

**Fred. Douglass at the Church of the Puritans.**

Last evening Fred. Douglass made a speech on his usual topic at the Church of the Puritans. The house was well filled with a mixed audience of whites and blacks, the whites predominating. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Cheever the speaker proceeded to say that the negro is the pivot of national distinction. His cause met us before and during the war, and it will after the war, unless it is settled on the solid basis of equality. (Slight applause.) He demanded for the negro the most perfect civil and political equality, and that he shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities of any other portion of the American body politic. (Faint applause.) Destroy the negro and you destroy the nation, and to save both we must have one great law of equality. (Renewed applause.) The negro will never have peace until he is taken into the body politic. He predicted that the American people will soon be eager to receive negroes as citizens. Is the body politic too fastidious, too pure, to receive such? (Laughter.) He once had high ideas of the body politic, but a day's experience at the poll had induced some doubts, and as he learned and saw more and more, the body politic suffered. (Great laughter.) By and by we shall all march side by side, and there is no need of fearing that the blacks will all go to one end and tip over, for they are a people given to division. If there are only six colored persons in a village there will be three colored churches of different persuasions. (Laughter.) Americans are beginning to appreciate the black man. The day that witnesses the march down Broadway of the Fifty-fourth Colored Regiment from Massachusetts, treading their high footsteps to the grand old hymn of "John Brown," will be the proudest that the colored people of this state ever saw.

**AN AFFECTING INCIDENT IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.**

On Sunday morning last an incident occurred in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, which suddenly drew tears from the eyes of nearly all the great congregation.

The ceremony of baptism of children had been appointed for that morning, and as the weather was unusually beautiful, a large flock of little ones were gathered round the pulpit, held in their parents' arms, to be baptized. When the audience supposed that the ceremony was ended, Mr. Beecher carried up into the pulpit a little girl about five years of age, of sweet face, large eyes, light hair, and fair as a lily. Pausing a moment to conquer his emotion, he sent a shiver of horror through the congregation by saying, "This child was born a slave, and is just redeemed from slavery!" It is impossible to describe the effect of this announcement. The fact seemed so incredible and so atrocious that, at first, the spectators held their breath in their amazement, and were then melted to tears. We give the story in Mr. Beecher's words, which were spoken in a tremulous, broken voice that struggled hard to keep a steady utterance:

A benevolent woman, who was nursing our sick soldiers in the hospitals at Fairfax, found this child, sore and tattered and unclean, and requested the good sister who has adopted her, to bring her North, and take care of her. She will be treated as this lady's own child, and it is designed to educate her as a teacher for her race.

Look upon this child—tell me if you ever saw a fairer, sweeter face? This is a sample of the slavery which clutches for itself everything fair and attractive. The loveliness of this face, the beauty of this figure, would only make her so much more valuable for just. While your children are brought up to fear and serve the Lord,

this little one, just as beautiful, would be made, through slavery, a child of damnation. The whole force of my manhood revolts and rises up in enmity, against an institution that cruelly exposes such children to be sold like cattle. Look upon this child, every one of you!—look upon her, every young man and maiden in this house!—and, by the memory of this scene, and for the sake of such little ones as these, and for the sake of Christ, let your souls burn with fiery indignation against the horrible system which turns into chattels such fair children of God! May God strike for our armies and the right, that this accursed thing may be utterly destroyed!

The child was then baptized Fanny Virginia Cassiopeia Lawrence, the last being the name of her Northern benefactress, who is to be her foster-mother.

#### THE FLAG AT BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

On Monday morning the stars and stripes were raised in the chapel of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, with a large concourse of people. The Rev. Dr. West, introduced Gov. Washburn, who made some patriotic remarks. He said our flag had generally unfurled on gala days, but twice within his recollection had been followed to battle, and now it was to advance against a rebel flag. Misrepresentation and disappointed ambition of politicians were the cause of our national troubles. The flag had been insulted in Charleston harbor, but not disgraced, and now the whole country was awaking. The South had not known—we ourselves had not known how patriotic we were. He was confident that in a few months the stars and stripes would wave from Maine to the Gulf—from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause.]

