proposition to raise a large fund had its origin in a desire to provide for possible contingencies, rather than in any present necessity. A lively time is anticipated in this Society in August, when the officers for the ensuing year are to be chosen.

National Coach Painters' Society also met last evening, at the corner of 12th street and 3d Avenue, William Harding, Esq., presided. The members of this Society consider their business as a shade above ordinary painting, and when a person was proposed last night for membership who was supposed to be an indifferent workman, there was a decided opposition to his admission, and this was only overcome by assurances from those who worked in the shop with him that he was a competent workman. This is very different from the course of associations that admit all applicants, and consider it an honor to have as members men who know nothing practically of their business.

Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths held a special meeting at No. 156 3d street, to forward their excellent Society. Robert Smith was in the chair and Louis Moore, Secretary.

Carpenters Union, held its regular weekly meeting and elected officers for the ensuing quarter, but transacted no business of general interest.

Boss and Journeymen Barbers met last night in mass meeting at Dramatic Hall. There was a full, but not as large an attendance as was anticipated; but much interest was manifested in the purposes of the assemblage, which were to secure a more general conformity to the advance in prices recently determined on, and to have all shops close at stated and earlier hours than at present. As to prices it is proposed that those shops that charge 6 cents for shaving, shall hereafter charge 8 cents; those that now charge 8 cents, shall hereafter charge 10 cents; and those now charging 10 and 12 cents, shall hereafter charge 12 or 15 cents. As to the hours for closing, it is proposed that all respectable shops shall be shut up at 9 o'clock P.M. except on Saturday, when the hour for closing shall be 11 o'clock P.M., and on Sunday when it shall be 1 o'clock P.M.

Tin Slate and Metal Roofers met last night at Putnam Hall, James Matthews in the chair, but transacted no business of general interest. It being quarterly night the whole time was taken up with the admission of new members and the payment of due.

The United Coopers, the "Longshore Ship Painters and the Carriage Trimmers, met last night to further their organizations but their business was entirely of a routine nature.

The House Carpenters at their last meeting, elected Mr. Roseman President, and resolve to hold a grand mass meeting at Milliman's Hall, corner of 26th street and 7th av.

THE COURTS

U.S. District Court-In this Court the case of the United States agt. the Peterhoff was brought up. It was claimed by the counsel for the claimants that this Court had no jurisdiction, on the ground that the vessel had been taken into the port of Key West, and that was the place where proceedings, if any, should be taken and not here. The Court, however, directed that the case should go on, and that he would at some future time, give his decision on the question of jurisdiction. The evidence was then proceeded with.

A Queer Case - In the U.S. Commissioners' Office a rather interesting case of resisting a collecting of Internal revenue was brought up for examination. It seems that a certain Miss Jones claims to be proprietress of a house on 25th street in this city, which is reputed to be a house of ill fame, and it is alleged that on the premises liquors are retailed to guests, for the profits of which Miss Jones has heretofore paid no license. It seems Miss Jones was notified of the

assessment due the government on the business of selling liquors, and neglected to attend to the matter until a warrant for collection was issued and placed for execution in the hands of Mr. C. P. Johnson, a deputy collector. The collector called at the house, and asking politely for Miss Jones was shown in the parlor and requested to wait. Soon Miss Jones made her appearance, and on being informed by the collector of his business, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him if he did not leave the [missing words]

arrest was then issued, the officers upon accepting office made a brief speech, expressive of thanks and of hopes of the Society's future excellence. Mr. Meyer stated in his remarks that as far back as 1848 he was one of a few persons who tried to get up a Society of Tin, Plate, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers. He had high hopes of the present effort, if all would be united.

Painters' Association held its regular monthly meeting last night, at the corner of 22d st. and Third Avenue. No important business was transacted, ex-

FERNANDO WOOD AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN

The President Sends for Fernando and Puts a Flea into his Ear

"Manhattan," the New York correspondent of the London Herald, give the following item on the peace meeting in New York city, and on Fernando Wood's interview with the President:

"The conservative citizens are very much alarmed at the indications of trouble in this city. The best men have cautioned Gov. Seymour against meddling with the Police Commissioners and the 3,000 organized force, unless he meditates a revolt. On the other hand, the Democrats who wish to have no draft and to have the city completely under the control of the Democracy, advise Seymour to get rid of the Commissioners, saying that so long as they are kept President Lincoln really can control the city. The bold and bad Fernando does not seem to be in favor with the regulars or with Seymour men. Both denounce him.

"Five minutes after he made his last of the five speeches at the peace meeting, Provost Marshal Nugent read him a note.-Mr. Wood was very pale, and merely remarked, "Are you or any of your deputies to accompany me?" "No-it is merely a request. You can go alone, and take your own time. It will save difficulty if you do go." That night, in the 11 o'clock train Wood started for the city of Washington.-His friends say that the President talked with him very seriously, and told him frankly that if he did not alter his treasonable course he would arrest him and lock him up, if it caused the streets of New York city to be filled knee deep with blood; that he would maintain the government at all hazards, not only against rebellion, but against treason. I met Wood yesterday, and a more subdued man I have never seen. Wood is not a man to stand up when fighting is to be done, especially if it is likely to be of a serious character. Our Woods are decidedly Quaker.

How much of this may be true we know not except that it will be remembered that Wood visited Washington immediately after the New York Peace Meeting, most people supposing he appeared there in the spirit of bravado. So far, at least, the above story receives color of corroboration.

THE HARBOR DEFENCES- The Chamber of Commerce will hold its regular monthly meeting to morrow. The session will be almost exclusively devoted to the consideration of the harbor defences of New York, with a view to have them prepared for any emergency.

The Monitor Passaic is to remain here for the present, and will, if necessary, afford protection from rebel cruisers, should any of them undertake to steal into this port.

A considerable number of large rifled cannon have recently been mounted on our harbor forts. They carry projectiles of unusually destructive powers.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

The Fourth in the Park

"What a release." "What a change." "Out of all the noise and racket." These and many similar remarks were made on the afternoon of the Fourth by the visitors to the Park. Not a report of a gun to be heard, except its noise had become deadened and moderated by distance. Everything was peaceful and quiet, the sounds reaching the ear being principally those of the birds or the strains of the Park band. Dodworth, the presiding genius of the temple of Apollo, was there in his glory, each stroke of his baton calling forth rich harmonies from his attendant *genii*. Thirty thousand persons were in the Park, some occupying seats, others reclining on the grass, and still others roaming about amid the flowers, strolling along the walks or enjoying a row upon the lake. A pleasant knoll to the northeast of the temple was well patronized, the grass on the hillside being hidden by the forms of the recumbent visitors. The vehicles were not so plentiful as usual, still there were a few to vary the scene. Of course the carriages that were there were well filled with Gotham's fashionable beauties.

The selection of pieces performed were in accordance with the day. In the first part was "Viva L'Amerique," in the second "The Flag of the Free," and the "Volunteers Welcome Home March." This last composition is certainly a very fine piece of music. In the third part was performed for the first time a new National Anthem in the [line missing] peated. The piece would, however, never be a popular one among the American people, as it has too much of the European Continental solemnity and too little of the martial character in its composition. Dodworth's "Bunch of Melodies" was deservedly well received. In it are several curious effects. The change from the lively waltz to "Old Hundred" was peculiarly striking, and the echo parts were finely executed. It will deserve a repetition before the season is over.

Those who spent the afternoon in the Park doubtless did not regret it.

The Fourth in Jones' Wood

A large number of respectable persons visited the Wood on the Fourth, where they amused themselves with scupping, target shooting, being weighed, trying their strength, drinking lager and other innocent amusements peculiar to this pleasant resort. The amusements were carried on the whole day without the slightest disturbance, excepting an occasional chasing away of an active young scamp from the fruit trees. The sight of the horsewhip, however, had a salutary effect and increased his natural power of locomotion. On the whole, the day was merrily spent in Jones; Wood, as elsewhere.

There will be a festival in the Wood every day during the present week. To day the Arion Social Club old their picnic; to morrow, St. Mark's Sunday School; Wednesday, the Marmonides Library Association; Thursday, St. Barbara's church, of Forty-seventh street; Friday, the Ninth street German school, and Saturday is selected for a private festival.

Twenty-second Ward Loyal League

Oration by Professor Martin, Music, Etc.

The Twenty-second ward Union League, which was organized on the 23d of March last, celebrated the memorable Fourth in a very patriotic manner. The prospectus of the League states that the members pledge themselves "to unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary. The primary object of the League is to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation. Their headquarters are at the Broadway Hall, corner of Forty-seventh street, which will filled on Saturday with a respectable and intelligent audience, composed of the leading citizens of the ward. The President of the League, Mr. H. T. Kiersted, Esq., presided. The exercises were opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Hastings. Mr. J. C. Dimick read the Declaration of Independence, and after music by the band an appropriate oration was delivered by Professor Martin, of the New York University. His theme was "The Contest of Principle," the battle between right and wrong, between freedom and servitude. He commenced by observing that we celebrated the anniversary of our national existence under circumstances of extraordinary and profound interest. Eighty seven years ago our fathers met to adopt and declare the principles upon which a new nation was to be ushered into the world. For all that time the nation has been accustomed, with every revolving year, to words by which our fathers constituted the nation have been read in the ears of their children, and the mighty and growing people have looked back upon the work of its creation, and pronounced it, like the work of God, "very good." For all that time we have enjoyed a habitual if not unbroken peace. Our growth has been uninterrupted, our prosperity unprecedented, and our security from all foreign, and especially from all domestic foes, profound. Our position among the nations has grown to be of such a singular character and of such marked distinction, that we have held the regard of the world as an inexplicable phenomenon in history; and our prospects have been with each year growing more brilliant, till they seemed to surpass all imagination.

But now, as we celebrate this day, [illegible wording] lion of armed men resounds through the wide expanse of our territory. The devastations of war have blackened the fact of half of our country, and we listen, even while "we read the language of the great charter of our nationality, as if we expect to catch the sounds of the impending battle, which is perhaps to give to this day a deeper interest and a profounder significance than Fourth of July which has preceded it since that which witnessed the original proclamation of American liberty. Our country is in the midst of a conflict as grand and awful as any which ever agitated the world, and we have assembled to ask what loyal and patriotic men can do to carry the war to a successful issue. It is important, then, that we should have a just idea of the nature of the strife in which our country is engaged. What is the cause of this frightful war which is dying our land so deep in the blood of our bravest citizens? For what are we contending? The conflicting sentiments of large classes of our citizens would give various answers to such inquiries. With some the impulse to the strife is only a vague sentiment of attachment to the national flag. It is the effervescence of a patriotic pride which cannot bear to see the flag trampled on, our forts and arsenals captured, and the vast inheritance of our children torn assunder. There are others who consider that this strife has come on in consequence of the misunderstanding occasioned by fanaticism. A few wild agitators, they say, discussed institutions which did not concern them, and the heavens had gathered blackness to rebuke the audacity. The strife bears all the marks of one of those great and profound conflicts which have attended the march of civilization. It is a conflict of principles. Such conflicts there have been in every century of modern history. Generally they arise from a somewhat indistinct sentiment of justice and right. They are of gradual origin, and of long preparation. They express tendencies which have been long forming themselves in society. Certain principles take hold of the public conscience. These opposite tendencies exist together in society, dividing it; gradually they develop themselves and mould individuals and communities into habits of thought and feeling which are opposed to established laws and usages. Alienation of feeling follows; then they look upon each other as rivals and opponents, which culminates in a conflict of arms. There was always something which interposed to prevent a peaceful solution-always something which imperatively said, "War," when men and parties cried, "peace." In establishing this proposition, the orator referred to numerous historical facts. In conclusion, he said that from the commencement of our national existence the present conflict had been preparing. Its seeds were planted not only in the constitution of the United States, but in the Declaration of Independence for when those portions of the country that held slaves announced the broadest doctrine of liberty which mankind had ever heard as the basis of their national life, a conflict of those hostile forces became inevitable at some time or other. The oration was listened to with deep interest; and it is understood that the League will have it published in full.

During the exercises, the band connected with the Institution for the Blind, composed of blind musicians, performed the national airs. After the benediction was pronounced the audience dispersed.

FIRES IN NEW YORK ON THE FOURTH OF JULY

Shortly before one o'clock on the morning of the Fourth a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of No. 683 Ninth avenue, occupied by John Baur. From this spot the flames spread with astonishing rapidity to the following property and dwellings, the greater part of which were totally destroyed:-A two story frame building used as a stable and for storage, situated on the rear of lot No. 681 Ninth avenue, owned by John Kelly; loss about \$300; no insurance. Mr. Kelly's front house was but slightly damaged; insured for \$1,000 in the Fulton Insurance Company.

ON FIFTY-SECOND STREET

A three story frame dwelling, owned and occupied by Adam Lendner, was totally destroyed. It was valued at \$500, and insured for \$600 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company; also, in the rear of the same lot, a two story frame building, owned and occupied by Mr. Lendner as a carpenter shop, was totally destroyed. It was valued at \$250, and insured for \$300 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The stock and materials in the shop were valued at \$300, and insured for \$400 in the same company. Mr. Lendner also had \$500 insurance in the same company, on his household furniture; alleged to have been all destroyed. A Mr. Carter occupied a part of the carpenter shop for bookbinding; loss about \$200-no insurance. Adjoining this property were two two story framed dwellings, owned and occupied by John C. Elrodt. The fire destroyed nearly one-half of both buildings. Loss estimated at about \$600; insured for \$800 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. Mr. Elrodt had \$300 insurance on his household furniture in the same company. His mother, who lived in the rear house, was also insured for \$300 on her household effects in the same company; the greater part of the furniture was got out, but in a damaged condition. The flames then took their course to the frame dwellings rear of Ninth avenue. No. 685, three story frame dwelling, owned by Francis Wierner and occupied by six tenants; damage to building about \$500; insured for \$900 in Rutgers Insurance Company. John Heid, one of the tenants lost about \$50 worth of furniture; insured for \$200 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The other tenants were not insured. They have lost about one half of their property. A frame building used as a slaughter house, rear of 687 Ninth avenue, was burned down. Loss about

\$150 said to be insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company. A three story frame building, rear 691 Ninth avenue, owned by August Koler; damaged about \$200; insured for \$500 in Greenwich Insurance Company. This house was occupied by six families, all of whom lost more or less of their household effects; no insurance. The firemen worked with the accustomed efficiency, and Captain Short, of the Twenty-second precinct, and Sergeant Murphy, with a full force of police, rendered very good service in keeping order and protecting property. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiarism, and Fire Marshal Baker, aided by the police, at once went into an investigation.

premises. A warrant for her arrest [missing words] and on the officer going to the house to execute it, he was obliged, from the stubbornness of Miss Jones, to seize her in his arms in her morning attire, (which was loose and airy) and convey her to a carriage in waiting in which she was conveyed to the station house. Before the examination came on before the Commissioner, Connor, she had succeeded in arraying herself in more tight fitting costume. She was held to bail in the sum of \$500 to stand trial at the next circuit.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT - Frederick S Lamand, charged with obtaining from the Government for a false claim, has been indicted by the Grand Jury to stand his trial at the next U.S.. Circuit Court. The amount which it is alleged he has obtained is the sum of \$1,127.60. He was held to bail in the sum of \$5000.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.-In this Court, yesterday, the following persons were qualified to act as Grand Jurors for the July term: Wm. A Bailey, foreman; John Denham, S. K. Greene, J. W. Hanus, N. A. Knapp, Jeremiah Lambert, J. K. Lawrence, Benedict Sims, Jr., Edwin Meredith, J. R. Mumford, S. B. Nathan, Wm. Palen, B. G. Ropes, Albert Storer, Orin Terry, B. F. Wheelwright, Saml. Down, S. B. Furbush, D. S. Paige, Wm. H. Robson, S. H. St. John, Milton St. John, and James S. Todd. Henry Wender pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit arson at the swelling house of Mr. John Schumaker, 11th avenue, on the 1st of June. Casper Meyer pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal cloth valued at \$37,50 from the store of Alex Mack, No. 338 Broadway, Terrence Duffy, indicted for a felonious assault upon Owen Casey, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Michael Bryan pleaded guilty to forgery, in passing counterfeit bank bills. The prisoner were all remanded to await sentence.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE- An unknown man and woman drove up yesterday to the Public School in 125th street, in a carriage and abducted James Johnson, a lad 10 years of age, who is an adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. Ebert, residing in 1st avenue near 124th street. The police are in pursuit of the abducting party.

Policeman Harrison of the 16th Precinct, was attacked at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the 8th avenue, by an unknown man, who inflicted severe injuries to his face and then fled. The rowdy has thus far escaped arrest.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY

The Feeling of the People-Scenes and Incidents, &c.

The news of the glorious victory of the Union arms over the rebellious hordes of the seceded States, coming to us as it did in immediate proximity with our celebration of the natal day of our Independence, might naturally enough be supposed to stir the city from centre to circumference, and set the popular cauldron boiling to a high pitch of excitement; and so it did. The foreshadowing of our victory reached us on the glorious Fourth, when notwithstanding the throes which the republic has been passing through since the outbreak of the rebellion, our people had shaken the torpor of a prolonged war, which seemed to cling to them as an incubus from their thoughts, and resolved to turn out *en masse* in order to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of their country and renew their belief in its grand institutions and laws.

The Sabbath was ushered in in the usual calm and tranquil manner; but it was easy to perceive by the people as they moved to and fro through the streets, that something more than ordinary was expected-that news, good or evil, would reach the metropolis from the bloody scene of conflict ere the day should have declined. And the anxiety of the citizens was not destined to be kept long on the rack. The news did come-news which was calculated to pierce the heart of every loyal citizen and dissipate all the gloom which might have before surrounded it. Between twelve and one o'clock the HERALD extra appeared, with "victory" on the yet undried sheet, sending a telegraphic thrill of delight to the population of this great city.

THE GALLANT MEADE WAS VICTORIOUS

So the HERALD proclaimed in large capitals, and the hearts of the people beat with renewed vigor as they eagerly and feverishly scanned the welcome news. Soon our office was placed in a perfect state of siege, and it

was impossible for our employees, from the counting room to the top of the establishment, to reply to the immense volley of questions that were put to them.

"Are you going to have any more news?" "Are the rebels completely whipped?" "When will your next extra come out?" "Is Lee killed?" "Are we following up the victory?"

Such were the inquiries of the people, who appeared, between joy and excitement, to forget everything else but the important matter at issue.

Soon another extra was dashed off from our lightning presses, confirmatory of the news already published, and our clerks were regularly stormed until the edition ran completely out. The throats of the multitude in and around the office then gave expression to their feelings and a wild shout of triumph totally annihilated every other sound.

As the day wore on the principal avenues of the city were occupied by knots of individuals eagerly engaged in discussing the news. The hotels and barrooms-those great reflectors of the popular mind-were chock full of people, and the general feeling seemed to be one of unqualified joy at the great event which had occurred. It is true that a few copperheads and kindred spirits tried covertly and cunningly to throw a doubt over the ultimate success of the affair; but the wiser and better thinking class of the community had neither the leisure nor the inclination to listen to their foolish clap trap, and they were permitted to hand around disconsolately, without any molestation whatever. The fact at once became apparent that Copperheadism was on the decline, and hence the mass of the people, who are of the right way of thinking, "decline" to notice the minority of fanatics.

