ple were at the Jersey City Ferry, waiting for the arrival of Gen. Corcoran and the gallant Sixty-ninth, which, travel-worn and stained, was being ovated and hand-shaken on its homeward way.

At the dock the crowd had increased to perhaps 5000 persons, mainly the bone and sinew, literally and not 'so to speak,' of the City. They cheered everybody, aerated every patriotic air, and called aloud for speeches.

At 3:30 Mr. Arnold, assisted by His Honor the Mayor, left the City Hall, and, greeted by a deputation of 'The Broadway Squad,' approached STAND NO. 1.


FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is my privilege and my proudest duty to call this meeting to order. No meeting of American citizens ever met together in a cause more sacred to the interests of the country. At this moment you are here, and I charge the Government of your country, and to the people, once and forever, a revolution of prostration.

The most earnest of the committee can give of the loyalty to the country and to the Government, and in the names of the committee, we all now present to the people our nomination.

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York, in reply to this meeting—(Cheers)-

Gen. Wetmore said Mr. Wetmore, "is the proposition seconded?" (This was replied to by cries of "It is; of course it is; hurrah!")

"Is it seconded? " the General asked again, "It is; yes, yes," was the response.

"As many, then," said the General, "as approve of the nomination, will say 'Aye.'"

There was a chorus of Ayes.

"Those who dissent will say "No.""

"No" was uttered, and the nomination was announced as unanimous.

The General declared that the nomination was carried without opposition, and informed the audience that the Mayor would take the chair.

The Mayor announced that Mr. Nehemiah Knight would read the following list of officers, for their approval, which he did as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

SECRETARIES.

The officers were unanimously accepted, when Mayor Opdyke, who was received with cheers, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I shall not bid you a lengthy peace. The call for this meeting truly declares that the time for sneaking 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.

[Cheers.]

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 an insignificant part. Its only griessance is that the people, instead of serving it, have reared up the rights of freemen. Our duty is to strike them down with the same firmness with which they have conscientiously called themselves. Rather than accede to equality with such, they must be exterminated. They must have to answer the Government and the Nation, of which unceasingly they have formed the greatest interests. But by establishing a relentless system of wholesale confiscation, the schools and homes of thousands of our citizens have been destroyed into the hands of their sons, aided by these officers, they have assaulted us in the theatre of war with specious measures. They must be changed—indelibly changed—of the old, other and honest men and women, and we shall be done. By following their example of conduct, I bid the patriotism and manhood of freemen answer the question. In a life and death
struggle between civil liberty and the prerogative of
power, it is natural that the armies of the latter should
be filled by the friends of despotic power, but the
defenders of liberty should be supplied by their
own free and lively hearts. In either case we
ought to be vigilant and unreserved in looking
forward to measures that may have accomplished
the end of all. We fight for the support of the
people, in defense of liberty, order and law. The
true interests of humanity are involved in the issue,
and the fall of the revolution will set a dark shade over
the future of the race. But this must be in the end,
not in the means. To add it, however, there must be no
hesitation to rally to the cause. Every man who can
help should promptly and cheerfully tender his services
to the Government, and every means should
contribute directly to those who res­cue,
and for the support of their families.
We should all join in something of the noble
character that the patriot Corcoran has exhibited.
He declared that, no deserts, however great,
and however simple, he would never be the
silt of the battle-field. (Applause.) Each a
communist and a brave soldier, let a division,
and I trust a division will be forthcoming.

CHEERS.) In a speech that his
sentiments and we might celebrate our final triumph
over the rebellion of our next annual Thanksgiving.
Let us try to calculate this event, and by united,
icorns, over the heart of our City by availing the
necessity of a drill. We are behind other powers of
the State, and behind many of our other cities.
This must be changed. Let us, under the precepts of a
common patriotism, unite in an earnest effort to send
in the field a force that will obliterate this unbridled
rebellion, and let us do it voluntarily, on the men's
stomachs, and on the men's spirits. (Applause.)