Dr. Storis then spoke, remarking the novelty of the overflowing patriotic sentiment. He spoke of the reasons why it had lain dormant. It was difficult to take a large country to its remotest borders, into the heart. Small countries were strongly marked by patriotism. The Rhode Islander loves his state so that he is said to be prejudiced; the inhabitant of Connecticut thinks, taking the "Blue Laws" and all, nothing is quite comparable with his state; and the Massachusetts man knows that nothing is equal to the old Bay State. He had lately come to feel that he loved the whole country. Our patriotism had been like some chemical compounds, all turbid, till, at the attack on Fort Sumter, as upon the addition of some crystallizing element, it instantaneously flashed into crystals. He hoped for a good result of the conflict, and that God would speed the right.

#### THE KINGS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Michael Murphy is now busily employed in organizing the above regiment. The present militia call has somewhat retarded the progress of his enlistments; but there is no doubt that under his experienced exertions a fine regiment will be raised. The authorities are about taking the matter in hand of materially aiding Colonel Murphy in recruiting, and this will enable him to leave for the seat of war in a short time. There is every probability that the King's County Volunteers will be encamped at East New York, as New Dorp, Staten Island, where the men are sent at present, is somewhat inconvenient.

#### IS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Chief object of interest at the Yard to-day is the sloop *Bertho*, which arrived this morning and is at once taken into the Dry Dock to be refitted. Her false keel is partly torn out, as are also the plates of copper, which will be replaced. The vessel mounts six guns and carries a crew of 123 men, officered as follows:

Commander, Captain; M. Reilhac, Lieutenant; M. Bellier, Ensign; M. Hippo, Midshipman; M. Collier, Midshipman; Dr. M. ...

Chief Surgeon, M. Stearns.

work on the ship is being done by mechanics of the Department. The vessel arrived last Saturday from Vera Cruz and is from Newfoundland.

In this vessel, there are in our harbor the 60-gun Guerriere, Captain De La Perouse, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Reynaud, the 8-gun corvette Captain Fabre, the dispatch steamer Renaudin Le Cardinal and the transport Seine, Captain of which vessels will probably be repaired here.

Following is a list of the Ottawa's officers, which will be the Blockading Squadron, on Tuesday next:

**THE KINGS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.**—Col. Michael Murphy has received authorization from the State government to raise a new regiment, under the title of the Kings County Volunteers. He has now entered upon his duties, and there is no doubt but that the well known energy of the Colonel in this connection will materially aid him in rapidly raising a first class organization. Colonel Murphy has seen considerable service in the present war. He went out as captain in the 37th Regiment, and next is heard of in the 163d New York Volunteers, raised for Spinola's brigade, and of which he was in command shortly after the battle of Fredericksburg. His militia experience dates back to 1847, when he was connected with the Militia of New York. The headquarters of the Kings County Volunteers will be in this city, with branch offices in New York and elsewhere. Every aid should be given Col. Murphy in raising

**PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE CITY GUARD, OF SOUTH BROOKLYN.**

Westminster church, corner of Clinton street and First place, South Brooklyn, was densely thronged by a numerous audience last evening, on the occasion of the presentation of a set of colors to the City Guard—a detachment of the Home Guard of that place. Mr. Charles Christmas presided over the exercises. Shortly after eight o'clock the Guard made its appearance, with a band discoursing martial airs, and defiled through the centre aisle of the church to the front pews, where they took up a position around the pulpit. Their uniform is gray, somewhat similar to that of the New York Seventh regiment. Their entrance was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst on the part of the assemblage. When the applause had subsided.

Mr. T. S. STRAMHAN, formerly a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, came forward with the colors in his hand and addressed the soldiers. He alluded briefly to the causes which had brought about the present troubles, pointed out the necessity and efficiency of such an organization as a Home Guard, and after some complimentary remarks to the soldiers themselves, formally presented the banner to them. It was received by Judge GARRISON, who, on behalf of the company and its commandant, Captain Allen Lee Bassett, returned thanks in a most appropriate and patriotic speech.