Taken as a whole, the pulse of the metropolis, which for some time had been wavering amidst a series of doubts, yesterday became reinvigorated, and beat responsive to the motto-"The Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

The German Democracy for Peace
The German Democratic Central Club

At a large meeting of the German Democratic Central Club, held at Pythagoras Hall on the evening of the 11th inst., Dr. Bergmann presiding, the following resolutions were offered by Dr. F. Frech and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, In the trying epoch in which we live, the people must return to those fundamental Democratic principles upon which the Union and Constitution were founded; these principles ever true, ever just and subject to no variation must be re-established in their purity. They teach us that a Union is a league of co-equal sovereign States, formed for certain purposes, and based upon the consent and free will of its members. Coercion or war of one or several States against other States, in order to subjugate or take from them their sovereignty, cannot of right be admitted. When a war threatened to break out between the two sections of our country the New York Democratic State Convention passed resolutions against the war. "Civil war will not restore the Union, but will defeat forever its reconstruction." The experience of the past two years has shown the correctness of this maxim. If civil war was unconstitutional from beginning, the conduct of the war has made it a hundredfold crime. It serves to ruin the North and South, the rights of the States and the liberties of their citizens are trampled upon. The misguided people has awakened from its delusion. Its common sense cries cease hostilities, cease war, return to conciliation, to peace. The German Democratic Central Club, true to the principles of Madison and Jefferson, opposed this civil war from its commencement as unjust, tending to no end, and we now rejoice to see the Democratic masses on our side. Therefore be it

Resolved. That we deplore that the State Committee appointed by the late Democratic State Convention has usurped the powers of the latter body in extending the clause contained in the last platform in favor of a continuance of the war and in attempting to dictate a policy to the entire Democratic people. We deny that this Committee has any such powers. Its action in the premises and the platform thus forced upon the people cannot be called Democratic. It

stands in contradiction to the old and of the principles of Democracy-in contradiction to the resolutions of the State Convention of 1860-and goes further than those of the Convention of 1862. We perceive in it the attempt to place a guardian over the Democratic party, to monopolize the organization and to deny the people the right of deciding their own affairs. We refute the insinuation of attempting to oppose the regular State Convention, and endangering unit and harmony in the Democratic party, while protesting against the usurpation of the State Committee.

Resolved. That we recognize in this action and in the urgent recommendation to form Constitutional Union Leagues (a new no party league) the intent to exclude the Peace Democracy-i.e. the people itself-from participation in Democratic organizations respectively from the State Convention to be called by the State Committee.

Resolved. That in frankly expressing our views on the action taken by the State Committee, we trust that our fears of a split in the party will prove unfounded, and that the members of the Committee will see their error, and weighing the will of the people crying for peace, will unite, with the Democratic masses in the strict execution of Democratic principles, and thus secure another glorious Democratic victory over despotism and tyranny.

THE EVENING POST: CITY INTELLIGENCE

The Financial Machinery of the City Inspector's Department

How the Dirt Cartmen and Laborers are Paid-A Peripatetic Treasury

The pay-rolls of the cartmen and other persons employed in the department of the City Inspector having been completed for the month of July, yesterday was set apart by Mr. Boole for a tour through the city for the purpose of making payment. The City Inspector was accompanied by the paymaster of the department, Mr. Leonard H. Boole; the financial clerk, Mr. Wainwright; and ex-Alderman Brady, new Deputy Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection. The party left the office at an early hour in the morning, with funds amounting to \$23,814-the sum due the men employed at the dumping grounds and in driving the ash and dirt carts.

The first point visited was the foot of Stanton street, on the East river, where the men employed ? in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards were congregated ?, for the purpose of receiving their dues. [missing word] arrangement for payment was very ingenious [missing word] once simplifying the work and insuring cor[?] ness in every instance. Mr. Wainwright had prepared tickets from the returns of the Street inspectors; placing on each ticket the name of the person to be paid, the amount of work performed and the money due. Taking his position [missing word] handed these tickets one by one to the Street inspector by whom the man whose name it [missing word] ha been employed; and this officer appended it his initials. The ticket was then handed to the man to whom the money was due, who proceeded at once to receive payment from the paymaster. This gentleman remained in the carriage in which he had been riding, having with him a trunk which contained the "greenbacks," of all denominations from one dollar to fifty, together with four hundred dollars in postage currency to make change.

In order to facilitate business and prevent confusion, the City Inspector placed himself by the door of the treasury carriage, received from every man his ticket, passed it through the window to the paymaster, received from him the amount named on it, and handed it to the man to whom it belonged. Mr. Brady also took an active part in this service. As a result these systematic arrangements no mistake in payment was made.

The time to begin at Stanton street had been fixed at seven o'clock, and the City Inspector was there on the minute. The next place, Reservoir Square, was put down for nine, and the com-

pany turned off Fifth avenue at that hour. Here the cartmen of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twelfth wards were paid. At half-past ten the time was set to be at the foot of Gansevoort street. Mr. Boole was ten minutes late. The next place of payment was at the foot of Watts street, and the concluding scene was at Roosevelt street ferry. Here the work of the day was completed, the company driving away in the midst of a violent thunderstorm.

The success of this new mode of payment, to be properly appreciated, needs personal observation. Many of the men employed are of the class often denominated "roughs;" who regard courtesy of address as an indication of timidity, and presume accordingly. In the present City Inspector they have found a man whom they cannot frighten or take advantage of. But few unpleasant occurrences took place yesterday, and they were trivial. The City Inspector had changed the mod of paying cartmen; and instead of reporting the number of days' work, they are now required to render the number of loads of dirt removed-and full loads at that. Several of the men complained that the price was too low; but the reply was that they would be paid for all the work performed, and that the price would be made equitable. One 'longshoreman expressed his disgust because "the city could not afford an office for paying the men, instead of this going about town."

Heretofore these payment have perplexed the City Inspectors. Sometimes they were made at the Comptroller's office, sometimes at the bank where the funds of the city are kept. Time was always wasted; and each laborer, on the average, threw away two days every month in getting his pay. The new plan was devised by the present paymaster, Mr. Leonard H. Boole, in conjunction with the City Inspector. He has been superintendent and paymaster in a western railroad company; and the experience and dexterity there required he has employed in the department for perfecting and facilitating the operation of the financial machinery.

County Expenditures for Seven Months

Comptroller Brennan has sent to the Board of Supervisors a statement of the appropriations and expenditures of the government of the county of New York as distinguished from that of the city. The appropriations included by the legislature in the county tax levy for 1863 amounted to \$5,417,419 38 in addition to a remainder of \$97,946 73 unexpended on the 1st of January last. The expenditures for the first seven months of the present year foot up \$1,887,394 78; leaving a remainder of \$3,627,971 33.

The current expenses of the ensuing five months, in the same ratio, would be \$1,348,139 11, making the county expenses \$3,235,533 89, and leaving a remainder for other purposes of \$2,279,832 22. To deplete this last sum is the following items: State tax, \$2,198,497 22; election expenses, \$69,492 63; armories, \$50,000-enough to exhaust any surplus which the custodians of the county may happen to find. Beside these there is the question to be entertained whether the county, rather than the city government, is not responsible for the losses sustained in the riots of July. The list of claims to be adjudicated is 1,357.

A Better Temperature

The showers of yesterday did what the previous rains of a fortnight failed to do-they reduced the temperature. A pleasant breeze sprung up early this morning, and the city is endurable today. Citizens pray that City Inspector Boole

will not relax his efforts to keep the streets clean, for the sudden change from extreme heat to comparative comfort may, after all, be only a hollow truce. The sun is as likely as not to be at his old tricks again presently.

LOSSES BY THE FIRE IN CANAL STREET

Messrs. Niedig, Decker & Co, No. 257 Canal Street, estimate their losses by the fire last night at about \$58,000. The amount of their insurance will not cover their loss, as they had taken out policies only to the amount of \$47,000. This is distributed among the following offices: St. Nicholas, Hamilton, St. Marks, Bowery, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, Relief, and Liverpool and London Insurance Companies. The building No. 257 was partly insured.

Messrs. Cogel, Weston & Schlichting, No. 257 Canal street, estimate their loss at about \$10,000. They have insurance in the following offices: Corn Exchange \$25,000; Relief, \$25,000; Etna \$25,000, and Home Insurance Company of New Haven \$25,000. The building was insured for \$15,000.

Return of Dr. Chapin

Rev. Dr. Chapin and family returned home to the China yesterday. Dr. Chapin has improved in health, and will resume his pulpit labors on the first Sunday in September.

Effects of the Heat

Twenty-five or thirty cases are reported by the police, of prostration by the heat yesterday, many of which have proved fatal.

Another Stabbing Affray-Last evening, about half-past nine o'clock, a man named John Fitzgerald was seriously stabbed by another whose name is Edward Tierney; both of whom are known as notoriously bad men. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but Tierney escaped.

Found Drowned-The body of a man, apparently twenty-five years of age, was found in the water at the foot of Fifty-fifth street yesterday. He had dark hair, no whiskers, dark pants and shoes. From papers found in his pocket his name is supposed to be J. Richardson.

Deaths From the Effects of the Heat

-The Coroners held inquests yesterday upon the bodies of the following named persons who lost their lives from the excessive heat of the weather:

John Carroll, a native of Ireland, 63 years of age

Two unknown men

John Grundy, an immigrant

Bernard Brady, Ireland, 36 years of age

John V. Wright, New York, 37 years of age

Richard Grant, Ireland, 75 years of age

Lewis Remor, Germany, 24 years of age

Two unknown men, about 40 years of age

Two unknown men.

Richard Walsh, Ireland, 27 years of age

An unknown soldier, supposed to have been a trumpeter of Cavalry

At 5:25 P.M. a man died suddenly while at work at foot of 42d street, N.R.

At 5:40 an unknown man was found dead in the streets of the 7th Ward. Supposed sun-struck

John Eddy of 68 Vandam street; was sun-struck at 7:50 P.M.

At 383 Grand street, there was another Coroner's case at 7:50 P.M. but whether it was a man, woman or child, the telegraph did not state.

The following sun-strike cases have not yet proved fatal:

Edward Masterson, of No. 91 West 18th street

An unknown woman, found in Christie street

Daniel McCracken, of Brooklyn

Francis Litz, a German 37 years of age

Peter Harty, sun-struck in Pearl street

Julius Kiehn, taken to the N.Y. Hospital

John Ryan, taken home

James Heneside, taken to Bellevue Hospital

Christie Schevers, taken to Bellevue Hospital

James Riley, of No. 94 Goerck street

Two unknown men, taken to St. Luke's Hospital

James Henricken, taken to N.Y. Hospital

Albert Ryan, of No. 37 Seventh avenue

Thomas Donohue, taken home

John Resede, Baltimore, 30 years of age

Simon Haynes, Ireland, 60 years of age

Wm. Chapwick, Ireland, 24 years age

Alice Kennedy, England, 30 years of age

An unknown man, about 35 years of age

Cornelius Tassej, Ireland, 35 years of age

Peter Haraly, Ireland, 44 years of age

Unknown woman, about 35 years of age

An Unknown woman, 25 years of age

Chas. Dall, Germany, 42 years of age

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners &c. - New York, July 28

Eight hundred Rebel prisoners, taken at Gettysburg, arrived at David's Island to-day. Eight hundred more come to-night.

The Superior Court has ordered the United States Trust Company to pay to Mrs. Catherine M. Forrest the interest on mortgage for \$75,000 held by them for Edwin Forrest, on property of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Mrs. Forrest's allegation was, that he has failed to pay her allowance since August, 1860.

New York Items, New York, August 14

Commodore Henry O. Morris, U.S.N., died to-day.

The Common Council passed an ordinance to-day appropriating \$3,000,000 to exempt poor men from the draft by furnishing substitutes. Firemen are exempted thereby without regard to the pecuniary resources. The Express says, on its passage by the Aldermen, who meet to-morrow, it will be signed by the Mayor.

A resolution was also adopted asking Gov. Seymour to prohibit all persons recruiting in this city for other States.

Col. Byrne, of the Corning Light Cavalry, was before the Supreme Court to-day, charged with recruiting a minor. He was given till Monday to produce the boy.

Temperance Battalion.

An association called the Union Temperance Battalion has its headquarters at 593 Hudson street. Volunteers who wish to insure themselves against moral risks are invited to call there and sign the pledge. It would be well for the officers to persuade those under their care to add their names to this society's roll. Apropos of this, a correspondent, writing of the many wants of the brave fellows who are daily leaving us for the battle-field, remarks with much truth, that "if our citizens-and the ladies more especially-would see to providing the with socks, handkerchiefs, towels, soap and other necessary toilet articles, instead of spending money for showy silk banners and costly gifts for officers, the cause of humanity would be much better seconded." The lack of a few trifling comforts often leads men to intemperance. Showy colors are very charming things to look at, but clean, contented men make a much finer appearance.

June 22, 1861 [? handwritten]

The New-York Times

Edward Bayard, M.D. and Horace Webster, L. L. D. will hold the positions of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dr. J. A. Berry, of Brooklyn, E.D., has accepted an invitation to accompany the Second Regiment, Scott Life Guard, in the office of Surgeon. The doctor's neighbors will testify to their regard for his character and appreciation of his patriotism, by presenting to him a silver mounted pistol, sword, belt and other equipments complete, with appropriate ceremonies at 1 o'clock to-day, in the Church of Rev. Dr. Porter, in Fourth street. The presentation address will be made by Hon. Martin Kalbflemisch, Mayor of Brooklyn.

A Fighting Regiment [May 3 handwritten across article]

A regimental parade of the Empire City Guard took place last evening. They made a fine appearance as they marched down Broadway, preceded by Dodworth's Band. Mr. Andrew Sheehan, the Acting Colonel, and Mr. Wm. Mulligan is the Acting Lieutenant-Colonel. They are at present 600 strong.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS [May 3 handwritten across article]

Hon. Daniel Sickles visited the drill-room of this regiment and addressed the men in a patriotic speech. Three cheers were given for the Star-Spangled Banner and three for the Queen of England. Lieut.-Col. Torres, late of Her Britannic-Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, who has seen active service in the Crimea, is at present in command of this regiment. Donations in any shape or form will be very acceptable to this regiment.

THE N.Y. BRITISH VOLUNTEERS

This corps mustered for drill at 7 o'clock last evening, and after about an hour spent in going through the preliminary exercises, Col. Daniel E. Sickles, attended by the officers of his regiment, entered, and was enthusiastically received. In the address to the volunteers which followed, Col. Sickles alluded to the fact that the love of liberty which had always characterized this country was but a sentiment transmitted from the Anglo-Saxon stock. The organizing of this regiment was one of the many evidences of cordiality and good feeling that existed between the two nations. At the conclusion of the address the volunteers proposed three cheers for the Stars and Stripes, which were given with great heartiness. In response, Col. Sickles called for three cheers for the flag which had defended both countries in earlier years, which were also given in true British style. The commanding officer of this regiment (appointed yesterday) is Lieut. Col. R. W. Torre, late of H. B. M. 17th Regiment foot. The other officers are Major Hampson, Capts. Lord, Darwent, Daniel and Macdonald. The regiment is now finding board and lodging for 102 members out of its own funds. Subscriptions in aid would be thankfully received by the Paymaster, S. M. Saunders, No. 21 Broadway.

EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT

Headquarters No. 598 Broadway; 591 men enrolled; 36 enrolled yesterday. Bed and board furnished from the time of enrollment. Acting-Colonel, Andrew Sheehan; Acting-Lieutenant, Wm. Mulligan; Acting-Major, James Hughes; Acting-Adjutant, Maj. H. Weldon. The Regiment paraded last evening, making an imposing display.

Over 500 men turned out, and marched down Broadway to the Astor House, up Chatham and Bowery to Eighth street, then down Broadway to Headquarters, No 598. Recruits are pouring in, and the men are picked.

[Handwritten: Nat [[illegible]]]

XVIIIITH , WARD HOME GUARD

The citizens of XVIIIth Ward are invited to meet this evening at 7-1/2 o'clock, in the large room in Haines & Brother Piano Building, corner 2d-av. and 21st st., for the purpose of enrolling names, organization and exercise. Per order of the Committee.

FREDERICK FAWSETT
CHARLES PARTRIDGE
WM. BONES

LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION

The Ladies' Union Association, which meets daily at the Society Library, in University-place, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, to prepare lint bandages, clothing, &c. for the soldiers, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:

Already acknowledged	\$681.50
Mrs. Maria M. Livingston	10.00
Primary Department of School No. 40 Eighteenth Ward	6.75
" A Friend	20.00
" A Lady	20.00
" A Little Girl	1.00
Mrs Bacon	<u>25.00</u>
Total	\$764.25

The ladies have expended the whole of this amount in purchasing material for the articles required. *They respectfully solicit additional contributions*, which shall be cheerfully acknowledged and faithfully devoted to the objects required.

Donations may be sent to the Society Library, or to the undersigned. Mrs. WILLARD PARKER
H. J. Raymond, Treasurer President

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, CITY OF NEW YORK-The Office of this Depot is established at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm sts.

The Quartermaster General and Surgeon General have offices in the same building.

CHARLES YATES, Brigadier-General Commanding Depot

COMPANY A. OF THE CITIZENS' GUARDS will meet, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at their drill-room. No. 326 4th st., corner of Mercer st. third door. Punctual attendance of members requested.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE, CAPT HALSTED, BOB McBURNEY, FRANK E. JAMES, Committee

MAJOR ANDERSON AND THE DEAF AND DUMB MUTES [Handwritten May 3 on article]

Major Anderson, yesterday, visited the Home for Young Deaf Mutes. He was received by Rev. Thomas Gallaudets, the Chaplain, and Mrs. Devoe, the lady in charge of the institution. It is difficult to say which derived most pleasure from the visit-the children or the Major.

the Secretary of State CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Annual Meeting-Speech of Mr. Perit-The New Officers-Letter from

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday. Pelatiah Perit, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year. In accepting the office, Mr. Perit said:

In acknowledging the courtesy of the Chamber, it had been his intention and sincere desire to withdraw from the office he had held in the Chamber at the close of his present term. But he was convinced that, during the present troubles of the country, he could not consistently do so.

The Chamber of Commerce, representing the power and force of the mercantile class of this City, exerts a large and growing influence upon our national affairs. The Chamber represents, to a certain extent, the finances of the country. Loans will be required by our Government in sustaining itself in the present national troubles and it is necessary that such loans should be promptly taken.

The influence of the Chamber of Commerce will be necessarily in stimulating the reception of the Government loans, and in sustaining the national credit. To effect these objects should, be the aim of the Chamber and in his position as Chairman he should add his efforts to those of other members in carrying out that purpose.

The following are the other officers elected:

Royal Phelps and A. A. Low, Vice-Presidents; J. Smith Homans, Secretary; Edward C. Bogert, Treasurer.

A system of amended By-Laws, reported by Mr. Opdyke, was adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee on Arbitration;

George Opdyke, Robert M. Minturn, Walter S. Griffith, Jonathan Sturgis and S. D. Bancroft.

For Trustees of the Institution for Savings of Merchants Clerks the following named gentlemen were elected: Moses H. Grinnell, Benj. R. Winthrop, Archibald G. King.

An Executive Committee and one on the Mercantile Library were appointed.

The following letter was received from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and ordered to be spread at length on the minutes:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, 26th April, 1861,

To Pelatiah Perit, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, New York

Sir: The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce concerning the present attitude of public affairs, although sent forward so early as the 20th inst., have in consequence of postal obstructions, only just now reached this Department. I have lost no time in submitting them to the President of the United States.

He directs me to assure the Chamber of Commerce that he has read the resolutions with the highest appreciation of the loyalty, patriotism and liberality of that body; and to the end that they may find a just place in the history of this, the most important crisis, save one that our country has been called upon to meet.

I have deposited the resolutions in the archives of the Government. I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant.

WM. H. SEWARD

COMMON COUNCIL-A Monitor to be Built in Jersey City-At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, last evening, a communication was received from Joseph Colwell, asking permission to erect a fence across the street on the east side of Greene street, across South eighth, for the purpose of building one of the now iron-clad Monitor batteries for the Government. Permission granted. Police-officer Snow, suspended a few days since by the Mayor, on charges preferred by Charles Bruen, was honorably reinstated to duty. This being the last regular meeting of the present Board, resolutions complimenting the President. Ald. Romar, Mayor elect; Mr. Geo. Cassidy, City Clerk; and Nathaniel Ellis, City Marshal, were adopted.