When the cheering, which followed the Mayor's
speech, had subsided, he informed the audience that
the resolutions which had been prepared for the
meeting, would be read by Gen. Wetmore, who then
announced to read the resolutions, but was interrupted
by the sounds of a drum, and the immediate
and thundering hurrah of the crowd which announced

CORCORAN AND THE SIXTY-SECOND
were coming.

Under the circumstances, it was deemed wise to
wait until the troops had taken their station, and for
some moments there was nothing done but to cheer
and shout, and be glad for the safe return of the
"Boys with the Green Flag."

At last they came. First rode Lieut. Connolly
at the head of the escorting troop of horses, followed
by Gen. Corcoran and his officers, in turn followed
by the regiment. The General rode a fine gray stallion
superbly caparisoned, and looked himself every inch
a soldier. The men walked erect, and with
and not little, bearing their guns with fixed bayonets,
and on their backs the heavily laden knapsack. They
looked every inch the soldier, too, and dirty
ones at that, for they were covered with dust,
beaten, and travel-stained, as are their flags, and
crowned as well with glory, and happy in the
enjoyment of the respect of their fellow-citizens.

Following Gen. Corcoran, were the civic dignies
our City Fathers, accompanied by Thurston
Weed, Esq., a number of Catholic clergymen, Gen.
Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, recruits and
ex-members of the Old Sixty-ninth.

E. Walbridge and Knight left the stand, and
as a Committee, received Gen. Corcoran and brought
him upon the platform. His appearance there was
the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration by
the multitude who at this time must have numbered
at least 20,000, and who cheered louder, longer and more
lustily than ever before.

At this moment the scene from the stand was most
exciting. The vast crowd had broken all barriers
and swept up like the waves of the sea, had swept
up policemen, soldiers and all, and stood shouting, red-faced and cheerfully, in honor of their
friend, whose military career, so well commenced
promised to be most brilliantly successful.

Gen. Wetmore, after awhile, remounted the plat­
form and announced that after he had read the

RESOLUTIONS

Gen. Corcoran would speak. This made the boys
good-natured, and the reading was done as follows:

1. 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. (Great applause.)

2. Resolved, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal
States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we
call on the moneyed and liberal corporations to
contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to
every effort for suppressing the rebellion. (Enthusiastic
applause.)

Resolved, That, up to the 13th day of September,
we request that all places of business, so far as
fit, be closed on each day at 3 o'clock, p.m., at 7 o'clock, m.
Resolved, That any interference on the part of foreign Powers in the great contest for the existence of our free institutions, will be regarded by our people and treated by our Government as a declaration of war.

Resolved, That we most earnestly urge the President of the United States to authorize Gen. Michael Corcoran [three cheers for Corcoran] to recruit a legion of twenty thousand men, to be under his command, and to fight with him for the land of our adoption or our death, and for the flag which symbolizes everything we cherish in national pride, and everything we love in national freedom. [Cheer upon cheer.]

The resolutions were, of course, adopted unanimously, and

GEN. CORCORAN

was then introduced by the Mayor, who said:

"Fellow-citizens, I feel that we have a man among us who needs no introduction at my hands—a man whom it is a pleasure to esteem, to know, and to respect throughout these United States. I present to you Gen. Corcoran."