Rev. Mr. CARVER, the pastor of the church, was then introduced by the Chairman, and addressed the assemblage at some length. In referring to the efforts which the government is making to put down rebellion, he said that the action of the nation was intended for the benefit and well being of those who were seeking to withdraw from its benign authority. He took occasion, too, to reply to the question, "Why should ministers of the Gospel countenance war—a thing contrary to the teachings of the Saviour?" To this he would reply that peace was an end to be attained at all costs. Dangerous diseases required summary remedies, and the peace of a nation endangered by sedition was to be preserved only by the rigid enforcement of its laws and authority. Rebellion compassed the safety of the nation's citizens who looked to their pastors for counsel in the hour of extremity. The necessity of war was then plain and evident to secure peace why should not ministers countenance it. To the Guard, in conclusion he said that they were but one small portion of the grand national Home Guard of twenty millions, who had sent forward some three hundred thousand scouts to the borders of the enemy's country, but who were ready to march if their entire force was necessary to preserve the Union's integrity. A thorough defence made a thorough government, and a thorough government made thorough peace and prosperity.

At the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's remarks which were frequently applauded, as were those of the other speakers, the Guard shouldered arms and marched out of the church. The audience then dispersed, the organ playing the national airs. The banner presented to the company is made of handsome silk, mounted on an achen stan, and is deeply fringed with bullion, with the stars on the blue field worked in gold. It was the gift of the citizens of the neighborhood.

*June 18, 1864*

# Brooklyn Daily Eagle

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

**This Paper has the Largest Circulation of any Evening Paper published in the United States. Its value as an Advertising Medium is therefore apparent.**

## The First Experiment a Failure.

The strength of the Union League movement has been tested in Chicago, and the result is—failure. A Union League was organized in that city purely, of course, on non-partisan principles; its only object was to sustain the administration. It commenced the work by dabbling in local politics, and made its first effort in the way of saving the country by nominating a candidate for Mayor in opposition to the candidate of the Democratic party. Up to last year the Republican party had it all their own way in the city of Chicago; last year the city was carried by the Democracy. This year nothing is heard of the Republican party, but it appears as the Union League organization. The Union Leaguers there entrapped a few Democratic leaders, and one of them, named Bryan, an ex-Douglas Democrat, was put forward as their candidate. The Democrats nominated Mr. Sherman, the present Mayor of the city, and on the day preceding the election the papers in his interest published a splendid electioneering document in the report of the financial condition of the city, which proved that when Mr. Sherman went into office the city treasury was empty, while now there is a balance on the right side of \$400,000. Mr. Bryan is an old and very wealthy citizen, and having acted with the Douglas Democracy in the place where Douglas's name was most potent, it was hoped by the Republicans that he would be able to seduce from their party allegiance Douglas Democrats sufficient to throw the election into the hands of the Republicans, acting for the time being under the name of the Union party. The plan failed; the Democrats carried the city by a majority small indeed, but considering the tactics followed by their opponents, their success is wonderful. The following facts published by the *Chicago Times* deserve consideration:

"To enable the reader to understand the splendor of the triumph, we must show what the Democracy have had to contend against. The total number of votes polled for Mayor, yesterday, was 20,306. At the State and Congressional election last fall—one of the most exciting elections ever held in the city—the total number of votes polled within the same territory now covered by the city was only 15,776, including two or three regiments of soldiers now absent. There has been no actual material increase of legal voters since last fall, but here is an apparent increase of 4,530. The simple truth is, that the abolitionists, through their secret organizations have imported two or three thousand men and voted them at this election. Look at the total vote in the First Ward, where there are comparatively few residences—it running up to 1,879. Will anybody tell us there are that number of legal voters in the ward? Look, too, at the Sixteenth Ward—total vote, 1,906! Will anybody tell us there are that number of legal voters in that ward?"