EMMET GUARD.-The ranks of the Emmets are very well filled, and drills are of frequent occurrence at the armory. The members take unusual interest in military movements, and are determined to maintain their high position in the regiment. At a meeting Thursday night, the following officers were chosen:

Peter Cunningham, Captain; Thos. Cogley, 1st Lieutenant; John Harvey, Ensign; Henry Cahill, 1st Sergeant; Michael Enright, 2d Sergeant; Wm. Martin, 3d Sergeant; Simon Sheridan, 4th Sergeant; Patrick Donnelly, 1st Corporal; B. Doherty, 2d Corporal; B. McLaughlin, 3d Corporal; Simon Walsh, 4th Corporal.

Civil Officers.-S. H. Hanauer, President; Michael Enright, Vice President; Patrick Corbally, Recording Secretary; M. C. Vallely, Financial Secretary; B. Doherty, Treasurer; H. Cahill, Armorer.

The Union Defense Committee are daily receiving letters from different towns in the States announcing that companies have been formed, and asking if they cannot be united with some of the regiment now formed. There will be no difficulty in raising the last requisition of the President's 25,000 men.

LINT, BANDAGES, &c.
New York, Thursday, May 2, 1861

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please inform the public on authority of this Association that the report that there is an abundant supply of lint and bandages, manufactured is incorrect, as they have not supply enough on hand to answer *even the present demand made upon them*. Shirts, drawers, hospital shirts, flannel jackets, &c., are also greatly needed.

Societies and ladies can obtain correct information by applying at this office, from, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. By order. JOHN W. GREEN. M.D. , Secretary

J. Freeman Silke, Clerk to the Association
FLAG RAISING

The students of the University raise a national flag to-day, at 10-1/2 o'clock. The ex[illegible] will take place in the large chapel of the University. [May 9 handwritten across article]

SPIRITUALISM AND THE WAR

Judge Edmonds will lecture to Spiritualists and others at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Sunday, at 10-1/2 A.M. and 7-1/2 P.M.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS

The General Superintendent of the New-York Recruiting Stations, and Commandant at Governor's Island, Col. Smith, was yesterday installed into his new office at Fort Columbus, vice Major Heintzelman relieved. Col. Smith takes post agreeably to use regular orders of the War Department. He was detailed to supersede Major Holmes, whose resignation necessitated the temporary appointment, of Major Heintzelman. The latter officer has turned over all the documents and responsibilities of the station to his successor.

At Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island, there are now signs of repose. Everything being ready for the road, there is noth- but the regular routine duty to be done, until orders for troops arrive. The Fort Sumter garrison at Fort Hamilton having been thoroughly "rested have been put on guard in their turn. There is no evidence about them of the privations they suffered. The fire band of the Third Infantry discourses sweet music daily for the amusement of the soldiers and citizens.

Detachment of recruits from neighboring rendezvous arrived in town yesterday, and were sent over to the Island. Buffalo, Rochester and Boston seems to have given all their candidates for military honors to the volunteers. The fact is, eight dollars a month more than a regular, with less rigid discipline and more privileges, are too much for even the oldest soldiers reenlisting, let alone for a novice. It is thought that the regular and volunteer offices must be brought less prominently into competition than they are now, if 25,000 of the former be required.

A general report of the condition of all the vessels of the United States Navy preparing for sea, is to be submitted to the Department in a few days. Let us anticipate it. The following ships are now approaching the ready state:

Vessels	Guns	Where	Time required to finish
St. Lawrence	50	Philadelphia	Three weeks
Santee	50	Portsmouth	Five weeks
Savannah	22	New York	Eight days
Jamestown	22	Philadelphia	Two weeks
Vincennes	20	Boston	Four weeks
Marion	16	Portsmouth	Six weeks
Dale	16	Portsmouth	Eight weeks
Preble, B.	16	Boston	Two weeks
Bambridge	6	Boston	Ready
Colorado	40	Boston	Nearly ready
Minnesota	40	Boston	Ready
Wabash	40	New York	Ready
Pensacola	19	Washington	Six months
Mississippi	11	Boston	Ready

Recruiting in this City was brisk yesterday. It sums up as follows: Army-Cedar-street. 2; Hudson-street, 1; Chatham-street, 4. Navy-Cherry street, 35 and South-street 20. Total 62.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD

The Committee of Twenty-five sit in perpetual session at the Astor House, Room No. 41. Over 10 000 men have already joined the organization, and more are steadily pouring in. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was prevented yesterday visiting this Committee, but will do so this morning at 10 o'clock. Senator Foote, of Vermont, and Gov. Stanton, of Kansas, will also be present. The various Ward Committees are requested to attend.

ALBANY, June 17

The intimation in the Tribune of this morning, that the dispatch relative to the lobby corruption investigation, sent on the 15th, was intended to extort hush money, is without foundation. The bill alluded to was the New York Post Office bill. The checks drawn by the financial men of the movement to compensate parties, are in the hands of the District Attorney. The bill is before the Grand Jury, and officers have been absent two days subpoenaing witnesses.-What will be the result of the investigation will be known in a few days.

At a meeting of the Common Council Relief Committee, held Wednesday evening, a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the private Relief Association, of New York, in regard to making [illegible] the families of Brooklyn men who happen listed in New York Regiments. The meeting, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned to Saturday evening next. [*May 3 Brooklyn handwritten across article*]

Rifled Ordnance

New York State is far ahead of all others in the production of rifled ordnance. She has been able to supply not only her own artillery regiments, but those of many other States, and even to loan the general government a lot of Parrott guns, until the federal foundries could turn out enough of their own. Notwithstanding a constant drain from all directions upon the State supply, Quartermaster-General Arthur continues to keep more on hand than are currently needed by our troops. The present stock of rifled and six twelve pounders, added to those daily expected to arrive from the Cold Spring foundry, is nearly one hundred. The abundance of these weapons, and the promptness with which they are furnishing to all companies asking for them, have had the effect to encourage the formation of artillery organizations in all parts of the State. New York will be celebrated in this war by the quantity of rifle ordnance that she sends to the field, and also the number of accomplished artillerists to serve the pieces.

MUNICIPAL AID TO VOLUNTEERS

At the meeting of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, yesterday afternoon, the Chairman reported that the Sub-Committee on "Aid to Regiments" of the Union Defence Committee were will to give \$500 to and provide rooms for each unorganized regiment desiring quarters and rations, and afford further aid as needed. As the Government are not speedily calling the volunteer regiments into service, it is deemed best to be cautious in undertaking their support, lest the million loan may run out too fast. The Sub-Committee of the U.D.C. on "Aid to Families," had adopted a plan to go into effect next Monday-that of each Alderman hearing and acting upon applications, aided by two citizens of his district. These things were satisfactory to the Common Council Committee, and they adjourned till four o'clock on Monday. [*May 3 handwritten across article*]

"HOME GUARDS." THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS in this City for home protection, by whatever name known, are requested to send two delegates from each association to meet at the Cooper Institute on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of producing concert action and union.

THOMAS W. JOHNSON]	Committee of the
IVERSON W. KNAPP]	Metropolitan House
JOHN COCHRANE]	Guard at Astor House
J. W.. EDMONDS]	Committee of Home
F. A. TALLMADGE]	Guard at Palace Garden

SPECIAL NOTICES
The Suicide of Slavery

All Citizens of New York who REJOICE in the DOWNFALL of TREASON, and are in favor of sustaining the National Government in the most energetic exercise of all the rights and powers of War, in the prosecution of its purpose to destroy the CAUSE of such Treason, and to recover the Territories heretofore occupied by certain States recently overturned and wholly subverted, as members of the Federal Union by a hostile and traitorous power calling itself "The Confederate States;" and all who concur in the conviction that said traitorous power, instead of achieving the destruction of the Nation, has thereby only destroyed SLAVERY, and that it is now the sacred duty of the National Government, as the only means of securing permanent peace, National Unit and well-being, to PROVIDE AGAINST its RESTORATION and to establish in said Territories Democratic Institutions founded on the principles of the Great Declaration "That all MEN are created equal, endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, on the SIXTH DAY of MARCH, at 8 o'clock p.m. to express to the President and Congress their views as to the measures proper to be adopted in the existing exigencies.

Wm. Curtis Noyes	Wm. Cullen Bryant	Adon Smith	Issac Sherman	A. W. Morgan
Andrew Bowden	John T. Wilson	A.C. Bowden	James Wiggins	J.P. Thompson D.D.
Mat. McDougall	W.M. Wermerskirch	Robert L. Darragh	Lawriston Hall	E. Cokelet
Geo. W. Nicacles,	Geo. R. Draper	C.B. Wheeler	James Renwick	Fitz Hugh Ludlow
T.S. Berry	Monroe B. Bryant	T.W. Bartlett	James M. Cross	Wm. G. West
A.B. Olmstead	Frederick Eiche	Wm. D. Waterman	Joseph T. White	H. W. Shipman
Benj. A. Willis	Jeremiah Wilbur	J.B. Silkman	R.N. Havens	L.S. Scott
Ed. J. Bowen	John A. Bryan	D.M. Cooper	Thos. H. Sandford	S. Lasar
L.P. Noble	Henry C. Holmes	Edgar Ketchum	Alfred T. Norman	A. Alison
C. C. Leigh	Theophilus Fiske	Silas Lounsberry	C.L. Brace	John Hunter
Andreas Willmann	R.T. Hallock	Dr. H.J.A. Koerner	Frederick Kapp	Lorenzo Hoyt
A.C. Boersem	S. Merritt	Samuel Sinclair	Dr. Alb. Boldemann	M. Guppulheim
John Hooper	Daniel P. Jones	Conrad Leight	Rev. H. Mattison	H.F. Walling
Henry Grube	Rev. C.A. Lane	L. J. Goodale	David Ingraham	S. S. Osgood
Warden Hayward	Geo. H. Matthews	Thos. C. Post	John H. Dunnel	C.T. Haskell
Thos. G. Baker	Geo. C. Jenks	Oliver C. Hull	Wm. Manning	Wm. D. Chase
John O. Johnson	Thos. G. Shearman	John McGuire	S.C.A. Lotridge	John C. Dimmick
Roe Lockwood	Thomas Keller	H. D. Coleman	E. W. Dunham	J. I. Van Aleu
Wm. C. Gould	J.T. Gibbons	Thaddeus Silleck	Jeremiah Gray	M. Lowenthal
M. Callaghan	M. Hiler	Dr. S. B. Barlow	A.W. Day	C.S. Stearns
Charles C. Goss	Wm. B. Guest	Edmund Price	C.B. LeBaron	Alex McLeod
James Kelly	M.S. Doherty	Geo. Bowergem	T. Lyons	E.W. Chester
R.T. Hibbard	C.S. Spencer	J.B. Richards	S.H. Clarke	Rev. J.R.W. Sloane
J. Thomas	J.W. Wilson	S.O. Hull	Jas. A. Gunn	A. Seymour
Jarvis Johnson	J.W. Hogencamp	William Rowe	David O. More	Charles Cheney
John R. Stuart	J.B. Barbour	H.T. Cleveland	Hiram Jeliff	J.C. Fenton
A. Cornwall	J.R. Mormons	Jas. M. Miller	W.T. Demarest	Richard Green
Wm. K. Chapman	Dr. L. Hallock	Richard Warren	Mark Bendall	T.D. Warren
S.B.H. Vance	C.J. Werren	R.H. Macy	Lewis Francis	John R. Stuart
John Cromwell	James Kinner	T. Overacre	B. Schieffelin	Wm. Murphy
Gabriel Sheridan	W.W. Whitney	Geo. Watson	D. Whitney	Andrew Jordan
S.T. Williams	Daniel Marsh	J.W. Osborn	J.T. Shultz	Capt. N.B. Chapman
S.H. Thayer	Randolph E. Roys	Robt. G. Hatfield	M.H. Cooper	Benj. B. Atterbury
J.W. Brinckerhoff	O.P. Hatfield	Wm. C. Russel	A.B. Millard	Edward Gilbert
Rev. S.R. Davis	A.J. Dittenhofer	H.C. Parke	Robt. A. Adams	Thos. Kilpatrick
Lewis Tappan	Cephas Brainerd	A. Knox	J.R. Haskell	William Orton
E. Thomson, D.D.	Frank W. Ballard	Rev. J.D.T. Hall	Rev. E. Foster	G.B. Cheever, D.D.
N. Brown, D.D.	B.C. Wandell	John W. Edmonds	Henry A. Hartt	Dexter Fairbank
Theodore Milton	W.M.K. Chapman	Kenyon Cox	Geo. W. Rose	Oliver Johnson
A.B. Dodge	Michael Riley	Samuel E. Harrison	Philip Jordan	Charles Gould
Samuel Bennett	Thomas B. Hall	William Goodell	E.J. Connolly	Hugh Young
Chas. T. Rodgers	Benj. F. Manierre	Wm. Herries	John Rogers	J.R. Brevoort
Anthony Pfund	N.B. Kittell	H.N. Ross	Richard H. Park	Philo Richardson
Abraham J. Post	Samuel G. Action	Geo. A. Blakeley	A.H. Clark	Joseph O. Brown
Robert Schoeder	E.D. Culver	Richard Martin	Wm. F. Grey	M.J. Frisbie
H. Abell	J.W. Schuyler	S.M. Aiaman	A.H. Haviland	E. Connor
W.L. Jones	Thomas S. Shepard	J.E. Ambrose	A.A. Andruss	Porter Fitch
Wm. A. White	Rev. T.T. White	Joseph S. Dewey	Hiram Hutchins	Rv.M.D.C. Crawford
John T. Cooper	John White	George Lee	Charles T. Brown	Mannill Graham
J.R. Davies	Lemuel Copeland	Jas. J. Ashby	Robt. M. Pratt	H.P. Ross
Henry A. Loop	Geo. H. Jewell	Samuel Coleman	John J. Heins	Norman Stratton
Henry A. Downing	Matthew McDougall	Hugh Gardner	Samuel Harrison, sr.,	Benj. J. Harrison
John Lindsay	E.T. Brown	and many others.		

EXCELSIOR GUARD-THE MEMBERS OF THE EXCELSIOR LITERARY UNION desirous of forming a military organization under the above name for City duty, will please assemble at their rooms Nos. 17 and 18 Clinton Hall, Astor place. SATURDAY EVENING, May 4, 1861, at 7-1/2 o'clock. Young men favoring the above movement will find this a desirable opportunity of enrolling themselves. By order.

FRED G. GEDNEY, Acting Captain

A. Ostardee, Acting Orderly

Headquarters of the New York Medical Association, for the supply of Lint Bandages, &c., to the Army, Spingler Institute Building, Union-square, April 29, 1861

The Ladies and Societies who have undertaken the preparation of the necessary supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers of our army in the field or in hospitals, are respectfully informed that the Association of Medical men which proposes to receive and distribute these supplies to the army has located itself permanently, in the Spingler Institute Building, on Union square, which the owner has generously placed at their disposal as long as may be required.

All contributions of articles mentioned in the following list will be received at the Rooms of the Association, where they will be properly assorted and packed, and whence they will be distributed to the Medical Officers of the different Regiments for field service or to the general hospitals established for the accommodation of the army.

It is desirable that the lint should be packed in boxes of uniform size, and the Association will supply such boxes at the cost price to all who apply for them on the written requisition of any member of the Executive Committee.

Models and patterns of all the articles mentioned in the appended list will be kept on exhibition for examination and reference at the rooms of the Association and all necessary instructions will be given for their preparation.

A number of articles will be found in the list of hospital supplies that must be purchased from the manufacturers, such as field-stretchers, for removing the wounded from the field of battle, hospital knapsacks, lanterns, wax tapers, bed pans, urinals, &c. The purchase of these articles it is recommended, should be confided as far as possible to the Association.

Contributions in money for this purpose are earnestly solicited and may be in closed to the Treasurer, Dr. Jacob Harsen.

LIST OF HOSPITAL AND FIELD SUPPLIES FOR SICK AND WOUNDED

1-Bandages-Assortment and proportionate numbers of each variety required.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1-dozen 1 inch wide 1 yard long | 2 dozen 2 inches wide 3 yards long |
| 2-dozen 2-1/2 inches wide 3 yards long | 1 dozen 3 inches wide 4 yards long |
| 1/2 dozen 3-1/2 inches wide, 5 yards long | 1/2 dozen 4 inches wide 6 yards long |
| 2-Lint, scraped and raveled in equal proportions | 3-Old linen and cotton cloth without salvage or seams for compresses |
| 4-King pads and cushions | 5-Cotton batting and cotton wadding -fine flax and sponges |
| 6-Red flannel, in the place | 7-Bookbinders board for splints-pieces 18 by 4 inches |
| 8-Saddlers' silk for ligatures, wax, pins, and small pin cushions | |
| 9-Sewing needles, assorted in cases; linen thread, tape, and scissors | |
| 10. Adhesive plaster, Camel hair pencils, oiled silk, oiled muslin, India rubber and gutta-percha cloths in the piece. | |
| 11. Wrapping paper | 12.-Cotton shirts, drawers, and slippers |
| 13.-Sheets, 4 feet wide and 6 feet long | 14.-Bed sacks, 3 feet wide and 6 feet long |
| 15.-Pillow sacks and towels | 16.-Hospital knapsacks |
| 17.-Field stretchers | 18.-Eye-shades of green silk |
| 19.-Lanterns | 20.-Bed pans and urinals-metal ones preferred. |
| 21.-Dressed sheep skins | |

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

- | | |
|---|--|
| Valentine Mott, M.D.LL.D. President, No. 1. Gramercy park | John W. Green M.D, Secretary [illegible] and 7th ave. |
| Jacob Harsen, M.D. Treasurer, No. ? 9th st. | E. L. Beadle, M.D., Chairman Ex Com, No. 28 Union-square |
| W.H. Draper, M.D Sec'y Ex. Com., 33 East 12th St. | John O. Stone, M.D. No. 27 West 23rd St. |
| W.H. Church, M.D. No. 32 West 23d st. | Dr. Crawford, U.S.A. Bravo Home? |
| J. J. Crane, M.D. No. 31 West ? st. | G. Buck, M.D. No. 121 10th st. |
| C. D. Smith, M.D., Clarendon Hotel | Jared Linsley, M.D Lafayette place |
| W. H. Van Buren, M.D., corner 23d st. and 4th av. | Geo. A. Peters M.D. No 270 5th ave |
| J. Thebaud, M.D No. 9 East 13th st. | S. P. White, M.D. No. 1, 179 Broad |
| Samuel Hall, M.D., No. 31 Charlton | E. Krackourzer, M.D. No. 49 Amity st. |
| Robert Watts, M. D., No. 42 East 12th st. | W.M. Hudson, M.D., No. 161 West 22d st. |
| Robert Stone, M. D., No. 169 West 23d st. | A. C. Booraem, M.D., No. 204 West 22d st. |
| J. H. Hinton, M.D., No. 41 West 32d st. | H. B. Sands, M.D. No. 67 East 12th st. |
| A. L. Loomis, M.D., No. 68 East 15th st. | T. Cock, Jr., M.D., No. 68 East 15th st. |
| T. Markhoe, M.D., No. 4 East 17th st. | S. S. Purple, M.D., No. 183 Hudson st. |
| George T. Elliott, M.D., No. 18 West 29th st. | C. Van Aln Anderson, M.D No. 54 West 26th st. |
| E. Harris, M.D., No. 253 4th av. | . D. Noves, M.D. No. 278 4th av. |
| J. R Leaming, M.D. | H. W. Holmes, M.D., No. 59 9th st. |
| W. H. Jones, M.D., No. 43 West 28th st. | S. C. Foster, M.D., No. 24 East 21st st. |
| Jas. R. Wood, M.D., No. 2 Irving Place | Isaac E. Taylor, M.D. No. 13 West 20th st. |
| T. Dash, M.D., West 12th st. | --Voss, M.D., West 14th st. |
| J. B. Reynolds, M.D., No. 67 West 44th st. | F. Burrall, M.D. 21st st. |
| S. Teats, M.D., 5th av. | Benj. Leo, M.D., 5th av. |
| Governor M. Smith, M.D., No. 11 East 17th st. | |
| Valentine Mott, M.D., President | |
| John W. Greene, M.D. ,Secretary | |

THE ORGAN OF TREASON

When, in October last, Gustavus W. Smith, till then Street Commissioner of this City, was made a Major General in the Confederate army, the Rebel populace and soldiery, though they had full confidence in the gallantry and ability which he had shown as the principal officer of engineers in the Mexican war, hesitated to believe that a man who had retained one of the most lucrative positions in a loyal city for nearly half a year after the ball was opened at Sumter, could be entirely devoted to their treasonous flag. Accordingly, it became necessary for Jeff Davis to vindicate his choice by affording some reason for this apparently unaccountable delay. What means could be better than to be able to show to the malcontents from a paper professedly Union that his Major-General had been doing good service in organizing treason in the North, and treason, too, of the particular description for which they were most ardently hoping, a revolution in favor of reconstruction on the basis of the Montgomery Constitution?