It was long before he could be heard. The excited crowd would brook no interference with their rights. He was an Irishman, and so were they to a great extent, and they didn't know why they should be kept from his side. They rushed forward, they swore the oath, they announced themselves blind. They demanded the most extravagant honors for their favorite, they invoked the blessing of the Infinite upon him and his men. They dwelt on his acts, his deeds. The green flag hugged the soldiers, all tattered and torn, and they made such an uproar that it was as idle to speak to them as it would be to address a herd of buffaloes. Quiet being in a measure—small one—restored, the General spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The call for this meeting proclaims that the time for action has arrived. This is the appropriate sentiment, and, in accordance with that sentiment, I stand here before you, and the Sixth-Ninth Regiment stand here too—[Cheers]—and who is the man to stand in common with our fellow-citizens, for the immediate and speedy suspension of the rebellion? [Cheers]—the City of New York, I know, is not ashamed of the Sixth-Ninth Regiment!—[Cheers]—I know—[Cheers]—and the Sixth-Ninth Regiment is proud to bristle with the patriotic citizens of this great Empire City; and yet more, the Mayor, not to follow but to prefigure—not to desert, but to fill up their ranks to their full standard, and, whilst determined never to give up the cause of our country, are equally bent on continuing to do all in their power—destined to be the last man, to give the last dollar, until the last man is lost and the last dollar expended, until we cease our efforts until this rebellion is crushed.

Let us take a review of how this rebellion stands. For thirty years, at least, those men have been plotting against our institutions. During that time they have been preparing themselves for the opportunity to strike the blow. The opportunity came, perhaps, sooner than they anticipated. We wrote the opportunity and we forced them to act before they felt ready—but enough. They were much more ready than we were; and, when we went forth like a father going to chastise his disobedient child, and we found that the child would act so sullenly that we must anger him as it were, the ladies who were thus proved. (Cheers.) No, I grant that the rebellion has assumed gigantic proportions; but what have we been doing? (Cheers.) Admit that we have assumed gigantic proportions, the most immense of any country on the face of the earth, and we are better prepared to meet the enemy than any country ever was on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) The Government is now prepared to meet and to prosecute this war with vigor. You are willing to support it, to prosecute this war with unblurred vigor, and to constitute this war with the last dollar you have in your pocket. (Cheers.) Now, fellow-citizens, how is it to-day? We have strong footholds in all the Southern States except one or two, and, with a united concentration in number and in the call of the President of the United States, we shall find that we have thirty thousand volunteers, and that we are satisfied in the first six months to bring this rebellion will be forever crushed. (Loud applause.) I trust that this will be followed by the formation of the new army and the people of the South will be better prepared to meet the enemy than any country ever was on the face of the earth.
and that nothing but the Union and Constitution should be known upon this war—nothing more and nothing less. (Cheers.) I like to assert my own principles and my own views, because I think the time has arrived for every man to ascertain his own principles and his own views. The man who is not with us is against us. No one half-way about it. (Cheers.) If you are not coming up to fight with us, let them come out and spend their money in the enterprises of war. (Cheers.) I have only time to say that the Sixty-ninth recruits are the hardy, patriotic, loyal sons, and the entire resources of this City—[Cheers.]—and I believe that in expressing my views I represent them as virtually my own. (Cheers.)—[Cheers.]—[Cheers]—[Cheers]. I have only time to say that the Sixty-ninth recruits are the hardy, patriotic, loyal sons, and the entire resources of this City—[Cheers.]—and I believe that in expressing my views I represent them as virtually my own. (Cheers.)—[Cheers.]—[Cheers]—[Cheers].

Resolved, That in all these great events we recognize the wisdom of Providence in disciplining and educating this vigorous young nation for the high destiny confided to it of forever planting on an enduring basis individual and public liberty, and we conscientiously believe that, without instituting discipline, we should have been weakened by dissensions and conflicts, by conflicting opinions and unformed purposes, and the world would never have witnessed the sublime spectacle upon the altar of patriotism of our country, and which has now forced itself upon the American Union, for freedom and for free government.

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and the fact that we have a right thus to speak to him, for we put him where he is and gave him his power. We, of New-York, have deeply cared for our country, and we continue to do it cheerfully. When Mr. Chase wants money, he goes to the railroad office and buys a through ticket for this city, and when he gets here, he gets his money here, and therefore we have a right to say the same. We have a right to say the same, and we shall say it. The speech of the gentleman from New-York is a powerful one. It was greeted with hearty cheers, and the people were delighted with it.