Of the main fact here given there can be no two opinions. The vote of Chicago five months ago, at the most exciting election ever held in that city, was very nearly five thousand votes less than at the present election. It is all but impossible that the increase can be legitimate. On its face the charge made by the *Times* is probable. If this be the peculiar tactics which the new organization propose to bring into play, there are stormy times ahead. So long as the

cannot be relied upon to give a fair expression of the will of the people, so long will the people be content to settle their differences at the ballot box. The moment the public franchise is polluted, and the will of the people thereby frustrated, there is an end to the public peace. Let the men who attempt this plan of political campaigning be warned in time; let them beware of closing the safety valves by which the public feeling finds an outlet. If they would not make conspirators of legitimate opponents, let them rejoice over a defeat in Chicago, which is safer by far than victory obtained by such means. Pollute the franchise, and there is nothing left for us but anarchy or despotism. The people are not ready to accept the latter, and if they are compelled to resort to the former, there are terrible times in store for the country; and though our faith in the public spirit of the American people and of the ultimate triumph of the right is unshaken, we have no desire to face the terrible scenes which if the charge of the *Times* be true, the political chicanes of the West have done their utmost to bring upon us.

**UNION MEETING IN BROOKLYN.**—Henry B. Stanton addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting, last evening, at the Cumberland-street Church, in Brooklyn, upon "Peace, and the way to obtain it." Mr. S. was applauded throughout. A glee club lent interest to the occasion.

#### Brooklyn City News.

**THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.**—The examination in the case of Captain Cartwright, Lieutenant Lambert and others of the Ironsides regiment, who are charged with having perpetrated a series of frauds upon the bounty fund of Kings county, was resumed yesterday. One of the conspirators, named Harrison, who has since turned State's evidence, thus relates the manner in which the fraud was perpetrated:—

Charles H. Harrison, sworn—I reside at No. 28 Sixth street, New York; I live with my parents; I enlisted under the name of Charles Williams; I am eighteen years of age; on Sunday last Chris. Sayers and Ballard asked me if I wished to make two dollars; he said he would give me that if I would pass the doctor for him; on Monday we went down to the armory; I went up to the room; the defendants, Cartwright and Lambert, were there; Lambert asked me my name; I told him Charles Williams; he asked me if that was my real name; I told him no; he asked me my age; I told him eighteen; he said that won't do, you must be twenty-one; Lambert told me it was a shame affair, and that what Hegggett had told me I could depend upon; Cartwright was close by when Lambert said that, and must have heard him; after that we went to be examined by the doctor and sworn in; we then came over to Brooklyn; on the way Cartwright asked me if I remembered my name and the number of the street where I lived; I said I did; he told me not to forget them; after we got to the office in Brooklyn, Lambert asked me the same questions; we were sworn in by one of the supervisors; we were arrested in the office; while we were in the cell Lambert said there was but one way to get out of it, and that was to say that we had joined the regiment and wished to go, and that we had enlisted under false names and address because our parents were opposed to our going and we did not wish to let them know of it; he said if we went Cartwright would be captain, and would give us passes to go where we pleased, and that would be the last of it.

The case will be further investigated to-day.

### THE GRAND LOYAL CITIZENS' MEETING

Will positively be held at

DR. PORTER'S CHURCH

On Wednesday Evening next,

MAY 13th, 1863. my8 2t

### Early Closing Association

Of Brooklyn, E. D.

A Grand

### TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION

ON NEXT

THURSDAY EVE'NG, May 14.

THE MILITARY BRASS BAND

OF THE  
**47TH REGIMENT**  
IN ATTENDANCE.

A Grand TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION of the above Association will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, May 14th, attended by the Military Brass Band of the 47th Regiment. They will form in front of the ODEON, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to proceed from there down South 4th and South 7th streets to the Ferry, and await the Associations from New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey, who will accompany them.