It was necessary, also, that while the treason of Gen. Smith should be fully vouched for, at the same time he should be acquitted of any approach to pecuniary dishonesty, and that some reason should be given why this great revolution thus organized should never be actually consummated. These being requirements of the arch Rebel, let us see how they were fulfilled.

From The Herald of Oct. 11.

"SECRET REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY IN NEW YORK

"The late Street Commissioner of the City of New York is now Major-Gen. Smith of the army of the Confederate States. Mr. Mansfield Lovell, who occupied, until within a week or two, the position of Deputy Street Commissioner, is said to have been also promoted to a high rank in the Rebel army. These gentlemen have monopolized a large share of the patronage of this metropolis up to a very recent period. Their influence has been next to unbounded for the last three years, and although they have neither of them dabbled with the petty concerns of municipal plunder and Pewter-Mug intrigue, they have been known to be men of large capacity, and truly statesmanlike talent. Incapable of identifying themselves with the venal and corrupt cliques by which the city is governed, both Mr. Smith and Mr. Lovell have, nevertheless, steadily labored to accomplish the object for which they remained here, of fostering sympathy with rebellion."

Faithful traitors; incorruptible administrators; they may be trusted implicitly. Now for their ability:

"Educated at West Point, and graduates of the highest distinction from the national Military Academy, they deservedly rank among the ablest officers in the country, and little surprise has been elicited by the intelligence that both Beauregard and Johnston have been thrown into the shade by their superior reputation. Gen. Smith announced his intention long since of joining the insurrectionary army in case Kentucky should secede. Meanwhile, preparatory for that event, he labored assiduously to create a Disunion party in this city and State; nor did he leave here until his plans were fully matured. The instruments with which he intended to act were known by him thoroughly, and he was able to lay his hand upon every one of those who would aid in getting up a sudden revolution in favor of the South whenever the Rebel troops should have passed the Potomac and occupied Maryland and Pennsylvania."

And so on for a column. But this was not enough. The necessities of the Rebel Government demanded that the discovery of this pretended conspiracy should be paraded again and again. And so it was:

From the Herald of Oct. 12

"Major-General Gustavus W. Smith of the Rebel army, but lately the incumbent of the Street Commissioner's Department in this city, is a man of the most enlarged and statesmanlike views respectively [missing words]"
How thin [missing sentence]

[missing words] our national flag [?]

[missing words] the mask is!

"He was carefully educated at West Point, distinguished himself during the Mexican War, and has acquired the highest distinction throughout the country as an officer. He filled the office of Street Commissioner with purity and ability, carefully eschewing affiliation with the miserable, venal plunders of the metropolis, and holding himself entirely aloof from the paltry intrigues by which most of our local politicians are disgraced. The field of his action was wide and large nor did he leave here until he had carefully organized an Anti-Union combination, which, under the various names of peace [illegible] &c., was prepared to rise up in aid of the South, so soon as the armies of Lee, Beauregard, and Johnston should have passed the Potomac, occupied Maryland, and advanced upon Philadelphia."

And so on, and more of the same sort on the next day. The same indorsement of his treason and probity, and the same excuse given for the silence of this great "Secret "Revolutionary Conspiracy," by making it depend upon an impossible precedent.

-Can any sane man read these articles, and not come to the conviction that Jams Gordon Bennett is as guilty of treason as Malcolm Ives or any other of the tools employed by the conclave of traitors at Richmond? The evidence it is true, is circumstantial evidence which is more overwhelming than positive proof; for it excludes every other hypothesis than that of guilt.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS

CALL OF COL. ASBOTH UPON THE HUNGARI IN AMERICAN [*handwritten May 3, 1861*]

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN-Hungary is once more united stronger than ever, and the different nationalities that lent their assistance in 1848 and 1849 to the treacherous Austrian government in its efforts to crush Hungarian independence are now firmly identified with the cause of liberty.

While under such auspices we are looking anxiously-to one dear native land; hopefully awaiting the long longed for moment for a renewed gigantic united outburst in behalf and in vindication of our ancient constitution and independence, we see with deep sorrow the glorious Republic of the United States, our adopted country upon the verge of dissolution, the realization of which would be a triumph for all despots and the doom of self-government.

In this distracted state of the country, it behooves us Hungarians to remember that we belong to that nation which struggled gallantly but unsuccessfully for that *same liberty*, which crowned the efforts of Washington; it behooves us to remember that, when after life ? disastrous termination of our national struggle, at the comand of Austria and Russia, Gov. Kossuth, our Chief, with others of us no where, were detained by the Sultan in Asia Minor, the generous intervention of the United States set us free, and the national steam frigate *Mississippi* and the glorious flag of Stars and Stripes, brought us safely from a gloomy prison to the free shores of America.

The sympathy and assistance thus bestowed upon down trodden Hungary and its scattered exiled sons imbued me with a feeling of everlasting gratitude and ten years of citizenship of this Republic, by virtue of which I have enjoyed the blessings of its institutions, render me doubly impressed with all its duties and obligations, as deeply and as earnestly as if I were native of the soil.

Thus actuated I have already offered my military services to the Government. Many of you have done the same and i feel confident that you all share my sense of indebtedness to the United States, and would feel equally gratified with myself in attesting it by substantial service.

You all know the value of the Union as it was, and will stand by it faithful and true, and defend it at all hazards with that same firmness and gallantry displayed sol emphatically in the defence of your own native land, the rights and Constitution of Hungary. To embody these sentiments in a practical form, we Hungarians in New York and its vicinity must meet, confer, unit and organize.

I therefore request you to assemble tomorrow (Saturday) at 7-1/2 o'clock P.M. at the Astor House, Col. Stanton ? the proprietor, having kindly offered one of his parlors for our use. The number of the room will be given at the office of the Astor House.

A. ASBOTH

UNION REFUGEES FROM FLORIDA

At an adjourned meeting of the Committee in aid of the Union refugees from Florida, held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, Wm. A. Booth, esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. Barton appointed secretary.

The following statement and appeal to the citizens of New-York was prepared, and ordered to be published in the daily papers:

To the Citizens of New York:

The Committee for the Relief of the Loyal Refugees from Jacksonville Florida, appointed at a meeting of citizens held at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 19th inst., have inquired into the circumstances under which the persons referred to have arrived in New York, and beg leave to present the case to their fellow-citizens as one which demands the most prompt and generous action.

The city of Jacksonville, on the eastern coast of Florida, 25 miles from the mouth of the St. John's River, was prior to the outbreak of the present rebellion; the most active and important commercial port in East Florida. A large proportion of the citizens were men of Northern origin and determined adherents of the Union cause; but overwhelmed by numbers, and awed into submission by the near presence of large bodies of Rebel troops, during twelve terrible months they were constrained to hold their peace, and were stripped of large portions of their property by forced levies for the support of a cause which they heartily abhorred.

Early in the month of March the occupation of Fernandina by the Union forces under Gen. Sherman put a new face upon the condition of things in Florida; and revealed the existence of a wide spread sentiment of loyalty throughout the Eastern portion of the State, in such of the inhabitants as had taken a willing part in the Confederate cause were seized with immediate alarm, and began to fly from their homes in fear of that just punishment which they had brought upon their rebellious heads. They did not, however, cease until the national gunboats and regiments were immediately upon them, to harass and persecute those Union loving citizens who refused to fly with them, and chose rather to wait and welcome the power which was coming to put an end to the reign of terror, to re-establish the authority of the United States on the soil of Florida and to set up among them once more the time honored flag which in the darkest hours of the past year they have cherished in their hearts as the only emblem of hope. Fernandina is only fifty miles distant and its fall was the immediate signal for the removal of all the Rebel families from Jacksonville, while for the days that intervened before the entrance of the gunboats into St. John's River, the most inhuman threats were made and the most barbarous cruelties practiced upon those who remained behind. A detachment of 500 Confederate troops from Tallahassee, the headquarters of Gen. Trapier, joined by a guerilla band of outlaws whom the disorders of the times have let loose upon society, invaded the town, set fire to the principal public buildings and to many dwellings and a large storehouse and threatened to burn over their heads the houses of all who still persisted in awaiting the arrival of Gen. Sherman and to put men, women and children to indirect ? inate? slaughter. Fortunately for the trembling patriots, the guerillas indulged in drunken orgies, which unfitted them for the full accomplishment of their barbarous intentions, until the arrival of Gen. Wright, with 1,500 Union troops, a battery of artillery and four gunboats, cleared the whole region of every vestige of treason. Several hundred of the royal citizens, who had for nearly thirty days been on guard of their houses, in deadly fear of assassination, came forth to welcome the deliverers and to make manifest the allegiance [illegible] which they had never wavered. Gen. Sherman arrived in Jacksonville on the 20th and immediately issued a proclamation, from which the following is an extract:

"To the People of East Florida-The troops of the United States have come among you to protect loyal citizens and their property from further molestation by the creatures of a rebel and usurped authority, and to enable you to resuscitate a Government, which they have ruthlessly endeavored to destroy.

"All loyal people who return to or remain at their homes in the quiet pursuits of their lawful avocations, shall be protected in all their rights within the meaning and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. The sole desire and intention of the Government is to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the Laws, and to reclaim States which have revolted from their national allegiance, to the former prosperous and happy condition * * * I earnestly recommend that in every city, town, and precinct, you assemble in your primary capacity, that you there throw off that sham Government which has been forced upon you, swear true fidelity and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and organize your Government and elect your officers in the good old way of the past.

Encouraged by these promises of protection, and doubly assured by the immediate presence of the Union General, the people of Jacksonville did assemble, in their primary capacity, on the 20th of March, threw off the sham Government which had been imposed upon them, protested every act and measure of the Confederate States, and of the so-called Convention of Florida, and declared their fidelity to Union principles, and to the Government of the United States. At an adjourned meeting held at the Court-House in Jacksonville, on the 24th of March, arrangements were projected for the reorganization of the State Government, under National auspices, and Monday, the 7th day of April, was fixed upon for the election of Delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Jacksonville on the 10th.

On the morning before the day fixed for the election, Gen. Hunter, who had been sent from Washington to supersede Gen. Sherman, took command of the Department of Florida and immediately, without previous notice, ordered General Wright, who was in command at Jacksonville, to evacuate the city next morning. Gen. Wright at once communicated to the principal citizens of the place, that the troops and gunboats would abandon the place at 10 o'clock the next morning, and offered to take away in the transports as many families as could be accommodated upon them, and at the same time assured them that in his judgment if they remained after taking part in the proceedings of the 20th and 24th of March, they would fall speedy victims to the brutal violence of the enemy.

Thus, in a moment, were the just hopes of the reviving patriots of Florida crushed, and thus did one General of the United States, without a word of explanation, revoke the assurances of protection and support which his predecessor a fortnight before, in the name of our Government had publicly given, and on the strength of which the distressed inhabitants had relied and acted. Seeing no prospect but death before

them, if they remained to await the return of the barbarous guerillas, they took their lives in their hands and fled, leaving behind them everything which made life dear. Hundreds of loyal citizens have thus been driven from their homes, and thrown upon the charity of the people whose Government has been constrained, by some unexplained military necessity, thus suddenly to abandon them. Fifty of them, the objects for whose immediate relief this Committee appointed are now in New York, and are literally without the means requisite to keep them alive until they can adapt themselves to their changed circumstances, and find a way to live, and others are expected shortly to arrive. Among them are some of the most excellent and refined citizens with their wives and children, families who have passed their whole lives in Florida, and there enjoyed every comfort. They do not present themselves as objects of charity, and this Committee fully recognize their claims upon the people of New York from higher motives than more benevolence. For no other crime than faithful adherence to our Government, in the hour of its greatest need, they have been stripped of everything but life, and landed in our streets actually needing bread. It is, of course, impossible for any of them to find a sustaining occupation without some delay, and, in the meantime, it behooves the citizens of New York to make hospitable provision for them. The Mayor of the city, on Monday night recommended the appropriation of \$1,000 for their relief, which, we hope will be made, and will be but the beginning of contributions from public and private sources until a sufficient sum is realized for the temporary sustenance of the sufferers.

The Committee do not understand what military necessity required our Government to occupy the City of Jacksonville, and hold out liberal and voluntary promises of protection, and within twenty days afterward to evacuate it and abandon the citizens who are flocking to their standard for protection. But we accept it as one of the irremediable exigencies of war. At the same time, it is difficult to see how the United States can hope to revive the spirit of loyalty among the Seceded States if the flag is not kept waving wherever, it is once planted in Southern territory, and if the assurances of protection to those invited to come under it are not sacredly kept.

On motion, R. R. Graves, esq., was appointed Treasurer.

Subscriptions to the fund will be received by the Treasurer at his office, No. 74 Wall street, or either of the following members of the Committee:

Moses Taylor H. G. Stebbins, R. L. Cutting, Henry Hopkins, Jos. H. Choate, Samuel Blatchford, Edward Minton, J. P. Girard Foster, Francis S. Lathrop, Jos. Sampson, Walter Edwards, Jr., Wm. Barton, Shepard Gandy, Aug. C. Richards, R. R. Graves, R. J. Thorpe, Jos. M. Brown, Charles Dennis, Alfred Edwards, Wm. A. Booth, Wm. E. Dodge, J. J. Phelps, John S. Van Nostrand, James McBride. N. D. McCready, S. H. Rokenbaugh, B. A. Munford, Gen. Wm. Hall, M.H. Grinnell, E. E. Morgan, Marcus hunter, Simeon Baldwin.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Electric Patriotism-The New York, Albany & Buffalo Telegraph Company have issued the following order:

No message ordering arms or munitions of war will be received by this company, unless for the defense of the Government of the United States, and endorsed by the Mayor of the city from which it proceeds. Message, in cypher, excepting dispatches from the President of the United States or the officers of the Government, will be refused. T.R.

Walker, Pres't. J.D. Reid, Sup't.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

Preparations are being made in this department to facilitate the departure of five regiments of volunteers, who are to leave before Saturday. Four of the regiments will go to Fortress Monroe, viz.: the Third, Col Townsend; Fourth, Colonel Taylor; Ninth, Col. Hawkins; and Tenth, Col. McChesney.

The Sixth Regiment, Col. Wilson, will go to Washington. There were no supplies given out on Monday, with the exception of 554 mattresses.

The following is a list of supplies furnished to each regiment from this department: 770 blankets, 770 mattresses, 40 brooms, 770 cups, 4 boxes of candles, 770 pairs of knives and forks, 50 lanterns, one gross of matches, 770 plates, 40 pails, 770 spoons, 12 shovels, 40 boxes of soap, 100 yards toweling, 70 wash basins, 740 caps, 1,480 pairs of drawers, 740 pairs of shoes, 1,480 shirts, 1,480 pairs of socks. Each company of 77 men are also allowed per month 24 adamantine candles, and 92 lbs. extra soap.

NOTICE-AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD FOR the examination of such candidates for appointment to the Medical Staff of the United States Army as have been invited by the Secretary of War to present themselves before it, meets THIS MORNING and will continue its sessions at the Metropolitan Hotel. [*Handwritten across article May 29, 1861*]

Total subscription to Missouri Volunteer Fund to date:

Royal Phelps	\$500	Wm. B. Isham & Gallup	\$ 50
August Belmont	500	Hoyt Bros.	50
Tiffany & Co.	25	Robertson & Butman	50
Peter Cooper	25	Bulkley & Ladham	50
Samuel Wetmore	100	Young, Schultz & Co.	50
Sherman & Romaine	400	Mattison & McCoy	50
Meigs & Greenleaf	100	George Palen & Co.	50
Chas. B. Moore	50	A. Healey & Co.	50
W. H. H. Moore	50	Wm. P. Miller	50
J. D. Jones	100	M. Armstrong & Sons	50
Davis, Morris & Co.	25	Kease & Pearsall	25
Jno. Jewett & Sons	25	Thos. Smull	50
Jas. L. Morgan & Co.	25	Wm. H. Hoople	50
H. & F. W. Meyer	25	Bullard & Co.	50
Masury & Whiton	25	Ambrese K. Ely	50
Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt	25	Van Wagenen & Tuttle	25
C. H. Marshall	25	Wm. Sherwood & Co.	25
Wm. Orton	2	C. G. Gunther	25
Port Wardens, through C. H. Bramhall Treasurer	50	W. H. Peckham	100
Jno. P. Crane	50	Citizen [illegible]	1
R. Gosman	25	R. W. [illegible]	25
G. W. Berrian	50	Westn?rans Co.	100
F. G. Shaw	105	Geo. Griswold	500
Wm. Underhill	25	J. N. A. Griswold	500
Goodhue & Co.	100	Mr. Aspinwall }	
Jas. Renwicks	50	Mr. Whitewright }	Committee 500
Cash	5	Mr. Headley }	
Hiram Barney	50	Pierson & Co.	25
A. Cokino & Co.	15	Haight, Halsey & Co.	25
F. A. Conklin	50	James Meinell	<u>250</u>
Cash, I.M.	5	TOTAL	\$6,167
Smith	1		
J. F. Butterworth	100	Additional contributions solicited	
Cash	10		
W. L. Tyson	5	ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer	
Henry Lawrence	100	No. 1 Hanover square	
Archer & Bull	100	SIGISMUND KAUFMAN,	
Geo. L. Heuser	50	No. 39 Nassau street.	
Benj. D. Hicks	50	G. W. BLUNT	
E. Charli	20	No. 179 Water street	
E. W. Coleman	25		
Cash	1		
V. Mayer	5		
Fred Mayer	10		
Galwey, Casado & Teller	37		
E. Thorne	50		
J. Hyde, Jr.	25		
S. & C. H. Isham	50		
T. Fraser, Bro. & Co.	50		
Corse, Pratt & Co.	50		

THE NEW YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION AND THE ARMY. The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The defeat in the last Legislature of the law to improve the sanitary condition of the City was the subject of discussion, and various members related personal experiences of Albany legislation which, at any less excited time than the present, would be of great public interest. In the present war-absorbed state of popular sentiment, however, the only part of the proceedings demanding notice was the suggestion, made by Dr. Harris, that just now we must postpone consideration of the sanitary requirements of the City, and lend all our energies to the promotion of hygienic influences amongst the immense army of soldiers that the North has raised to do battle for the Union. On motion of Dr. Harris a Committee of five was appointed to further this very laudable object.

Work for the Ladies-The following letter has been received from the "Woman's Central Relief Association," of New York, from which it will be seen that a pressing need exists of certain articles, a list of which we subjoin. It is requested, therefore, that contributions of delicacies may be sent to the Janitor's room, at the City Hall, on Friday, Saturday and Monday. The smallest article that can in any way minister to the comfort of wounded soldiers, will be gratefully received, and it is hoped our country friends will aid us with their donations. All finished and unfinished work remaining in the hands of the managers may be sent to the same place. Contributions of unbleached muslin will be particularly acceptable.

LETTER FROM THE "WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION."