The Mayor then put the resolutions to the vote and they were unanimously adopted. He then announced that he had just received a very interesting communication from a gentleman of the City, which he had no doubt would prove more interesting than all the speeches, and proceeded to read it, as follows:

COMMUNICATION
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ANONYMOUS BANK NOTE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

Sir: On behalf of the American Bank Note Company, I send you a check for $2,000, to be applied in raising volunteers to put down the rebellion, and to sustain the Constitution and the Union.

Let New-York furnish her quota and avoid the necessity of a draft. Very truly yours,

THOMAS H. EDSON, President.

To Hon. Geo. O'Dell, &c., &c.

After this Gen. Wetmore announced that the Mayor had authorized him to tender the sum of $1,000 to the Committee for the same purpose. This was greeted with hearty cheers, and the people were delighted with it.

Gen. Washington was then added to the Committee, as was announced.

HON. MOSES P. O'DELL,
Member of Congress for Brooklyn, who spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In other days, now passed, our people have assembled here for various objects. But never before has any one assembly been of equal importance with this. Here we all stand—the lawyer, the merchant, the laborer, the soldier, and the manufacturer, and shall we? For the Union! That's what we have here. I wish the President to the United States, that he and I would say, Sir, we have assembled here to sustain the Union.

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To Hon. Geo. O'Dell, &c., &c.
Gen. Wetmore then read the following letter from Gen. Wm. H. Seward.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1862.
Gen. 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, as far as it is 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.


Ibid.

THE SIXTY-NINTH,
which had been standing in the broiling sun all this time, and which had become completely engulfed in the surrounding crowd, now began to prepare to move on.

Gen. CORCORAN left the stand, saluted by cheers and followed by some thousand people, more or less, who pressed his hand, his hat or his sword, forced his way through the singing but incompletely armed mass, and placing himself at the head of the regiment, gave the order to march. The actual confusion which followed can't be told. Like an inebriated swarm of bees, like a frightened nest of worms, the people twisted here and there, squirmed in and out, and involved themselves in a series of scumblings, fights, and miscellaneous pushings and haulings, the like of which has rarely been known in this orderly city.

All seemed good-natured, and that was part of the mystery. Finally, the last of CORCORAN and his men were away, and the meeting proceeded, with the introduction of HON. MR. ARNOLD,

M. C. for Illinois. Mr. Arnold made a clear and forcible speech in favor of enlistments. He compared the doings of the West with those of New-York, reviewed the present position of affairs, and concluded with an eloquent eulogy upon the heroism, the patriotism and the zeal of the troops of the Union.

He was followed by HON. JAMES BRIGGS,

State Agent of Ohio, and formerly member of Congress for that State.

Mr. Briggs, who is one of the most popular of our resident orators, gave one of his very best-considered speeches, filled with go-aheadism, and abounding in points most pleasing to the Irish-born citizen, and calculated to aid in a very material way the progress of recruiting. He gave some very interesting statistics concerning the comparative number of men furnished by Illinois, Ohio and New-York, and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the masses before him to enlist, at once and without delay.

WM. ROSS WALLACE then read, in an impassioned manner, an ode, of which this verse is a part, and for the whole of which we regret that we have no room:

"...the hero's mighty cry, the 'sun-burst' glitters by, Kosciusko's children beam, LAFAYETTE'S olden lance, Germania's sword and lyre leap to the fight with song and fire!"

The President then introduced COL. NUGENT,

of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, who was received with great enthusiasm, and said:

"Order! Just keep still for a moment. I have only a few words to say to you. I will be very brief. This meeting has been called by His Honor the Mayor. First in that call is the requirement that it is to fill up the veteran regiments of the New-York volunteers. I am a little interested in that. I suppose you are aware that I belong to the Irish Brigade. [Cheers.] That is a brigade that has done credit to the City of New-York. [Cheers.] The Sixty-ninth, the regiment that I had the honor to lead through seven hard days' fighting, wants a few days to recruit, and I think I see a good many faces here prepared to say, 'Col. Nugent, I will join your regiment to-morrow.' [Cheers.] Now, let every man of you in favor of raising the Irish Brigade just raise your hand. [Cheers.] There are some other regiments at the disposal of the Mayor, and where you are all wanted, and where you will heartily join, and make as efficient as before. [Loud cheering.]