The line of march will be as follows:

From First street up Clymer, around the Fountain, and through Fourth street to Grand, up Grand to Graham avenue, thence to Meserole, down Meserole to South 4th and Fifth streets, up South 6th to South 9th, down South 9th to Fifth and Lee avenue, to Ross street, to Bedford avenue, and Fourth to South 9th, down South 9th through Third street to South 7th, to the Ferry.

Friends of EARLY CLOSING are respectfully invited to unite with the Association.

EDMUND DRIGGS, Esq., will address the procession at the Fountain.

E. WEST,  
T. B. KNIFFIN,  
O. T. BENNETT,  
J. E. SEWARD,  
T. S. MARTIN,

Committee of Arrangements.

F. B. KNIFFIN..... Grand Marshal.

Chinese Lanterns,  
of Illuminating Dwellings, can be procured of KNIF  
IN BROS., No. 61 South 7th street, at 12 cents each.  
my 9 21

### WAR MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

The People of Kings County  
Again in the Field.

A War Spirit Thoroughly  
Aroused.

&c. &c. &c.

The adjourned mass meeting of Monday last again assembled in full force and full of the enthusiasm which marked the previous proceedings so summarily dismissed by the late heavy storm of Monday last.

Not only similar bright lights of the previous evening illumined the streets and lighted up the Park, jammed in every corner by a vast multitude, but equally brilliant lights addressed the people from the various stands. The crowd was not so great as on Monday evening; but the same earnestness of purpose, and like enthusiasm pervaded the people, who massed themselves in front of the City Hall and around the main stand. The other stands, in Remsen and Montague streets, were also well attended, and the speakers—who urged a vigorous prosecution of the war—were enthusiastically cheered, and their advocacy of strong war measures loudly applauded.

It is evident that Brooklyn and all Kings county are as one man on this great struggle. The intelligence of the past few days has but aroused them to a consciousness of the imminency of the peril which threatens the country, and to a determination to repel it with all the means and force at their command.

The meeting was organized by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who briefly addressed the people. He was glad to see them in such numerical force, and took it as a proof of their love of country and readiness to stand upon its defence at all hazards, and to expend both blood and treasure for its maintenance. He regretted that General Corcoran could not be present, but he would introduce to them

Mr. JOSEPH HOVIS, who was greeted with cheers. He said he regretted that he was called as a substitute for such a noble man as Corcoran, one of the best and bravest of living men. He regretted to meet them at all upon such an occasion. A few months ago the country was happy and prosperous, the flag respected at home and abroad. That flag had been trampled in the dust by Southern traitors, and now the question was whether they would ever let the people of the South enjoy the blessings which hitherto they had enjoyed under the greater sacrifices were ever making for

the Stars and Stripes. THE B. A. C.  
 made for a country than the people are now.  
 the maintenance and preservation of the Union. Al-  
 though much had been done, much yet remained. So  
 long as Southern or Northern traitors lived they had to  
 fight. The rebellion was the most wicked that happened  
 since the days of Moses and the Prophets. (Cheers.)  
 What did they complain of? Long since the cause of all  
 trouble—the curse of slavery—was a horse leech that  
 nothing would satisfy. The Southern leaders desired to  
 extend slavery. The government gave all they wanted;  
 but nothing would satisfy them. They got Louisiana,  
 Texas and other States; but this did not satisfy them.  
 The annexation of a portion of Mexico cost millions of mo-  
 ney and thousands of lives; but that did not satisfy them.  
 The people of the South were rebels because they lost the  
 patronage of the government. They complained the laws  
 had not been executed; but if the laws were executed,  
 they themselves would, like Mahomet's coffin, hang  
 between earth and heaven. (Applause.) Nothing would  
 satisfy those men. They would prefer to reign in hell  
 than serve in Heaven. Now was the time to push on  
 the good work. He was willing to give to the soldiers  
 going to the field and to the families they left behind all  
 he could. Withhold not from the wives and children the  
 comforts of which they are deprived by the death of  
 their paternal protectors—aye many of them the victims  
 of the grave digging in the swamps of the Chickahominy.  
 The time for speed was passed away. They now  
 wanted clubs, and it would go hard with  
 the army, if well led and officered, clubs did not turn  
 up. (Applause.) The greatest mistake in conduct-  
 ing the war was that the government did not recognize  
 its great issues. (Cheers.) Oh, for a leader! Oh, for a  
 Jackson or a man worthy to wear his mantle! Was he  
 now living he would swear, "Oh, by the Eternal! the re-  
 bellion must be put down." A spiritualist had declared  
 that he had had an interview with Jackson, and the  
 spiritualist was asked what the old man said, and his re-  
 sponse was that the only thing he regretted was that he  
 had not hung Calhoun. (Applause and laughter.) They  
 had confidence, however, in the patriot at the head of the  
 government. Abraham Lincoln was the choice of the  
 people, and if they loved the country and its institutions  
 they must support him and those whom he solicits to as-  
 sist in carrying on the government.