NEW YORK, July 12, 1861

MADAM: I take the liberty of addressing you, in the hope that you may be interested in circulating among the ladies of your neighborhood information as to what our State Volunteers most need.

I have marked the articles more particularly wanted. Hospital clothing is at present greatly needed, for we hear that the sick men at the United States Hospitals are lying, in this hot weather, in their flannel volunteer shirts. We are also reliably informed that they are greatly in want of delicacies, such as those mentioned in the list.

We hope that you and your friends will feel disposed to aid in contributing these comforts to our brave soldiers.

Very respectfully,

E. H. Schuyler

Member Executive Committee

1. Juice of beef, as stock for beef tea, in sealed cans.
2. Arrow root, packed in light wooden boxes, one pound each.
3. Whisky, Brandy, White Wine, for Wine Whey, & c.
4. Champagne, in small bottles, for cases of sudden sinking.
5. China Feeders of different sizes, for administering nourishment when the head cannot be moved.
6. Bent glass tubes, for similar use.
7. Castile soap, for washing wounds.
8. Distilled vinegar, pure lemon syrup.
9. Dried sub-acid fruit, and cans of fruit.
10. Tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, oat meal, crackers.
11. Spices, condiments, desiccated vegetables.
12. Maccaroni.
13. Vermicelli
14. Preserves
15. Jellies
16. Raspberry vinegar
17. Tobacco

ever.

NEW YORK CITY.-The Chamber of Commerce gave its hearty endorsement of the Government, by the largest meeting of its members which has been held for years. Nearly all of the heaviest firms were represented, and the speakers embraced Breckinridge Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Bell men and Republicans. The resolutions were adopted with perfect unanimity. They recommend a prompt support by men and means, and a blockade of all the Southern ports in view of the piratical proclamation of Jeff Davis, and a vigorous prosecution of the war. It being announced that several of the regiments needed assistance to enable them to leave, on motion, a Committee was appointed to receive donations, and in ten minutes the subscription had reached over \$21,000. What was still more important was the appointment of a large Committee of the most influential capitalists to use their exertions to secure an immediate taking of the \$9,000,000 remaining of the Government loan.

Stands By It- Fernando Wood has vetoed the action of the Common Council of New York discontinuing the payment of \$19,000 a year to that treasonable sheet-the News. This is evidence, if any were wanted, of his sympathy with the treason which the News advocates. The same service would be rendered by any other journal for \$1,000. So that the corporation of New York is made to pay \$18,000 a year for the sole purpose of giving "aid and comfort" to the Rebellion.

- The Telegraphic Association of the N.Y. & Erie Railroad unanimously resolved, to-day, to furnish all the operators desiring to enlist for the Stars and Stripes, a certain sum of money, sufficient to meet all expenses. Their situations are also retained for them.

WHITE MEN'S LIBERTY ASSOCIATION
Large Meeting in the Nineteenth Ward
STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
Addresses by Messrs. Keegan, Johnson and Devlin

In accordance with a call previously published, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the above association was held last evening at the Nineteenth Ward Hall, in Fifty-third street. At 8 o'clock in the evening more than five hundred people had assembled in the spacious hall, John Keegan, Esq., was called to the chair, and delivered a very eloquent speech, which was enthusiastically received by the audience. He criticised the arbitrary conduct of the present Administration in enforcing an unconstitutional law. The speaker said that this war could never have assumed its present gigantic proportions were it not that the people were deceived by Mr. Lincoln in asserting that the war was being prosecuted for the restoration of the Union. How Mr. Lincoln carried out that policy the people unfortunately have long ago realized. The speaker very ably discussed the question of the draft and other current topics relating to the present difficulties with which the country is now contending. When the Chairman had finished his address he read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are justly due to Hon. Charles Devlin for the generous and humane manner in which he befriended many poor men who were unjustly charged by the Abolition neighbors with being concerned in the late riots, and that his kindness in going their bail will form a debt of gratitude which they will be but too happy to repay whenever occasion offers.

Resolved. That the thanks of this Association are also justly due to His Honor Judge McCunn for the brave and noble manner in which he has vindicated the laws in behalf of white men, and we rejoice that he could not be influenced as some officials unfortunately appear to have been by the clamors or threats of a wicked and tyrannical Abolition-Puritan faction among us, who seem to hate a white man in the exact ratio of their love for the negro.

Resolved. That the vindictive spirit displayed by the Abolition press in this city against white men shows that it is animated by that tory monarchical spirit, which in other countries, crushes the people into mere beasts of burden deprives them of all voice in the government, and that it will do the same here as soon as it acquires sufficient power to enable it to carry out these diabolical purposes.

Resolved, That the time has arrive when white men should be vigilant and active, when they must repudiate every man and every politician who affiliates with the unclean birds of Abolitionism, whose touch is pollution, and whose very shadow is disgusting. No man can be a Democrat who lives by plundering poor men of their earnings, who consorts with "Shoddy Contractors" and divides the ill gotten gains of blood money with Abolitionists, who gives false reports, like a mercenary spy or informer, of his neighbors, and whose love of country is confined to his pocket. Let the people beware of all such leaders, and reply upon no man who will not swear eternal enmity to Lincoln and his whole crew of black, brown, white, streaked and speckled supporters. We denounce all such men as mulatto Democrats, and not fit to belong to the white men's party.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Johnson was introduced. He said: Our country, indeed, has fallen on strange times. If any man had told us before the war broke out, that such a state of things as we now witness would be tolerated for a moment by the American people, that man would be considered a fool and slanderer of American manhood. We have seen all this degradation place upon us by the parties now in power, and how are we to extricate ourselves? When the civil war was precipitated upon the country by the Abolition party, they told us, that in ninety days the Union flag would be floating triumphantly over the City of Richmond. Instead of that result being attained, on more than one occasion the Confederate flag threatened the Capital, at Washington. What was the cause which led to this result? The fact, is that Mr. Lincoln professed to conduct the war for the restoration of the Union, in order to get men and money to carry on a war-not for the Union, but for the abolition of slavery.

The speaker went on to discuss the Conscription act with great ability, showing that it was unconstitutional. He referred to the time when the bill was under consideration in the Senate, referring to the unfair means used by the Republican members to carry the measure. Senator Bayard, he said, when analysing the tissue of falsehoods by which the bill was surrounded, was called to order by Senator Trumbull; and a partisan chairman who had the power, refused the floor to the venerable Senator from Delaware. Such legislation as this, he said, had brought the country to its present deplorable condition. And unless the people aroused themselves to a proper appreciation of their dangers, the Republic would soon be a thing of the past.

Mr. Johnson reviewed the history of the Republican party from its first accession to power to the present time, showing its inconsistency with a Democratic form of government. In conclusion, he took occasion to administer a scathing rebuke to the War Democrats, whose only principles, he said, were love of office. They were willing, he said, to espouse any cause, no matter how base, if their own aggrandizement would be subserved by their apostacy.

The speaker was loudly applauded during the delivery of his address, which was highly conservative and patriotic.

Mr. Golding was now introduced by the speaker, who said he was called the leader of a band of rioters, and was now under \$3,000 bail.

The speaker indignantly hurled back the epithet of rioter. He said he was opposed to the draft on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and he would continue, to the best of his ability, to oppose that measure in a constitutional manner.

Mr. Charles Devlin made a brief and very appropriate speech, which called forth the hearty cheers of the audience. He said he had been calumniated on many occasions by the Republicans. No form of corruption a man could be possibly guilty of but was charged against him; yet by a Committee of their own Board they were compelled to exonerate him from the vile slanders so industriously circulated against him, by paying hi the money which his own party should have paid him six years ago. Mr. Devlin's remarks were received with tumultuous applause.

The meeting, after proposing three cheers for Mr. Devlin, which were given with a will, adjourned.

ATLAS & ARGUS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1863

From the New York Sunday Herald
THE NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS DEPOT.

Our Wounded and disabled soldiers-What our State Officials are Doing for Them-Description of the Depot in Howard Street-History of Its Objects and Operations, &c.

In addition to the patriotism and energy which the State of New York has exhibited during the present war may be now most appropriately mentioned the tender and effectual care which has been taken of sick and wounded soldiers while passing through New York, not alone of this State, but of almost every Northern State whose sons are fighting in defence of the national cause. An institution has been established in this city which is called the New York State Soldiers' Depot," and which may be classed as among the first of its character in the country for ministering to the wants of our brave soldiers who may have met with some of the mischances of actual warfare. This depot is situated at Nos. 50 and 52 Howard street and 16 Mercer street, in this city, and is founded upon a firm basis. The operations attendant upon the depot has been going on since May last; but the public have not yet been made aware of the details which inaugurated this excellent institution, or the many good works which have been accomplished by its agents since its establishment in our city.

INITIATION OF THE DEPOT

Up to last May there had formally been no provisions made in this State for the purpose of administering to the wants of our soldiers on their return to us from the army, either on account of wounds, sickness, disability or on a furlough. This fact was brought to the attention of Governor Seymour, and he of course at once lent his influence to the matter, in order that the Empire State should not be behind hand in the good work of providing for those soldiers who may be worthy of such attention. These facts were brought before the Legislature of this State, when an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars was made by that body at its last session, such sum being laid at the disposal of Governor Seymour. A special act was passed relative to this (chapter 224,) and under this act the Governor named a Board of Managers to control the matter, consisting of the following gentlemen:-Adjutant General John T. Sprague, inspector General Josiah T. Miller, Quartermaster General S. C. Talcott, and Surgeon General J.V.P. Quckenbush. This board immediately went to work in the organization of the "State Soldiers' Depot," the first work to be done being the selection of an appropriate building. For this purpose the large and commodious in Howard street was leased, and a better or more appropriate one could not be selected. Tradesmen were set to work to prepare the building for the patriotic and charitable use to which it was about being assigned, and vigorous efforts made to have the institution under way as rapidly as possible. About the first week of last May these preparations were brought to a termination.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPOT

The next thing to be done was to make the necessary appointment of agents who should have the carrying out of the objects of the institution. For this portion of the programme much discrimination and care was necessary to be exercised. These agents were to have charge of our brave soldiers when by sickness or wounds they were totally incapable of taking care of themselves, and it was therefore a matter of great importance that those agents should be men of strict honesty and devotion to the duties which they were to perform. The Board of Managers had the appointing power in their hands, subject to the approval of Gov. Seymour. Of course there were hundreds of applicants, and it was a difficult matter to determine between the relative merits of each. However, on the 14th of May, the board met

at the depot, and, after having decided upon the immediate formal opening of the building, made the following appointments:

Superintendent-Col. John S. Neville

Assistant Superintendent-S. B. Housted

Outside Superintendent-R.G. Nellis

Surgeon-Dr. Isaac L. Walsh

Station Agents-W. H. Abell, William Turner, James Wilson, W R. De Wolf

Couriers-Charles J. Dunleavy, E. A. Moore, Felix McClosky, John McEwen, H. J. McMahan, Peter Relyea.

Secretary-Douglas A. Levien

Recording Secretary-L. Sprague

Receiving Clerk-G. K. Roberts

Hospital Steward-Henry Carroll

Matron-Miss Mary A. Cary

In the duties which are performed by these officers probably those of the couriers (as regards explanation relative to the working of the institution) will be easiest understood. Six of these gentlemen have been appointed by the board, one of whom comes from Washington each night (Sundays excepted) in charge of such soldiers as may be on the train. It is their duty to see that every comfort is provided for those soldiers, and that they are protected from all frauds and imposition on their way to and from their homes. On their arrival at Jersey City the men are taken charge of by the station agents who bring them to the institution.

THE BUILDING

As to the building itself and its interior regulations, there could be none more appropriate for such an object as the care of our soldiers. Its locality is healthful, the method of transit to and from the various railroad and steamboat depots rapid and easy, and its regulations as regards accommodation and discipline the most perfect. In the basement are the cooking apartments, bathrooms and water closets; on the first floor are the dining-room, reception rooms, Outside Superintendent's office, Register's office, &c. On the second floor are the offices of Col. Neville and assistant, the reading room, courier's office and managers' room. The other floors are used as sleeping apartments for the soldiers, together with rooms for the officers immediately connected with this portion of the building. From the basement to the top floor there is then one line of communication, which regulation and discipline tend to keep in the utmost order, and a visit to the building will convince all of its excellence as an institution for the purposes for which it has been inaugurated.

RECEPTION OF THE SOLDIERS

When the soldiers are brought to the building, their names, together with other facts connected with them are registered in an office provided specially for that purpose. They are then taken to the bathrooms, and, after having partaken of the cleaning business of this department are provided with clean under clothing; their wounds, if they are so afflicted, dressed, and they are then sent to the sleeping apartments.

WHAT SOLDIERS ARE RECEIVED-HOW THEY ARE TREATED, &c.

By an arrangement with the general government, the soldiers of every State are received free as those coming from this State. Other States, if making appropriations for the relief of their returning volunteers, can have every dollar of it expended on those soldiers through the medium of the New York State Soldiers' Depot, without wasting half of the appropriation on rent of building, medical attendance, superintendents, clerks, &c. All these expenses are paid by the State of New York at the Soldiers' Depot, and hence other localities sending their soldiers here are saved all incidental outlays, and the whole amount is devoted entirely to the relief of the destitute ones. Every expenditure is strictly guarded, the bills being audited by the Board, then by the Governor, then by the Comptroller, and, if approved paid. A large number of New York city soldiers receive relief, and in the hospital department, where they seek advice and have their wounds

dressed they form a large proportion of the patients. Since the opening of the depot some five thousand soldiers have already received its benefits, and all those whom our reporter conversed with speak in the highest terms of the treatment which they received and the efficient manner in which everything connected with the routine work of the building is conducted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE INSTITUTION

As the expenses of the institution are at present very heavy, subscriptions are solicited from the public generally. There could possibly be no more charitable or praiseworthy object for which to appropriate funds than this institution, and it would be well that the interest of our wealthy citizens generally should be immediately manifested in the matter. Our gallant soldiers leave home and kindred for the purpose of fighting the battles of the country, and it is but just that when they become incapacitated from earning a livelihood for themselves that their wants should be attended to in some substantial manner.

APPROPRIATIONS FROM OTHER STATES

As soldiers are received from all the States, it is but just that the authorities of the localities from which those men hail should take some action for the appropriation of funds in order to defray the attendant expenditures. Taking these facts into consideration, there is a movement now on foot in several of the other States to raise funds in order to aid the patriotic work which is now being so vigorously pushed forward by the agents of the Soldiers' Depot. Agents from different States have visited the institution, and expressed themselves highly gratified with its appearance and workings. They promised, on their return home, to use their efforts in extending to the depot all the aid which could be legally and appropriately given to it.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS

There could be no more judicious selection by Governor Seymour than that of the Board of Managers whose names are given above. They are the most prominent and influential military officials of the State, and under their auspices the depot has advanced to its present efficient condition.

Col. John S. Neville has entire control of the building. He is a gentleman whose executive ability cannot be questioned. In private life his character has been the praise of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance, while in public life (he having served with distinction as a United States naval officer) His career has been marked with every success.-No better man could be placed in the position.

Mr. John F. Seymour is general agent for the State outside of the State of New York, and has labored hard and with good effect in the service of the wounded men on the field of Gettysburg, as well as in other spheres. Mr. Seymour is the brother of the Governor.

Mr. R. G. Nellis holds the position of Outside Superintendent. He is a gentleman who has the interest of the soldier deeply at heart, and to him is owing much of the success which the depot has already attained.

The medical department is in charge of Dr. Isaac L. Welsh, a physician of much skill, and whose efforts in attending to the wounded are deserving of high commendation.

Mr. H. H. Walker has charge of the subsistence of the men and provides them with the best food.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Col. Frank Howe, who has charge of the work of the New-England Relief Association in this City, has recently made a report of its operations to Gov. Andrew, from which the following facts appear:

Number of Massachusetts soldiers received and cared for at the New England Rooms to April 1, 1863.....3,684

Number of Massachusetts soldiers admitted to hospitals and visited by my agents to April 1, 1863	1,256
Number of Massachusetts soldiers received at New England Rooms and provided for from April 1, 1863, to July 31, 1863	1,522
Number of Massachusetts soldiers admitted into hospitals in and near New York from April 1, 1863 to July 31, 1863	364
Total number of Massachusetts soldiers received and provided for at the New England Soldiers' Relief Association and visited in the different hospitals in and near New York City from the opening of its rooms to July 31, 1863	6,826

The number of United States army hospitals now visited by Col. Howe's agent is eight, viz: De Camp Hospital, at David's Island; McDougal, at Fort Schuyler; Fort Columbus, Governor's Island; United States Convalescent Hospital; Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, St. Joseph's Central Park & Ladies' Home Hospital, at Fifty-first street, corner of Lexington-avenue; and Newark Hospital at Newark N. J. No association in the country has done more for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers than this.

Colonel of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers in the late War with Mexico.

Andrew Jackson, Jr., Trustee

The following is the correspondence connected with the deposit of the box:-

New York City, May 18, 1863

Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Chancellor of the University:-Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you, for deposit in the State Library, the gold snuff box presented to Major General Andrew Jackson by the Corporation of this city, on the 23d of February, 1819, and awarded to me, on the 17th of August, 1850, by Andrew Jackson Jr., the executor of the last will and testament of the Hero of New Orleans at "The Hermitage," Tennessee, in compliance with the General request of those who were my companions in arms during the late war with Mexico.

As it connects the past with the present era in the history of the United States in a very interesting manner, it may be regarded as an invaluable relic for the future.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

Ward B. Burnett.

New York State Library,}

Albany, May 25th, 1863 }

Sir-Your letter of 18 inst., received through Mr. Street, accompanied by the gold snuff box formerly owned by Gen. Jackson and awarded to you under his will, has been submitted to the committee of the Trustees charged with the care of the Library, by whom I am authorized to say that they receive with pleasure the valuable and interesting memorial you have thus deposited with them.

They will place the box with other articles of historic value now in their custody, giving it the same care which those receive, feeling sure that it will prove an interesting addition to the treasures of the Library

With great respect, yours very truly,

John V. L. Pruyn

Gen. Ward B. Burnett, New York

THE SOLDIERS' HOME-A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Senator E. D. Morgan, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange Place, for the purpose of electing a board of trustee for the Soldiers' Home, as provided by the act of incorporation. Senator Morgan presided and Mr. William P. Robinson acted as Secretary. After some remarks by a number of gentlemen, relative to the objects of the institution, a committee appointed to prepare a list of nominations,, reported the following ticket which was unanimously elected:

ONE YEAR- Wm. E. Dodge, New York; Charles F. Wood, New York; John A. Seymour, Utica; Wm. A. Hall, New York.

TWO YEARS-Erastus Corning, Joseph Howard, James B. Nicholson, New York; Thos. Hillshouse, Geneva.

THREE YEARS-Edwin D. Morgan, A. A. Low, Dean Richmond, Robt. L. Stuart

The acts makes the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State *ex officio* members of the Board, which elects from its own body a president secretary, treasurer.

The meeting adjourned with the thanks of the chairman, who stated that the acts of gentlemen named in the bill ceased upon such election. The business would now devolve entirely upon the treasurer.

THE PARK BARRACKS

The Board of Councilmen passed a resolution last evening to destroy the Park barracks, because those buildings are now used only by the Provost Guard. The city is the owner of the barracks and has a right to do what it chooses with its property, but it would be better to give the government notice to quit rather than to adopt the "Ban???"

tactics and destroy the building to get rid of the rats. "Uncle Sam" is rich enough to pay rent and need not be a "squatter." If he has no right in the barracks he will move out if so requested, unless he should take a notion that this was only part of a plan to obstruct the performance "of service in relation to the draft." At all events the request can be made.