After Col. Nugent retired, the President said:

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Faithfully yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

of New-Jersey, who spoke substantially as follows:

"Fellow-citizens of New-York: It gives me the greatest pleasure once more to meet the upturned faces of my dear country. [Applause.] It is a long while since I had the pleasure of meeting my fellow-countrymen. [Applause.] I have been on many a front among the enemy, and I was sustained by them on all sides, and the multitudes I have met there were the multitudes I have met among the flag of our country, and ready to strike down the foe. But, thank God, but under my eye that has not been done. [Applause.] I have stood near to you today. This is the last time I shall have the privilege of meeting you. My heart for the indulgence they have extended to me, I was surrounded by them on all sides, and the multitude I have met there was the multitude I have met among the flag of our country. [Applause.] The Governor remarked that he was not aware that New-Jersey would never have it said of her that she sent a careless soldier to the war, and that, by our united and undivided efforts, we would prove ourselves to be the most generous and the model of the whole world. New-Jersey was true to the Union. Let the Union be preserved. Let our country live, and feed the people while he keeps them. We can make no terms with traitors who have used our land. In America the men were likewise elected.

Mr. R. D. Lathrop nominated the following, who were elected unanimously.

**Vice-Presidents.**


**Secretary.**


**Speaker of the House.**

Charles Gould called the meeting to order, and nominated Andrew Casement as President, who was unanimously elected.
But, I tell you, it is a great principle. It is for the liberty of the world. It is for the integrity of the nation. If this integrity is destroyed, you will have worse than a war to keep up our armies. It costs us blood without limit, and, what are we fighting for? I tell you it is for a great principle. It is for the liberty and integrity of the nation. If this integrity is destroyed, you will have worse than a war to keep up our armies.

But, Mr. ROEBUCK tells us that if the United States are divided, it will be for the benefit of England. Then he avows the true object. What destroys the United States, will be for the benefit of England. We have been for dividing; we have been for spoiling. We have likened John Bull to the Wolf, and compelled him to do justice, by telling him that we would shake him until he did us justice. [Applause.]

At this point Gen. Morris was compelled to desist speaking, in order to allow those present to participate in the welcome of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment just passing the stand. At the expiration of a few minutes, Shakespeare, the General continued as follows:

Nothing, my friends, could have given us greater gratification than to see again the brave Sixty-ninth Regiment and the gallant Corcoran. A few months ago I met Col. Corcoran at Annapolis Junction, on his way to Washington City, where I had the honor of dining with him and his Staff, and with many officers of that regiment you know as perfect soldiers. You know that he has suffered for us and for his country. You know how he has restored the great of the enemy, and their offer to induce him to accept a parole and leave his dangerous position. You know how he has acted as a great officer, and you know how to receive a noble hero suffering in the cause of liberty and of his country. [Applause.]

But I was telling you of the probability we have of meeting in this struggle, the cause of liberty and the integrity of the Old World. I tell you that Rosecrans is attempting to win the heart of the people of England against us. I tell you that the division of this country will be a loss to our cause. But, if Mr. Rosecrans, that when he begins the game of separation and sparking, it is a game that two can play at. [Tremendous cheering.]

The integrity of our country is sacred, and we will preserve it at every hazard and every risk. We will give our lives, our blood, our money—all we have, to protect it, because we know that in the division of this country we die. We die—literally and absolutely, we die. Not a physical death, but a death of utter contempt and degradation. [Applause.]