HENRY C. MURPHY, Esq., next addressed the meeting.  
 If the rebellion succeeded, all the evils of separation  
 would follow—evils that would never be forgotten. Put  
 down the rebellion and all the blessings of former times of  
 peace and happiness would be increased tenfold. They  
 had met to do all they could in this, the greatest extren-  
 ity of their beloved country. In Roman times, when the  
 imperial city was about to fall into the hands of the enemy,  
 the Senate gave one particular charge to the consuls.  
 It was:—"See you every one that the republic suffers no  
 harm; provide by all means against that." We had  
 no consuls; but the country gave that charge  
 to all, to see that in this hour of its  
 peril that the republic suffered no harm.  
 This was no Roman empire. This was an empire of free-  
 men, and such an empire the sun never before shone upon.  
 This was the country committed to their hands. In  
 than all, they had a country which for the first time in  
 the history of the world was the home of the oppressed  
 of all nations. The same rights were extended to all men,  
 and the government and the country which secured those  
 blessings was now threatened with destruction. By  
 whom? By a few oligarchists in the South who sought to  
 destroy the hopes and rights of all men, while at the  
 same time they sought to erect an empire for themselves.  
 Would they stand by and see this great evil  
 done? (Cries of "no.") Would they see the prin-  
 ciple of self-government overthrown, or would  
 they stand by the government and put down  
 the rebellion? (Well see it put down and cheers.)  
 This must be the result. The South have raised arms in  
 defence of slavery. If slavery goes down in the war it  
 goes down as a necessary result, and to that he said  
 Amen. (Cheers.) At all hazards the cause of human  
 liberty must be maintained, and if, in maintaining it,  
 slavery be annihilated, well, then, slavery will be well  
 overthrown. (Cheers.) The South were carrying on the  
 war in a spirit of unity and with a determination, if pos-  
 sible, to succeed. But the people of the loyal States had  
 risen to crush the rebellion. But the whole energy of the  
 people ought to be put forth. (Cheers.) It would be  
 well for all to go, so that a speedy end might  
 be put to the disastrous contest. As a humane act the  
 whole force of the country and government should be at  
 once thrown into the fight. In every battle where they  
 were worsted they were told that the enemy were two  
 to one. Why is this? Why should it be? Let the quota  
 be filled up in God's name, and if more men be called  
 for let them all go. (Applause, and cries of "We are  
 ready.")

Ex. Alderman DOUGLASS spoke next. He said—It was  
 time the rebellion was put down. It was time the  
 government used all the power in its hands to put it  
 down. They had met a foe worthy of their steel. They  
 had had generals in the field—General Greeley thrown in.  
 (Cheers.) Now was the time to prosecute the war with  
 vigor. Put the right general in the right place, and the  
 work would be done. The army the other day exclaimed,  
 Give us Little Mac and we are ready for anything. He is  
 the man for the crisis; the honest and the true man for  
 the position. The man that understood the handling of a  
 large army better than any other man living. General  
 Scott said so, and to General McClellan we were bound to  
 stand by him and to fight with him to the last. (Ap-  
 plause.) He must not be removed, for with him there is  
 no such word as fall. (Cheers.) Give him the men and  
 the means and he would venture to say that history never  
 recorded a brighter page than that which would be writ-  
 ten of McClellan's achievements.