The Park barracks should be saved, not for their artistic beauty but for their real utility. Their erection was our city's early response to the calls for volunteers, and these humble buildings at once became the resting place of our soldiers bound for the field. Probably two hundred thousand volunteers have had shelter and refreshment within these barracks. After the Peninsula battles, the wounded found repose and surgical treatment here, and returning regiments have stacked their battered arms in the enclosure where their untried muskets were first issued to them. The barracks should outlast the war, and remain intact until the last man has been mustered out of service. There is much for them to do yet. There are returning regiments to receive and fresh troops to welcome. They are useful and will so continue for a long time. No mere spite against the provost guard will warrant the destruction of the barracks, and the intemperate language of the resolution of the Councilmen ought to satisfy the honorable board, without giving out of a job for "razing and destroying" the buildings.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME
MEETING TO ORGANIZE

The undersigned, a majority of the persons named in the first section of the Act entitled "An Act" to incorporate "The Soldiers' Home," passed April 4, 1863, here by call a meeting of the persons named in said first section, to be held at the office of E. D. Morgan & Co., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange Place, New York, on MONDAY the 1st day of June, at 12 o'clock noon-said meeting to be held for the purpose of organization, the election of Trustees, the election of additional associates, if deemed advisable, and the transaction of any other business.

Winfield Scott	Wm. C. Beardsley
Washington Hunt	J. Dean Hawley
August Belmont	S. Oakley Vanderpoe
Benj. N. Huntington	George Opdyke
Francis Vinton	Daniel Devlin
David Ramsay	Edward Dodd
Thomas W. Olcott	Wm. E. Dodge
A. B. Conger	Wm. A. Wheeler
Erastus Corning	Lockwood L. Doty
Nathan C. Ely	Amazili B. James
John S. Gould	Wm. H. Ferry
Gouverneur Kemble	Samuel G. Andrews
Hamilton Fish	Peter Cagger
John T. Hoffman	Isaac Sherman
Dean Richmond	John A. King
Amasa J. Parker	C. W. Sanford
Wm. Curtis Noyes	Robert B. Minturn
George Dawson	Smith Ely, Jr.
Samuel Sloan	Fred Julian
Daniel E. Delavan	Robert P. Getty
Thurlow Wood	John Anderson
Peter Rowe	Wm. Cassidy
E. D. Morgan	my293t

Immense Mass Meeting- New York, April 20

Another immense mass meeting was held here this afternoon under the auspices of the Loyal League of Union citizens. Gen. Scott presided, occupying a chair on the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Four stands were erected around Madison Square, fronting the hotel, and the attendance at all the stands numbered not less than twenty thousand.

Among the speakers were John Van Buren, Daniel S. Dickinson, George Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Henry J. Raymond, George W. Curtiss, Lyman Tremain, E. Delafield Smith, H. B. Stanton and many others.

The notable feature of the meeting was a procession of express men, composing all the expresses in the city, which passed around the Square, their wagons and horses gaily decorated with flags, and the various employees of the companies cheering as they went along.

The reception given to Gen. Scott when he appeared on the balcony was exceedingly cordial and enthusiastic. He was too feeble to address the meeting, and was only able to occupy the chair one hour.

Harbor Defences.-This subject has again become a topic of considerable interest, for what immediate reason no one can tell, unless it is to be supposed that foreign war is anticipated with more certainty than usual. The latest plan advanced for rendering New York impregnable sets forth that three iron-clad floating batteries should be placed in the lower bay, with fifteen-inch guns for their armament; huge cast-iron forts, with similar big guns, should be built upon either neck of land through which the bay delivers itself into the Atlantic; a huge chain should be stretched across the Narrows just inside the entrance from the ocean on cast-iron boys, obliquely, and earthworks with cast-iron embrasures should be erected at every available point from Sandy Hook to Governor's Island. The inventor of this extensive plan even goes so far as to give minute directions as to the proper manoeuvres of the floating batteries; what their different and relative positions must be, and how often they are to take shelter under the guns of his cast-iron forts. The adoption of such a plan would certainly be a very pretty way of spending money.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

RECRUITING AND RE-ENLISTING-The returned volunteers, we are please to see, are commencing to re-enlist far more generally than was anticipated. Military life, with all its hardships and discipline, has a peculiar charm for many of the stout hearts who have just returned from two years of continual excitement, and whose martial taste does not now permit them to again return to their old places in the work shops and counting houses of our metropolis. Several of the old regiments, such as the 11th New York, (Fire Zouaves) the 9th, 5th, 7th and 8th, in the city, and other in various parts of the State, are to be revived in name, which will prove a great attraction to those who have served honorably under their banners. So far as it is practicable, all the commissions in these regiments will be given to men who have served in them with distinction. If proper encouragement is given to this disposition to re-enlist, it may yet turn out that a conscription will be unnecessary.

Cavalry being at this time in demand, the War Department has resorted to the expedient of promoting enlistments in that branch of the service through the agency of the Provost Marshals. The Marshals of all the Congressional districts in this State have been authorized to receive volunteers at their offices. Men can join any regiment that they may prefer. The bounties are large and promptly paid.

TAMMANY SOCIETY-At a meeting of this Society on Monday night, Hon. E. F. Purdy was installed Grand Sachem, preparations were made to celebrate the Fourth of July, and on motion of Gen. Mather, the Council of Sachems were directed to prepare resolutions indorsing the course of Gov. Seymour, and report at a special meeting.

THE NEW UNION ARMY
The President's Call for Three Hundred Thousand Men
THE NORTH AGAIN AROUSED
RESPONSES OF THE LOYAL STATES
Outpouring of the People in Public Meetings
SPEECH OF EDWARD EVERETT
Men of the North to the Rescue!
"DINNA YE HEAR THE SLOGAN?"
&c. &c. &c.
THE MEETING TO-MORROW
Grand Union Meeting in Union Square

Citizens of New York, of all parties, who are for supporting the government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet on Union square on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidences in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end and to proffer to the government all the aid it may need to the extent of all their resources.

New York, July 10, 1862 COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman

JOHN A. STEVENS

CHARLES H. MARSHALL

A. A. LOW

S. D. BABCOCK

P. M. WETMORE

G. W. BLUNT

DENNING DUER

ROBERT B. MINTURN

WILLIAM E. DODGE

JONATHAN STURGES

C. R. ROBERT

ROYAL PHELPS

COMMITTEE OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

HAMILTON FISH, Chairman

SIMEON DRAPER

ROBERT T. HAWS

R. H. BLATCHFORD

SAMUEL SLOAN

ALEX T. STEWART

WILLIAM E. DODGE

R. A. WITTHAUS

MOSES H. GRINNELL

A. C. RICHARDS

ISAAC BELL

WILLIAM HAVEMEYER

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

WILLIAM ORTON, Chairman

HENRY SMITH

PETER MITCHELL

IRA A. ALLEN

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY

TERENCE FARLEY

CHARLES J. CHIPP

MORGAN JONES

THOMAS STEVENSON

JOHN HOGAN

ALEX H. KEECH

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS WHO MET AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

JAMES W. WHITE, Chairman

FRANCIS LIEBER

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD

GEORGE D. PHELPS

ISAAC SHERMAN

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS WHO MET AT FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL

ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman

CHARLES GOULD

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES

MORRIS KETCHUM

NATHANIEL HAYDEN

John Austin Stevens, Jr., Secretary

One Day for the Union

TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The loyal citizens of every class and profession, are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the grand mass meeting to be held on Tuesday next, 15th inst., at four o'clock, on Union square.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at three o'clock, in order that those who desire to show their loyalty to the government may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman

John Austin Stevens, Jr., Secretary

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE-SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ENLISTMENT

Mr. Charles Gould, Treasurer of the National War Committee, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the purpose of aiding enlistments:-

Wm. B. Astor (for Corcoran Legion)	\$1,000
J. C. Whitmore	500
E. R. Mudge & Co.	500
Henry G. Stebbins	250
Wm. F. Cary	<u>100</u>
Total	\$2,350
Previously acknowledged	<u>7,755</u>
Grand Total	\$10,105

CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION

A prominent merchant of this city offers an extra bounty of \$5 to each recruit who enlists in Captain John Connery's company, of this regiment. Captain Connery's recruiting tents are opposite the Astor House, in the City Hall Park.

THE ENROLMENT AND THE DRAFT

The enrolment for this city and Brooklyn has been completed, and there are now 400,000 names registered upon the books. According to estimates which have been made, there cannot be less than five thousand in this city yet to come, in order to make up the quota of troops under the President's call. The draft will commence, it is said, about the 10th of October

ACTION OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Fourteen More Regiments From New York, Washington, May 15, 1861

I rejoice in being able to state that the representations of the Union Defence Committee, headed by Simeon Draper and John Jacob Astor, have successful in their mission.

The fourteen regiments now fully organized and equipped in your city have all been accepted and will be hurried on here without delay. Orders to this effect have already been issued. The fourteen regiments will be added to the quota of New York under the first and second call for volunteers, making a total of forty-two regiments from the Empire State for the defence of the Stars and Stripes.

In justice to the President it should be stated that upon being fully apprised by the committee of the circumstances under which the regiments in question were organized and of the bitter disappointment their disbanding would produce among the gallant, devoted and enthusiastic thousands that composed the, he at once gave his assent to their being immediately mustered into service and transferred to the field of action.

The committee received the most satisfactory assurances as to the war policy of the government. "It is to be hoped," to use the language of a distinguished member of the administration, "that this measure will be received as an earnest of the intention of the government to deal with vigor and decision with the Southern rebellion. I can state authoritatively in addition that the government will repossess itself of the federal property at all points in Virginia and other border slave States at all hazards, and protect the Union men in these States in the exercise of their rights of American citizens to the fullest extent of its power.

It was discovered to day that A. D. Banks, formerly of the Richmond Enquirer, who acted as Jeff Davis' Washington spy all the winter, had returned from Montgomery, and had been concealed here for some days. He managed to escape across the river, however, before the authorities could get hold of him.

A New Brigade for Gen. Ward B. Burnett.-Gen. Ward B. Burnett has been authorized by the Governor of the State of New York to receive, a sufficient number of regiments-fro Col. Lansing, the Superintendent of Recruiting Service, at the Cantonment at New Dorp, Staten Island-to organize a brigade. The President of the United States has agreed to accept said brigade, under the command of Gen. Ward B. Burnett, who is well known to New York and the Union. The General has taken for his headquarters the front rooms on the second floor of the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. His hours for public business will be from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. All persons interested in the organization of the brigade will be received at these hours.

THE NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Additional charges have been filed against the Police Commissioners whose trial will proceed before the Governor in a few days. The first charge includes specifications of arbitrary arrests, without law or warrant, in the cases of Algernon S. Sullivan, Esq., Samuel J. Anderson, Henry A. Beeves, James Howitzsen, Stephen Day, Augustus H. Benning and various other parties, including the substitute or insurance agents. The 2d charge relates to the use of prisons for confinement of persons not lawfully arrested. The 3d charge is for permitting ladies to be maltreated by members of the force, and recite the cases of Mrs. Brinsmade and Mrs. McCabe. The 4th charge is for cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners, and specifies the horrors of cell No. 4. The 5th charge is for compelling prisoners to take extraordinary oaths as conditions of release; 7th for compelling prisoners to execute bonds unknown to law; 8th, unlawful searches, seizures, and removal of papers and property; 9th, misappropriation of public moneys, in building houses, keeping horses, paying travel expenses &c.; 10th misappropriation of a Japanese fund; 11th, permitting officers to hold other offices; 12th compelling policemen to sign certain papers by threats of removal and other compulsion; 13th, interfering with freedom of the ballot box; 14, appointing members for improper reasons; 15th a general summing up of all charges.

These charges are accompanied by definite specifications, with dates and names so that specifications, with dates and names so that the proof of each charge can be made and refuted. They have been served on the commissioners, with the following notice from the Governor:-

State of New York, }
Executive Department }
Albany, June 3, 1863 }

The annexed papers are copies of charges which have been made against you, and which are on file in this office. You are required to make written answers to the same, which are to be sent to me on or before the 13th instant. You are also required to answer within the same time to the charges which were made by H. K. Blauvelt; on the 1st of January last, copies of which were served upon you on the 2d of January last. When your answers are received I will make the proper order for an inquiry into the truth of the charges made.

HORATIO SEYMOUR

To Messrs. James Bowen, Thomas C. Action and John G. Bergen.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES
NOMINATION OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION

&c. &c. &c.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met last evening-President Henry in the chair.

Alderman Brady called from the table the communication from Mayor Opdyke, nominating William Boyce as Inspector of Vessels, in place of Andrew Sheehan. The matter was then referred, on motion of Alderman Genet to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

THE HARBOR DEFENCES

The report was received from the special committee on Harbor Defences, in favor of adopting the resolution, and appropriating the sum of \$500,000 for the improvement of the defences of the harbor of New York, and recommending that some of our prominent citizens be appointed members of the commission.

In connection with the same subject that Mayor sent in the following communication:-

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, March 24, 1862

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN:-

GENTLEMEN-Recent events have demonstrated the insufficiency of the means hitherto relied on for harbor defence.

The slight in jury which the Monitor and Merrimac inflicted on each other with their heavy projectiles in their recent close and obstinate encounter in Hampton Roads, shows that the most substantial fortifications, with the best existing armaments, are utterly unreliable as a means of preventing the ingress of iron-clad steamships.

This startling fact must present itself to every government and every individual in any degree charged with the duty of providing for the safety of maritime cities, and at once suggest the necessity of prompt measures of defence against engines of war so novel and so formidable.

The government of the United States, whose special province it is to provide for the defences of all seaports of the Union, appreciates the danger, and is prepared to do its whole duty in guarding against it.

But it cannot be expected to act with the promptitude which the conjuncture demands, when all its energies are concentrated in the prosecution of a gigantic war. It is true that a part of the means requisite to this end is the construction of iron ships, and this duty the government is not neglecting.

But in an emergency, like the present, when facts just developed have produced a feeling of insecurity in every maritime city, it is incumbent on all, whether in public or private station, to join their efforts with those of the government in providing against the unexpected danger, and especially in adopting measures essential to their own security.

Entertaining these views and anticipating the necessity which is now manifest ? the federal government, as early as September last, invited the co-operation of the State governments in perfecting a system of seacoast defences, and more recently it has indicated its desire that communities and individuals should also co-operate.

In compliance with this invitation Governor Morgan presented the subject to the Legislature of this State, earnestly commending it to its favorable consideration. An appropriation was accordingly introduced which is now under discussion and which it is hoped will receive favorable action before the close of the present session.

Meanwhile the Chamber of Commerce of this city, responding to the known desire of the War Department, has taken up the subject, and made an appeal to the liberality of the banks, insurance companies and capitalists of this city for a subscription of \$500,000 to be expended in providing additional safe guards for our harbor.

It will be thus seen that the attention of the federal government, the State government and the Chamber of Commerce is directed to the question of securing the commercial metropolis from all dangers to be apprehended from iron or mall ? clad ships of war and it is to be hoped that the men? thus inaugurated will result in the adoption and execution of early and effective means of defence. Should this expectation not be realized it will then be incumbent on us, who are specially charged with the duty of guarding the interests and safety of this city, to take prompt measures for providing the requisite safeguards.

To do this, however, will require the preliminary action of the State government as the thirty third section of the city charter expressly forbids the Common Council from borrowing money on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by special act of the Legislature.

In case of great emergency, such as immediate threatening danger to the public safety, we would doubtless be justified in acting without waiting for this authority. But in my judgment, that emergency does not now exist. The only immediate danger apprehended is a visit from the Merrimac ? and this in the opinion of the highest authorities is a groundless clear? as it is believed that the Navy Department has provided ample means for destroying her if she again ventures to come out, and that if this reliance should fail she could not reach this harbor, as her construction is such as to incapacitate her for ocean navigation.

I would therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of a memorial to the Legislature, earnestly appealing to it for the immediate passage of measures providing for the permanent and thorough defence of this harbor against these newly developed dangers and all others. It is clearly the province of the State government to assume this duty under the authority given it by the government of the United States in the circular letter of the Secretary of State as whatever money it may expend under that authority will doubtless be reimbursed by the federal government.

Should the Legislature, however, decide against the adoption of such measures, I would respectfully recommend that it be asked to confer such authority on the government of the city by the passage of a bill similar in character to that which is herewith submitted for the consideration of your honorable bodies.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor

Alderman Boole moved that the ordinance laid over at the last meeting of the Board, appropriating \$500,000 for harbor defences, be adopted, and that the Commission for carrying out the ordinance be appointed.

Alderman Dayton contended that if the ordinance was adopted it would be in direct violation of the charter. He said there was no fear to be entertained, and that the only apprehension was from the Merrimac. Yet he knew that the proper provisions made by the government of the United States were sufficient to render any fears of the approach of the Merrimac unnecessary and uncalled for. He thought that before they violated the charter for the purpose of protecting the harbor of New York, they should apply to the Legislature. He hoped that the ordinance appended to the Mayor's message would be adopted.

Alderman Boole was sorry to see in the Mayor's message a statement that the Merrimac was unseaworthy and incapable of reaching the harbor of New York even if she got out of Norfolk. He was confident that the opinion that the Merrimac could not go to sea was erroneous. From the measurement of the vessel he was sure that the Merrimac could reach New York, and would prove a most unpleasant visitor here.

The report was accepted.

Alderman Boole moved that the blank be filled up by naming a commission of seven (five citizens and two members of this Board) as a Committee of Defence for the Harbor of the City of New York.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board proceed to fill up the blank and elect the Commission by ballot. Carried.

On the call being made

Alderman Smith named Andrew Carrigan

Alderman Walsh named John Clancy

The President named Hiram Walbridge

Alderman Hall named Joseph Huxie

Alderman Brady named Ben Wood

Alderman Reed named John Dimon

Alderman Chipp named John Dimon

Alderman Mitchell named James Murphy

Alderman Dayton did not vote

Alderman Jeremiah did not vote

Alderman Frear named John W. Rich

Alderman Boole named Myers Correll

Alderman Allen named Robert T. Haws

Alderman Ottiwell named George Opdyke

Alderman Farley named A. Cordoza

The name of Benjamin Wood was subsequently withdrawn by Alderman Brady.

The Board then proceeded, on motion, to name five members each, the majority obtaining the largest number of votes to be the members of the commission.

Alderman Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah and Froment refused to vote

Alderman Dayton and Froment were appointed tellers when the result appeared:-

	Votes		Votes
John Dimon	11	John W. Rich	6
R. T. Haws	11	James Murphy	4
Myers Correll	9	George Opdyke	1
Andrew Carrigan	10	A. W. Craven	1
A. Cordoza	9	Lathers	1
John Clancy	1		

The first five named gentlemen were then declared duly elected commissioners for the harbor defence-subject, however, to the action of the Board of Councilmen.

The question being taken on the ordinance it was adopted, the following voting in the affirmative:-Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet-11. Negative-Hall, Brady, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Froment-6.

The communication from the Mayor was then taken up. After some discussion,

Alderman Genet offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for the issue of bonds for \$500,000 for the defence of the harbor.

Alderman Walsh moved that the memorial of the Mayor, and the further consideration of the whole subject, be laid over for two weeks.

This was lost and Alderman Genet's resolution was carried.

Routine business was then taken up.

The Board adjourned to Monday next, at five o'clock; after that the regular meetings to be on Mondays and Thursdays.

THE SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF OUR VOLUNTEERS [May 1, 1861 handwritten across article]

Several clergymen and laymen of the evangelical church's of this city, have formed a plan for systematic missionary labor? among the soldiers who are leaving daily in the way of [illegible] and testament distribution. A meeting to further this object will be held in the lecture room of Dr. Hutton's church, on Washington square, this Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and all interested in the spiritual welfare of the army and navy are earnestly requested to be present.

SPECIAL NOTICES

HEADQUARTERS OF THE N.Y. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINT, BANDAGES, ETC., TO THE ARMY
SPINGLER

INSTITUTE BUILDING, UNION SQUARE, April 29, 1861

The ladies and societies who have undertaken the preparation of the necessary supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers of our army in the field or in hospitals, are respectfully informed that the Association of Medical Men which proposes to receive and distribute these supplies to the army, has located itself permanently in the Spingler Institute Building, on Union square, which the owner has generously placed at their disposal as long as it may be required.