Suppose we give it up? Suppose the South will surrender resistance, should we offer to give greater resources? Could you look an honest man in the face? ["No! No!""] If that should be the case, I would advise you to look a friend of mine who thought of going abroad to get away from the disturbances in his section of the country. I asked him: "Have you been down to the brass-founders to get your head?" ["Yes, yes.""] I said: "Have you been down to the brass-founders to get your head? Make it an inch thick, or the heat will get you."

"Why, yes," I said. "I owe the life I have to this engine. God knows I have nothing to fear for new inventions. I am for making iron. Sixteen months ago, in the presence of a multitude in Green Square, I pledged my life, if I am offered a sword, to defend the honor of my country. I will give all I have to do,
The crisis is fairly upon us. Men and means are at our command. It is the duty of every man to do his part. The enemy is steadily advancing, and we must be prepared to meet him. The time has come when we must decide whether we will continue to tolerate the existence of a slaveholding power in our midst, or whether we will take the necessary steps to put an end to the system of slavery. The South is preparing to resist, and it is our duty to be prepared to meet them. The great question before us is whether we will yield to the pressures of the enemy, or whether we will stand firm and resist. The South is determined to maintain its system of slavery, and we must be prepared to meet their resistance.

The democracy that will not endure this test is spurious. The man who delays or resists in this noble work, is not only not a democrat, but he is a traitor, meaner than any Southern traitor; a sneaking, sniveling, cowardly traitor, scarcely worth the rope or time it would take to hang him. My own 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. I know what my fellow-citizens will answer. If you like the applause, give it to me. If you like the congratulations, give them to me. If you like the approbation, give it to me. If you like the appreciation, give it to me.

Brag. Gen. Richard Busteed

was then introduced and received with great enthusiasm. He delivered a stirring speech, concluding as follows:

I have the utmost contempt for him who by speech or act attempts to draw us back into the silent darkness of the negro slavery. I will not listen to the arguments for merely enunciating our principles. I will not listen to the arguments for merely enunciating our principles. I will not listen to the arguments for merely enunciating our principles. I will not listen to the arguments for merely enunciating our principles. I will not listen to the arguments for merely enunciating our principles.

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ALBANY, Aug. 27.

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ALBANY, Aug. 27.
CORCORAN AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Speeches of General Corcoran--Secretary
Seward's Remarks for Not Speaking.

The Mayor of the City of New York and a few members of the Common Council invited on giving to General Corcoran a complimentary dinner at the Astor House last evening. A table was sumptuously spread in Mr. Stetson's best style, and all the guests did justice to the good things spread before them, his Honor Mayor Opdyke proposed the health of Brig. Gen. Corcoran, and expressed the hope that he might gather around him, as his deserts called, his family thousands men at least. Gen. Corcoran was called to his feet by enthusiastic cheers, and, after girdle was removed, said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK--I sincerely thank you for the kindness with which you have entertained me, and for the tribute of esteem with which I am surrounded. I have your compliments as rather needed for the cause in which I am engaged than for any marks which I may earn. But permit the Mayor has expressed to me that I may gather around me twenty thousand men. I hope that I may gather around me as fast as I can reorganize horrible men, and that I can come among them, not that I may use them in my capacity of soldier, but as a friend, to counsell and comfort them. At once, therefore, to the toast which has been proposed to me. (Cheers.) I thank you all, and I take this opportunity to thank the whole country for the great interest manifested in my welfare from the moment of my captivity to the present time. All the returns I can make to give my services for what they are worth in the field, which I will do immediately. (Applause.) I will give you gratitude--this is my adopted country, and I can make is, to give my services for what they are worth in the field, which I will do immediately. (Applause.) I will give you gratitude--this is my adopted country, and I can make is, to give my services for what they are worth in the field, which I will do immediately. (Applause.)

The work of recruiting for the 69th Regiment was carried on yesterday with great success. It was intended that this regiment, with full ranks, will leave at an early hour to-day.  

Seward's Reasons for Not Speaking.

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