Rev. Dr. RUFUS W. CLARK, next spoke. One thing  
 needed was, generals who were awake to the great im-  
 portance of the crisis. Had they more men like Sigel

the war would soon be brought to an end. He (Sigel) was a man of brains and intelligence, and one who would never think of digging his way to Richmond, as his preference would be to fight to it. The cause for which they were struggling represented liberty, civilization, religion, every element in fact that has given to the nation its prosperity, its power, its happiness at home and its greatness and reputation abroad. (Cheers.) The enemy has declared that they fight for slavery, and it became the government of the United States to declare that we fight for liberty to all. (Great cheering.) The question then was, whether the rebellion was to be crushed, or the rebels were to rule over us—whether their system of slavery should prevail over ours, or the great republic should announce freedom to all. ("So it shall.") It shall indeed.—

And the Star Spangled banner  
In triumph shall wave  
O'er the home of the free  
And the land of the brave.

Mr. Wm. E. Robinson next spoke, and made a stirring speech, in closing which he said that those who do not go to the war, but stay at home, their children would blush for them when their names should be mentioned in the presence of those children whose fathers had fallen on the battle field. Next to their duty to God, the nearest and dearest was the allegiance they owed to their country. All and every sacrifice must be made in this great crisis to preserve the country. Wife and children must, if necessary, be abandoned for a time, for they were sacred to country. The country must be preserved. The bright banner of the republic must not cease to wave. Let every man who can carry a gun rush to the rescue to maintain it there.

Hon. E. T. Wood, Mr. Hennessey, Mr. Drake and Mr. George Stephenson, of the Kane expedition, successively addressed the assemblage, urging upon the people to supply the means to enable the government to carry on the war with vigor. Their remarks were loudly applauded. About ten o'clock the meeting dispersed.

**KINGS COUNTY ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.**—The Union Democratic General Committee, at the meeting held on Tuesday night, adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we approve in word and spirit, without exception or qualification, the letter of the Governor of this State, dated May 16th, 1863, in relation to the kidnapping of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and we pledge ourselves to the Governor and to each other, to maintain all that the said letter expresses or implies.

*Resolved*, That the recent despotic military usurpation in our sister States West, submitted to, if not instigated by Republican Governors, demand our immediate and earnest consideration, of the means necessary and proper to vindicate the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to criticize the acts and policy of their public servants, not excepting the President himself.

*Resolved*, That we adhere thoroughly to the doctrine of civil liberty, that in the States not the theatre of active military operations, the military power shall at all times yield to the civil power of such States, and that no citizens who are not in military service, shall be arrested by military force nor tried by military tribunals.

*Resolved*, That while we acknowledge the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereof to be the supreme law of the land, we do not forget that our liberties and our security in person and property, are derived immediately from the Constitution and laws of our State, and we pledge ourselves to preserve, protect and defend the same against infractions from any and every source whatever.

*Resolved*, That the admonition of our fathers, that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," was never so much the solemn duty of freemen as at the present era of our political history, when military necessity is declared to be a higher law than the Constitution of the United States, when the negro is leveled up to the white man in the army, and the white man leveled down to be the fellow soldier of the negro.

*Resolved*, That owing due allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, but not to temporary office holders, peaceable remonstrance and the ballot-box shall be our only weapons, until the revolutionists by force compel us to resort to agencies more convincing of our earnestness.

*Resolved*, That the exigencies of the day demand that every friend of Constitutional guarantees, and the white man's rights shall comprehend the interests at stake, and be prepared to meet the threatening perils manfully for himself, his fellow-citizens, and posterity.

NEW YORK HERALD, TUE

BROOKLYN FOR THE WAR.

Grand Mass Meeting at the City Hall.

IMMENSE GATHERING OF CITIZENS.