All contributions of articles mentioned in the following list will be received at the rooms of the association, where they will be distributed to the medical officers of the different regiments for field service, or to the general hospitals established for the accommodation of the army.

It is desirable that the lint should be packed in boxes of uniform sizes, and the association will supply such boxes at the cost price to all who apply for them, on the written requisition of any member of the executive committee.

Models and patterns of all the articles mentioned in the appended list will be kept on exhibition for examination and reference at the rooms of the Association, and all necessary instructions will be given for their preparation.

A number of articles will be found in the list of Hospital Supplies that must be purchased from the manufacturers, such as Field Stretchers, for removing the wounded from the field of battle, Hospital Knapsacks, Lanterns, Wax Tapers, Bed Pans, Urinals, &c. The purchase of these articles it is recommended, should be confided, as far as possible to the Association.

Contributions in money for this purpose are earnestly solicited, and may be inclosed to the Treasurer, Dr. Jacob Harsen.

LIST OF HOSPITAL AND FIELD SUPPLIES FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED

1. BANDAGES-Assortment and proportionate numbers of each variety
1 Dozen, 1 inch wide, 1 yard long; 2 Dozen, 2 inch wide, 3 yards long; 2 Dozen 2-1/2 inch wide, 3 yards long; 1 Dozen 3 inch wide, 4 yards long; 1/2 Dozen 3-1/2 inch wide, 5 yards long; 1/2 Dozen 4 inch wide, 6 yards long
2. LINT-Scraped and ravelled in equal portions
3. OLD LINEN and COTTON CLOTH, without salvage or seams, for Compresses
4. RING PADS and CUSHIONS
5. COTTON BATTING AND COTTON WADDING-FINE FLAX AND SPONGES
6. RED FLANNEL IN THE PIECE
7. BOOKBINDERS' BOARDS FOR SPLINTS, pieces 18 x 4 inches
8. SADDLERS' SILK FOR LIGATURES-WAX, PINS and [illegible] PIN CUSHIONS
9. SEWING NEEDLES, assorted in cases, LINE THREAD, TAPE AND SCISSORS
10. ADHESIVE PLASTER, CAMEL HAIR, PENCILS, OILED SILKS, OILED MUSLIN, INDIA RUBBER and GUTTA PERCHAL CLOTHS in the piece.
11. WRAPPING PAPER
12. COTTON SHIRTS, DRAWERS and SLIPPERS
13. SHEETS; four feet wide and six feet long
14. BED SACKS, three feet wide and six feet long
15. PILLOW SACKS and TOWELS
16. HOSPITAL KNAPSACKS
17. FIELD STRETCHERS
18. EYE SHADES, of green silk
19. LANTERNS
20. BED PANS and URINALS (metallic ones preferred)
21. DRESSED SHEEP SHINS.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., L.L.D., President, 1 Grammercy Park
JOHN W. GREEN, M.D., Secretary, Thirteenth street, Seventh avenue
JACOB HARSEN, M.D., Treasurer, 72 Ninth street
E. S. BEADLE, M. D., Chairman Ex. Com. 28 Union Square
W. H. DRAPER, M. D., Secretary Ex. Com 33 East Twelfth street
JOHN O. STONE, M.D. 27 West Twenty-Third street
W. H. CHURCH, M.D. 32 West Twenty-Third street
CRAWFORD, M.D. U.S.A. Brevoort House
J. J. CRANE, M.D. 31 West Twenty-first street
G. BUCK, M.D. 1 Tenth street
C. D. SMITH, M.D. Clarendon Hotel
JARED LINSLEY, M.D. Lafayette place
W. H. VAN BUREN, M.D. corner Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue
GEO. A. PETERS, M.D. 270 Fifth avenue
J. THEBAUD, M.D., 9 East Thirteenth street
S. P. WHITE, M.D., 1179 Broadway
SAMUEL HALE, M.D. 34 Charlton street
E KRACKOWITZER, M.D. 49 Amity street
ROBERT WATTS, M.D. 42 East Twelfth street
W. M. HUDSON, M.D. 161 West Twenty-second street
ROBERT STONE, M.D. 169 West Twenty-second street
--BOERAM, M.D. 204 West Twenty-second street
H. B. SANDS, M.D. 67 East Twelfth street
T. COOK, Jr., M.D. 68 East Fifteenth street
S. S. PURPLE, M.D., 183 Hudson
J. W. HINTON, M.D. 41 West Twenty-second street
--LOOMIS, M.D., 244 West Twenty-third street
T. MARKHOE, M.D. 4 East Seventeenth street
GEO. T. ELLIOT, M.D. 18 West Twenty-ninth street

VAN ALAN ANDERSON, M.D., 54 West Twenty-sixth street
E. HARRIS, M.D. 253 Fourth avenue
H. D. NOYES, M.D. 278 Fourth avenue
W. H. LEANING, M.D.
H. W. HOLMES, M.D. 59 Ninth street
W. W. JONES, M.D. , 43 West Twenty-eight street
S. C. FOSTER, M. D., 24 East Twenty-first street
JAS. R. WOOD. M. D. 2 Irving place
T. E. TAYLOR, M. D., 13 West Twentieth street

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., President

JOHN W. GREEN, M.D., Secretary

THE PARK BARRACKS

GREAT PREPARATIONS-A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT

At an early hour yesterday a number of men with brooms were busily engaged sweeping the enclosure in the City Hall Park; the officers were carefully inspecting their men, and evidently trying to make everything look its best; the seats were all taken out of the dining room and arranged in rows, showing that a number of visitors were expected. About two o'clock a number of musicians arrived, and were placed in a convenient position. Shortly after their arrival the order to "fall in" was given to the different companies, and in a few minutes they were formed into a hollow square at the southern end of the enclosure, while a guard of honor from the Polish Legion was stationed at the Broadway entrance, and a squad of policemen kept the crowd back on the outside, among whom the report now began to circulate that Mrs. Lincoln was expected at the barracks and that it was to receive her with sufficient *éclat* these great preparations had been made. Those fortunate ones who had been favored with cards admitting them inside the enclosure now began to arrive, and passing through the de[illegible] guard of volunteers and policemen, sought out favorable seats to witness the inspection of troops by Mrs. Lincoln when she arrived. At half-past three o'clock the number inside the enclosure was not far almost of three thousand, and very lively and bright was the scene, for more than two-thirds of the visitors were ladies who had come to see the lady who now presides in the White House with such dignity and grace. When the band struck up "Hail Columbia" everybody [illegible] round and gazed in the direction of the principal [illegible]. The crowd was seen to sway to and fro. Policemen were evidently clearing a passage for some vehicle to pass, and all thought the long expected visitor had arrived. Soon the cause of the unusual commotion appeared-only a [illegible] with some boxes and wicker cases-so the crowd settled itself again, and wondered what was to be done with all those drinking glasses which had been brought on the cart, and whether the ice, which was so anxiously inquired after, was all safe. So the time passed on; five o'clock struck by the City Hall clock, and a messenger was dispatched to the Metropolitan Hotel to inquire when Mrs. Lincoln might be expected, and all hands made up their minds to wait a time with patience. At a few minutes before six o'clock the messenger returned and reported to Gen. Arthur that Mrs. Lincoln was too much fatigued to visit the barracks that afternoon, and not being aware that she had been expected, had spent the afternoon in driving round the Central Park and expressed much regret that so many had been disappointed, which was the result of a misunderstanding between Mr. Wood and the officers having charge of the barracks. General Arthur and staff then inspected the troops, all of them fine looking, able bodied men, and presenting a very fine appearance, considering the short time they have been under military discipline.

Many of the men stationed in the barracks are much in need of fresh clothes and clean linen. Captain Rowes' company of Ithaca volunteers have not, we believe, had a change of linen since their arrival here on the 4th instant. The men are all of them in poor circumstances and before leaving Ithaca were given to understand that on their arrival here the Quartermaster General would furnish everything they required; but up to this time nothing has been done for them. Others of them are also much in need of clean shirts.

Colonel Van Buren, the superintendent of the barracks, [?]eting on the suggestion made in the HERALD a short time back, intends having the fountain fitted up as a bathing place for the men under his care.

THE MOVEMENT AMONG THE SURGEONS

RESPONSE OF THE SURGEONS OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN TO THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY AND THE COUNTRY, ETC.

Prompt as have been all the States of the Union in responding to the various demands made upon them by the country for the suppression of the present unholy rebellion, none have been more promptly responded to than the call for surgeons-the call of humanity. New York and Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston have responded to this call in the most commendable manner, and the disciples of Esculapius have evinced a spirit worthy of the days of the Revolution.

In Massachusetts the response was unprecedented. The churches there were closed yesterday and tables were placed on the sidewalks to receive contributions of the necessary articles. In a few hours eight cart loads of hospital stores were donated and \$15,000 in cash.

A large number of surgeons of Massachusetts, at their own request, were sent to the field. The following are the names of some of these gentlemen: Drs. R. T. Davis, Hooper, Harity and Bennett, from Fall River; Drs. Wm. G. Breck, A. Lambert and T. J. Breck, from Spring; Drs. Brewster Manning, Fish, Miller and Smith, from Pittsfield.

The hospital stores are now at the New Haven depot, and will be forwarded to-day to Washington, en route to Manassas. Colonel Frank E. Howe, assisted by Major George Brown, of the New England Association, is now making arrangements for their transportation.

In this city a similar movement has been inaugurated. Mayor Opdyke, having received a despatch from Washington to the effect that all the surgeons that could leave New York should report at once to the Surgeon General in Washington, called a meeting of medical men at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at three P.M., Sunday. On motion of Dr. Chas. D. Smith, Mayor Opdyke was called to the chair, and Rev. John W. Greene was elected secretary. The purpose of the meeting was stated, and gentlemen requested to hand in their names to the secretary.

The following gentlemen at once complied, and most of them left in the six o'clock train last evening for Washington:-

Juo. W. Greene, Austin L. Sands, Chas. D. Smith, W. N. Blakeman, George Lorillard, Wm. Detnold, Bedford, Finell, Furman, Anderson, Wilson, Peck, Halleck, Finnell, Porter, Bell, J. M. Markoe, Thaddeus Halstead, Isaac Taylor, Briddon, Bulkley, Donaghe, Stone, Benkeard, Harris, Griscom, Maxwell, Little, McAllister, Smith, Booraem, Tillottson.

After the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday afternoon, Mayor Opdyke telegraphed to the Secretary of War to learn whether it was desirable to have the services of any more physicians than were just departing from here for Washington. The following reply was received:-

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1862

HON. GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor of New York:-

The number you mentioned with those coming from other places, will probably be sufficient. If more should be required you will be notified. Please direct them to report to the Surgeon General, who will assign their duties.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War

Thus instructed, the Mayor has only attended to the forwarding of the parties named above. This morning a number of well known physicians called on his Honor, at different times, and volunteered their services, and also several nurses, but he could only note their names to be called upon, if request should be made from Washington for their assistance.

It is understood that by to-morrow hundreds of surgeons from New York, Massachusetts and other States, will be on their way to the war.

The United States Sanitary Commission will meet this afternoon at three o'clock, when, it is understood, some action will be taken on the call of the Surgeon General.

The following shows how the call for physicians in Brooklyn was responded to:-

Yesterday evening all the policemen in the city were directed by the Mayor to notify every medical man within their beats to attend a meeting to be held at the residence of Postmaster Lincoln, No. 25 Pierrepont street, for the purpose of volunteering their services to attend the wounded soldiers of the late battles.

The meeting was largely attended by the faculty, some one hundred and twenty-five physicians being present. Hon. Thomas Stranahan was in the chair, and Mayor Kalbfleisch also presided. It was stated that Mayor Opdyke had been telegraphed by government to send on all the medical men who would volunteer from New York and Brooklyn, as their services were needed in attending to some twenty thousand wounded now on the field. Some forty of those present signed the roll and declared their willingness to go at once. But seven were called on, however, out of the number to proceed to Washington, in the seven A.M. train. The remaining volunteers, having given their addresses, &c., will be notified at their several places of residence to-day, if needed. Great patriotism was exhibited by all present. The meeting, being, of course, an impromptu one, reflected great credit on the faculty of the city of Churches. It was thought by some that if all present were to go there could not be too many to attend to such an immense number as now need medical and surgical aid.

The following extends the hospitalities of the Astor House to the volunteer surgeons:-

ASTOR HOUSE, Sept. 1, 1862

TO THE VOLUNTEER SURGEONS FOR THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA:-

The hospitality and freedom of the Astor House intended to those patriotic surgeons who go to Washington to tend to the wounded.

STETSON & CO.

THE VERY LATEST
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE}
WASHINGTON D.C., September 1, 1862}
No more surgical aid is needed at present.
WM. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon General
Washington, Sept. 1, 1862

UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE-The Committee on Collections and Subscriptions formed from the general committee appointed at the great Mass Meeting at Union Square, have prepared books of subscription, which are in the hands of the several members thereof, viz.:

ALEX T. STEWART
WM. F. HAVEMEYER
WM. E. DODGE
R. A. WITTHAUS
R. R. McCURDY
ROYAL PHELPS

To either of whom subscriptions and payments may be made.

All those who desire to uphold the Constitution and Government of the United States are earnestly requested to make liberal subscriptions immediately to the committee, or to Theodore Dehon, Treasurer, No. 30 PINE Street.

ALEX T. STEWART, Chairman

R. H. McCurdy, *Secretary

COLTON'S WAR MAP-The most clear and nearly colored map, in outline, of the seat of war we have seen, has been issued by G. Q. Colton, No. 145 Nassau street. It contains Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, with the principal towns, cities, railroads, forts, &c. , without the many puzzling details of unimportant places. It is just the thing for reference, which every family should possess. See the advertisement.

THE SOLDIERS' STATE DEPOT

This establishment, provided for by a law of the last Legislature, is about to go into operation in New York City, and the following appointments are announced:-

Superintendent, Col. John S. Neville; Assistant Superintendent L. B. Husted, of New York; Outside Superintendent, R. J. Nellis, of New York; Recording Clerk, Lawrence Sprague, Albany; Corresponding Secretary. Douglas A. Levien, Albany; Station Agents, William Turner, Stephen Cornell, W. H. Abell; Train Courier, E. A. Moore, F. McCluskey, John McEwen, Peter Relyea, C. J. Dunleavy, H. J. McMahan; General Agent of the State of New York, John F. Seymour.

The depot has been located at Nos. 50 and 52 Howard street, and No. 16 Mercer street, and its object is the care and protection of soldiers returning from the war. The duty of the Couriers is to travel between Washington and New York to take charge of the soldiers of this State, discharged, sick, or wounded, or visiting home on a furlough, and see them safely delivered to the agent stationed at New Jersey. By him they are taken to New York and delivered into the charge of the agent at that depot. The spacious building on Howard street is conveniently fitted up and spacious enough for all the objects of the institution. On arriving there, the soldiers are taken into the basement, where ample bathing accommodation is provided, and there they undergo a thorough ablution and change of clothing. They are then taken into the offices on the second floor, where their names are registered. On the ground floor is a spacious dining hall; on the second floor, a writing and reading room; on the third floor a dormitory, large enough to accommodate 500 men, and on the fourth floor a hospital, and the necessary offices. Every arrangement is complete, and nothing has been neglected that is needed for the health, comfort and convenience of the soldiers. The sick are to be provided with proper medical attendance, and are cared for until fit to be removed to their homes. The soldiers are cleansed, and fed, and when necessary, provided with clothing and transportation to their homes, without charge, while passes at Government rates are served to all who are able to pay their own expenses.

LAWS OF NEW YORK

By Authority

[Every law, unless a different time shall be prescribed therein, shall commence and take effect throughout the State, on and not before the twentieth day after the day of its final passage, as certified by the Secretary of State. Sec. 12, title 4, chap. 7, part 1 Revised Statutes.]

[Every law so published in the State Paper, may be read in evidence from the paper in which it shall be contained, in all courts of justice in this State and in all proceedings before any officer, body or board, in which it shall be thought necessary to refer thereto, until three months after the close of the session in which it became a law. Sec. 8, title 7, chap. 8, part 1 Revised Statutes, and laws of 1845, chap. 280.]

CHAPTER 223

AN ACT to incorporate "The Soldiers' Home."

Passed April 24, 1863; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, General Geo. B. McClellan, Major General John E. Wool, Washington Hunt, Francis Kernan, Millard Fillmore, August Belmont, Wm. B. Astor, Benj. N. Huntington, J. Sullivan Thorne, Rev. Francis Winton, D. D. John H. Brower, George Beach, John Bowdish, David Rumsey, Charles P. Wood, Thomas W. Olcott, William E. Dodge, A. B. Conger, Erastus Corning, Charles P. Daly, Nathan C. Ely, John S. Gould, Robert P. Getty, George Dayton, Gouverneur Kemble, Oswald Ottendorfer, Hamilton Fish, Edwin D. Morgan, John T. Hoffman, John Anderson, David Banks, Jr., James B. Nicholson, William Cassidy, Dean Richmond, Amasa J. Parker, Wm. Curtis Noyes, George Dawson, John W. Avery, Samuel Sloan, Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth, Thomas H. Faile, Bradish Johnson, John Stryker, John B. Hall, Henry Grinnell, John Kelly, John F. Seymour, Daniel E. Delevan, Thurlow Weed, Elias B. Holmes, Peter Rowe, Geo. G. Scott, Wm. C. Beardsley, D. B. St. John, J. Dean Hawley, J. Oakley Vanderpoel, Geo. Opdyke, Lockwood L. Doty, Daniel Devlin, Edward Dodd, Wm. A. Wheeler, Joseph Mullin, Amaziah B. James, Robert Lansing, Wm. H. Ferry, Peter A. Porter, Elias W. Leavenworth, Samuel G. Andrews, Peter Cagger, Isaac Sherman; William Kelly, John A. King, Alexander Stewart, Gen. C. W. Sanford, Right Rev. Bishop Hughes, Rev. D. Weston, Robert B. Minturn, Rev. Morgan Dix, Martin Grover, Smith Ely, Jr., Frederick Juliand, Thomas Stephan, together with such persons as may be hereafter associated with them and their successors are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The Soldiers' Home." for the purpose of providing a home and maintenance for officers and soldiers who have served, are now serving, or may hereafter serve in the volunteer forces raised or furnished by or from the State of New York, who by reason of wounds or other disabilities received or produced in the service of the United States, or of the State of New York, shall be unable to support themselves, and all who having been honorably discharged shall be decrepid or homeless in their old age.

2. The affairs of the corporation hereby created shall be managed by a board of sixteen trustees, who shall be residents of the state of New York, and of which board the governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller and secretary of state shall be ex-officio members. Said trustees, other than said ex officio members, shall hold their offices for three years, and until others are elected in their places. The first

board of trustees, other than said ex-officio members thereof, shall be elected by the persons named in the first section of this act, at a meeting to be called by a notice signed by a majority of them; four shall be elected for the term of one year, or until others are elected in their places; and four for two years, or until others are elected in their places; and four for three years, or until others are elected in their places.-The trustees may from time to time, establish by-laws for the admission of members, the conduct of the affairs of the corporation, and the government of "The Soldiers' Home," hereby incorporated, provided such by-laws are not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, the constitution and laws of this state and this charter. They may provide for the election of trustees, the filling of vacancies among the trustees, the circumstances which shall cause a vacancy, and also for the appointment or election of such officers or employees as they may from time to time, deem necessary, except so far as such election or appointment is prescribed in this act, and also the compensation or salaries of such officers and employees.

3. The corporation hereby created shall possess the general powers, and be subject to the general liabilities enumerated in the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same are applicable. It shall also have power to receive and disburse funds, and to purchase or take by gift, deed, devise, bequest, or otherwise any real or personal estate, for the uses and purposes of said corporation; subject to the provisions of law and shall have full power to grant, bargain, lease, encumber or dispose of the same or any part thereof, provided, however, that all moneys arising from any such grant, lease, incumbrance or disposal shall be appropriated to the objects and purposes of said corporation. The property of said corporation shall be exempt from taxation and assessment.

4. The trustees shall elect from their own body a president, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year and until others are elected in their places. The treasurer, before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the people of the state of New York in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars to be approved by said board of trustees, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such treasurer which bond shall be filed in the office of the comptroller of the state; said treasurer shall not directly or indirectly receive any interest of profit from any funds in his hands. The trustees shall select for the practical management of the home, officers or soldiers who have served honorably and received an honorable discharge, giving preference to those who have been actually disabled by wounds or other causes but whose mental faculties are unimpaired. There shall be appointed by the trustees for this purpose a governor, lieutenant governor, surgeon, chaplain and steward, and such supernumeraries as may be needed. The trustees shall have power to remove such officers and supernumeraries at their discretion, and to establish such rules, consistent with the act, as they may deem proper for the government of the household.

5. The interior management of the home shall be conducted on strict military principles, and according to army regulations; the inmates shall wear their uniforms, two suits of which shall be furnish-

ed yearly to each person by the quartermaster general of the state.

6. The trustees shall have the power to select the site for the home, and to accept donations of land or other property for the same, and also power to contract for and superintend the erection of all necessary buildings.

7. The flags of the different regiments of New York volunteers shall, on their return from the field, be deposited in a hall of honor, or chapel, to be provided for this purpose in the erection of the building or buildings for said home. A place shall also be provided for the preservation and display of all other trophies taken by said volunteers, where the same shall be placed and kept.

8. The trustees shall make an annual report to the legislature of the affairs and of their acts, giving an account of all donations and appropriations received, of all disbursements and debts, with a list of officers, employees and inmates.

9. The trustees shall receive no compensation for their services under this act.

10. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

HORATIG BALLARD, Secretary of State

NEW YORK MEDICAL AUXILIARY CORPS. Albany, April 12, 1862

In conformity with the request of the Secretary of War, Governor Morgan has organized an auxiliary corps of volunteer surgeons, who are to report themselves to the Surgeon General of the State for duty when required, subject to call of the Medical Bureau Department, and to act under its instructions. The corps will comprise the most eminent surgeons in the State, and serve without pecuniary compensation. The Governor has already issued commissions to the following:-Drs. James R. Wood, Alfred P. Post, Ernest Krackowizer, Stephen Smith, Charles D. Smith, George A. Peters, John O. Stone, Thaddeus M. Halstead, Willard Parker, Gurdon Buck, Luther Voss and Thos. M. Monkol, all of New York; Alden Mareh, John Swinburne of Albany, Edward H. Parker, of Poughkeepsie, and Chas. Winne, of Buffalo.

THE UNION HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS

The second anniversary of this charitable Institution took place last evening at the Academy of Music. The stage was occupied by the children, about 150 in number, who are in charge of the Home, a beautiful and interesting sight many of them handsome, and not a few of them wearing mourning for fathers who had fallen in the war. Mayor Opdyke, members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Education, and many prominent citizens were present, while every seat in the house was occupied, the lobbies crowded, and many unable to gain admission. The exercises of the evening were presided over by Rev. Dr. A. D. Gillette, and consisted of addresses by S. M. Ostrander and others, music by the 7th regiment band, and singing and recitations by the children of the Home School and of Grammar School No. 47, a large number of whom were present. The Union Home School was organized May 20th, 1861 and so large is found to be the field for their labors that they are now forced largely to extend their accommodations.

It is expected that they will have in their care, before the end of the present year, five hundred children, who, but for this charitable enterprise, would be exposed to ruin and want. During the past year the State has donated to this Institution the sum of \$3,000 and a donation is expected from the Common Council. The Home is under the care of Mrs. Devoe, Matron, a lady of ability and high character; and the school is presided over by a young lady of beauty and intelligence, whose modesty prevents the appearance of her name before the public. Visitors are admitted on Wednesdays and Saturdays to the Institution, which is located on Fiftieth street, near the Eighth avenue.

War Meeting at Islip, L. I.
Islip, L.I. August 20, 1862

A special meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held last night for the purpose of raising \$20,000, to be appropriated in bounties for volunteers for the war and for the support of the families of the volunteers.

Each volunteer is to receive \$100 as bounty, his wife two dollars a week, and each child, from one to fourteen years of age, two dollars a month while he is away.

The families of those volunteers who are already in the war are to be treated in like manner.

A. G. Bergen placed in the hands of the Town Clerk two hundred dollars, to be distributed equally among the first twenty volunteers who may enlist in the United States army.

R. Higbie and T. M.A. Hicks ? pledged themselves in one hundred dollars [missing words] distributed in like manner among the second twenty volunteers.

Some two or three hundred dollars were also pledged, in various sums, for the same purpose.

The war spirit is on the increase in this town, and volunteering is going on rapidly. There will be no necessity for drafting.

Although old Suffolk count, has been considered slow to move, yet Islip is determined to do her duty in this hour of her country's peril.

A number of noble fellows have enlisted, and volunteers are coming in from each school district.

It will be observed by those desirous of enlisting under the glorious old banner of the Stars and Stripes that the town of Islip offers great bounties than any other town in the county.

Suffolk County Putting On her Harness for the War.

Southold, L. I. , August 19, 1862

The Supervisors of the county of Suffolk held a meeting yesterday, and voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to each volunteers, thus making a bounty in all of \$250.

The war spirit is one the increase throughout the county, and recruits are coming in so fast that the draft can be dispensed with.

The Southold is organizing a company under the management of Stewart L. Woodford, Assistant District Attorney for the city of New York.

This company will be filled by Thursday.

A second company is to be immediately organized.

The ball goes bravely on.

[For the Brooklyn Daily Times]

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH AT ORIENT, L.I.

Mr. Editor-Having been solicited to procure an Orator to assist in the celebration of our natal day at my native village, near the eastern extremity of the Island, I was so fortunate as to secure the services of the Rev. Barnard Peters of this district, a gentlemen, who you are aware, has done his full share by his patriotic and eloquent appeals, to keep alive the Union feeling in our midst. We arrived at Orient late in the evening of the 3d, and found excellent quarters at the "Village House" kept by that sterling old patriot Capt. G. Vail. The celebration was held in the Methodist Church, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and flags. At half past 10 A.M., the church was filled to its utmost capacity, with a highly respectable and appreciative audience. After some excellent performances by the Orient Choir, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Jones, followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Rev. Mr. Fitch. The Orator of the day was then introduced, and for an hour and three quarters, by a strain of fervid and patriotic eloquence, completely enchained his listeners, who gave vent to the patriotic fire swelling up in their souls, in repeated and rapturous applause.

The few sympathising with the slaveholder rebellion (and, thank heaven, there are but few in this beautiful village) received a rebuke so scathing and withering, that, knowing them as I do, to be good men at heart-only sadly misled, that I am prepared to hear, at an early day, of their conversion to the Union cause.

Yours truly,

H. S. Rackett

Williamsburg, July 6th, 1863

was held last Monday evening, in the new Court house of Riverhead, Suffolk County, for the purpose of raising funds for the equipment of the Sixteenth Regiment, the members of Company E, being residents of the place. Over a thousand people were present, and were addressed by Stewart L. Woodford, Rev. Mr. Goodsell and J. L. Wells. \$1,500 were immediately raised for the purpose above named. The meeting adjourned to Thursday evening, when it will be addressed by Hon. Luther C. Carter, P. T. Barnum and William Nicoll.

"After advocating Abolitionism for a long time in the blackest language he could make use of, he turned his attention to the Northern sympathisers of the rebellion, as he called them."

I argued at some length from St. Paul to the Romans, that Law is from God, that Government is of divine institution, and that consequently the rebels and their sympathisers are fighting against *two* governments, that of the United States, and that of the Almighty.

If that is "*Abolitionism*," make the most of it. Serpent, gnaw that file. Again,

"Those who opposed the Administration be thought no more of than those in open rebellion."

I claimed that, while there is a difference, logically, between the Government and the Administration, that difference is practically very slight in this time of civil war. Illustrated with the story of the drunken fellow who called out to a boy to go and lick his dad, but to be careful not to h-u-r-t the parental feelings. Again.

"He spoke of the Democratic party in the most insolent terms, saying their names should be posted on the corner of every street, so that the friends of the Administration could shun them in all business and in every way."

I said:

"There are at the North,-and for the credit of the country, and the safety of the country, I hope they are but few,-some *bone fide* assailants of the government, *traitors at hearts*. Heaven helping me, I will never knowingly sit at meat with them, nor give them the right hand of fellow-ship.-They are to be shunned in business and society as political lepers, as monsters in human guise. I would they were branded on the forehead and their names posted at the corners of the highways. I denounce them, and will denounce the, here and elsewhere, as my enemies and yours, as the lineal descendants, the legitimate offspring of revolutionary Tories, or their mothers played false."

And the man, (Is he simpleton or a traitor?) knew enough to draw the coat straight on! He, not I, mentioned a party name in that connection. Democrats will appreciate such a champion. Again,

"He then mentioned the Democratic Convention to be held at Concord, N. H., on that day, denouncing it as a disunion meeting, &c."

No, sir, but as a war meeting making war on our own government under the guise of "peace." With special emphasis I called it a PEACE Democratic Convention, so called by the New York *News*, in express opposition to the "WAR Democracy of New Hampshire." Let me add that in my judgment the difference here is equal to that between the American Eagle and a

green gosling. This full statement brands M. W's as a lie both in form and essence.-He dared not give the gist of what I *did* say about POLITICAL PARTIES. Here it is:

"My friends, I wish to give you my private opinion about the present political organizations. I wish them *all* to the dogs.-Could I wake up some happy morning-and it would be a happy one indeed-to learn that the Republican party had given up the ghost and been solemnly borne to its everlasting Machpelah, I should be joyful enough to throw my hat over the North star. And if my joy did not prevent sleep, and I could awaken the next morning to learn that the Democratic party had followed suit, and been buried too deep for a resurrection, I should then be ready to kick one boot over Aldebaran and the other over Orion, and say with one of old, Now, Lord, let thou thy servant depart in peace, for I have seen the salvation of my country. And if, not quite slain by my ecstasy, I could open my eyes the third day to learn that all good men and true, all the patriots of the land, had resolved to fuse and coalesce into one Great Party of the Union, on the platform of the Constitution, and on the single plank of justice to all men; oh, I should then be merry enough to tip the rainbow up side down and have a big swing in it. I really believe I should be willing to live a little while longer and see if some of the grand old visions of yore might not be realized even in my day,-if the promises given by America to humanity and the world might not yet be redeemed." Again,

"He argued the right of arbitrary arrests in the strongest terms," &c.

Merciful heavens, is the man mad? I mentioned the word "arrests," whether arbitrary, military or civil, *not once in my entire speech!* Again,

"He then closed by saying that we had nothing to do to make the nigger our equal; that he was already equal to us; and that Providence had caused this great calamity to befall our nation, in order to give the negro his freedom, and place him on an equality with the Caucasian race, and thus make us a prosperous and happy nation."

Shade of Munchhausen, hide your diminished head! If that is not "magnificent lying," the phrase was invented to no purpose. I "closed" with remarks upon the last days, and he millenium. I had previously spoken, in substance, as follows:

"There is a period in the ages to come, and it is foreshadowed in the Bible, when there shall be neither Jew nor Greek, Scythian, nor barbarian, bond nor free. And America is to do more than any other land to bring about that grand solidarity of the races, that noble brotherhood of man, that giant oneness of the while. We welcome exiles from all lands, Poles, Italians, Germans, Irish, Danes, &c., to our shores, and grant them equal social, educational, religious and political privileges

with ourselves. A fusion and recrystallization of the races are rapidly going on. We are fast breaking down the barriers of case and race, and kicking down the old demarkation fences. But there is still one despised and outcast race which we are not willing to treat with fairness and reasonable courtesy. It may wound our prejudices to the quick-mine as well as yours-to think that the negro must yet take his place on the broad level and platform of Humanity. That time will come. The march of events, and the teachings of providence, indicate that all men shall yet receive the credit and the character to which their merit and conduct entitle them. We are fast learning that the negro can make a good soldier, and we may yet learn that he can be a fellow man, and a good citizen.-America will never fully accomplish her mission until she sees for herself the vision which Peter saw, and learns that nothing which the Lord hath created, is common or unclean. Not in vain will the negro have lived, if he shall teach mankind to look beneath the surface, and complexion, and find the true dignity of man in his intellect, his soul, and his future, all of which the negro incontestably possess."

Compare the two passages, then judge ye. When that veracious scribe enters heaven (?) he will probably exclaim, "Good Lord, drive out the niggers." His caricature of Rev. C. ? Davis' benediction, is of a piece with the best?. But, if the scribe is veracious, he is also accomplished. The scribbler who could perpetrate the following, "to impure the air-two year's of war-Cat-e-line-Constitutional loving men, hoped the time would not be far distant," and others too long to be quoted were, cuts an amusing figure when affecting he sage airs and tones of criticism. I commend him to LINDLEY MURRAY, and the ninth commandment. Finally, who is this M. W.? A cowardly assassin of character, who dared not affix his name to his tissue of fictions; *a snake in the grass*, and, as such, abominated by a friend of the Government and universal Liberty, who is not ashamed to sign his name in full.

W. W. Runyan
Sonora, July 17th, '63

P.S. The even-handed editor of the *Advocate*, with his characteristic fairness, refuses to publish the foregoing rejoinder. Nor is it the first time he has thus obliged me. He has consented to publish ten lines from me, *at first refused upon my paying him \$1,00*. Well, I should like to address the readers of the *Advocate*, as I think *they* are willing to hear both sides, as is the custom among civilized people. *Why*, this "unholy war" conscript is unwilling to act a civilized part, and allow a libeled man to reply through his columus, is patent. How he can do so, may not be so clear. I mistake. It is entirely clear. A news-paper that justifies, from the Bible, a system of Human Bondage, which tears tender babes from their mothers' breasts, is equal to any iniquity and I should be sim-

ple indeed to expect the usual courtesies of society, at its hands. I do not, and am not surprised. *Nil admirari.* Defamation, incurred for the good Cause, and from a nameless sneak, is welcome, while I hear the music of the Union sounding, clear and high, over Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Helena, and Port Hudson. W.W.R.

HON. A. B. DICKINSON.--HIS RETURN TO NICARAUGUA.

The following correspondence between the Hon. A. B. Dickinson, our Minister to Nicaragua, and the foreign Minister of that Republic, will interest our readers:

Mr. President-Circumstances have again brought me before your Excellency, bearing letters from the President of the United States accrediting me as their Minister resident and extraordinary near your Republic.

In asking to be received in that capacity, I trust that I may be acceptable to your Excellency and this government, and that our relations may continue to be as amicable, and as much in accordance with the interests of Republican institutions as they have heretofore; and I am sure that they will be, if the high respect and cherished regard which I feel for the Republic can make them so.

I am proud and happy that I am again chosen to represent my government here, for I come confiding, without any doubt in the honor, and integrity, and good faith of this government in its relations with my own, and the assurance that my government cherishes the most friendly sentiments not only towards this Republic, but toward all the republics upon this continent.

I am instructed to assure your Excellency that it is the earnest wish of the President and people of the United States, that such a course may be pursued in all emergencies by our respective republics as will tend to preserve peace and fortify republican institutions throughout the American Continent.

REPLY (Translation)

Mr. Minister-It is highly satisfactory to me, and to the people of this republic, that you have been happily chosen by your Government to represent its interests near my government, and to express its warm sentiments, which on your part, have always been preserved with so much efficacy and cherished regard concerning the friendly relations which happily have existed uninterruptedly between the governments and people of both countries; and I can assure you that with such favorable auspices, the sincere friendship and just sympathies with which, up to this time, both republics have been so intimately allied, shall be strengthened day by day, until they shall have attained the utmost perfection, thus corresponding to the true destiny of human society, which is its happiness; it being, moreover, desirable that the countries of this continent shall not differ in the character of their

institutions, because it is evident that the identity, or at least the assimilation of conditions leave to union, not only of individuals, but also of society, of governments and of nations.

Such are my sentiments and those of the people of Nicaragua, assuring your Excellency, in conclusion, that for the fulfilling of your high mission, you will find in my government all the deference and cooperation possible,-so much more as it feels the particular appreciation which your Excellency has personally acquired among the people of Nicaragua.

(Signed) Nicaco Del Castillo.

A true copy.

Pedro Zeledon

Minister for Foreign Affairs

2d Assembly Union Convention

The Union Electors in the several towns of the 2d Assembly District, are requested to send three Delegates from each town to a District Convention, to be held at the Dickinson House, Corning, on Tuesday August 25th, at one o'clock, to choose Delegates to the State, Senatorial and Judicial Conventions, and transact such other business as may be necessary.

S. C. MORGAN }

C. H. THOMSON } COM.

A. S. McKAY }

Dated Aug. 10, 1863

terday to be coupled in the *Tribune* with Gov. Seymour, Judge Bernard, and others, in an assertion on the part of that paper of an attempt to commit treason by resisting the draft. The statement is mendacious, the source from which it comes is cowardly. When I recognize the fact that I have myself done more to raise volunteers in the lower part of the County for the war-paid more money than any man of means in the County-a statement coming from the *Tribune* to the effect that because Gov. Seymour and others are anxious to allay the excitement of the people upon the subject and see the laws properly enforced, and at the proper time, that we therefore commit treason is an act of injustice toward us that could only emanate from those who want this war to continue, in my opinion, for the political as well as pecuniary purposes which they will achieve from it. I hope Gov. Seymour will be true to the Constitution of the State, true to the people of the State, and to the Constitution of the United States, and that he will recognize, as I do, the great elements which constitute a State illustrated by the poet:

What constitutes a State?

Not high raised battlement or holy mound

Thick wall or moated gate;

Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned

Not bays and broad armed ports,

Where laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;

Not starred and spangled courts,

Where low-born baseness wafts perfume to pride

No! Men, high-minded men,

With powers as far above dull brutes endued

In forest, brake, or den,

As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;

Men who their duties know,

But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.

If Gov. Seymour recognizes, as I do, that such men constitute the State of New York, he will not, by the bravado of those who wield Federal bayonets, yield one iota of the rights of our citizens. I am anxious to see the laws enforced. I am anxious, as I hope every citizen is, to avoid the disgrace of the enforcement of the draft, especially in the County of Westchester, surrounded, as it is, by so many revolutionary reminiscences; and I feel assured that if the Government will but give us a reasonable time, Westchester will, without the yoking of conscripts together, yield all the men that the draft-so called-requires from the County. This war, thank God, is drawing to a close; this war, in my opinion, does not require that there should be sent from the State of New York a single man to reinforce our armies. But if the general government will insist upon the enforcement of the draft, we must meet it as loyal citizens-meet it not only as men who desire to have the rebellion crushed, the Union restored as it was, and the Constitution maintained as it is, but also to perpetuate a government for the Union and for the State which shall in the future, as it has in the past, give more benefits in the way of liberal principles-in the way of beneficent legislation-in the way of everything that conduces to make men on earth happy-than any Government under Heaven.

5. If any person volunteers to enter the military service as a soldier, and it accepted, mastered into service, and sent to the proper rendezvous as a substitute for some person who has been or may be drafted, the Comptroller, on the order of the Committee, may pay to the volunteer the sum of \$300 for the relief of his family. But in such cases, no sum shall be paid to the original party drafted in whose place to substitute agrees to serve.

Major Opdyke has not yet signed the measure, and it is doubtful whether he will do so.

- Substitute brokers are doing a lively business in Rochester, and making money in their operations. They find a conscript and ascertain what he will pay for a substitute, and then find the man to take his place, procuring him at as great reduction from the offer of the conscript as possible. "Subs" are so plenty and so easy to command that the brokers feel mortified if they don't clear twenty-five or fifty dollars in each transaction.