UNFAILING ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

THE THUNDER STORM LAST NIGHT.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING.

LETTER FROM GEN. CORCORAN

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

SPEECH OF HON. H. B. STANTON,

&c. &c. &c.

The grand patriotic mass meeting of the people of Kings county was held last evening in the City Hall, Brooklyn, according to the announcement to that effect. The popular heart was fairly enlisted in the demonstration, which was overwhelming in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The late mass meeting held last week was a pigmy to this great gathering. The whole Park and its surroundings, from Court to Montague and Warren streets, were thick with people. The universal sentiment was war against rebellion—war to the knife, and the smiting of the Amalekites in their very tents. It was in fact a Union meeting. Everybody came there for the same purpose—to support the government in the desperate struggle now in progress, to frown down and crush all factious opposition, and to make one noble and gallant effort for the cause of justice and American liberty. The City Hall proper was most brilliantly illuminated. From every window there shone a dazzling light, and all through the Park great streams of light flowed from innumerable lamps temporarily contrived for the occasion.

Unfortunately the elements were not propitious. The rain, which had been threatening all day, came down in earnest shortly after the opening of the meeting. But not all the wet blankets of the clerk of the weather could damp the ardor of the people. It is remarkable that nothing could disperse the crowd until the chairman found that it would be utterly impossible to continue in such a storm. He therefore announced to the people that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather the meeting would be adjourned to Wednesday next, at the same hour, when, no doubt, there will be as large, if not a much larger gathering.

The proceedings, as far as they went, are not without interest, as may be seen from the condensed report we furnish.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Mr. C. N. Stearns, called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. Martin Kalbfleish as president, which nomination was ratified with great acclamation.

Mayor KALBFLEISH said they had again assembled to reaffirm their devotion to the country and their loyalty to the government, and to reassert that it was their determination to stand by that government and furnish her with men and means until rebellion shall have been crushed out from the land. (Cheers.) His honor read a list of vice presidents and secretaries, and then submitted the following resolutions for adoption:—

Resolved, That in victory or in disaster, in glory or in gloom, the people of Kings county cling with unalterable affection to the constitution and flag of their country.

Resolved, That the efforts which we have heretofore

made in sustaining the government are only an earnest of our willingness to redouble our exertions for the future, pledging ourselves to shrink from no sacrifice yet needful to be borne, and to stand shoulder to shoulder in the common cause of the republic and its free government.

Resolved, that if lenity towards rebels in arms was ever politic, that time has passed, and we respectfully but earnestly implore the government to make use of all the powers conferred by Congress, all the means provided by the people, and all the measures justified by civilized warfare, to crush the rebellion utterly and forever.

The Mayor stated that he had an interview with General Corcoran in the afternoon, and implored him to attend the meeting, but he told him he was entirely unable to be present. He had written a letter to the committee, which he would take the liberty of reading to the assemblage. He then proceeded to read the following

LETTER OF GENERAL CORCORAN.  
HEADQUARTERS, CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION,  
ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.  
MESSRS. POTTER, PARKS and WINSLOW, Committee, &c.—

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th ultimo, inviting me to address the citizens of Kings county this evening at the war meeting to be held in City Hall Park.

I deeply regret that the exertions made by me during the past two weeks render some repose from that kind of labor necessary. I am in consequence compelled to decline your kind invitation.

My sentiments in regard to this unholy rebellion have been so frequently proclaimed by me since my release that it would seem useless for me to reiterate them. I cannot, however, refrain from giving expression to the hope that the citizens of your county will continue, in the magnanimous manner they commenced, to aid and assist in the good work of crushing out this unholy and unjustifiable rebellion. This is, perhaps, the most trying crisis that our beloved country has yet experienced or may encounter. Such being the case, the duty of every loyal citizen is to cast aside every other consideration and attend promptly and energetically to the work of placing the troops called for by the President in the field at the earliest practicable moment. Let every man consider the duty which he owes to support the general government, and be careful to perform that duty with scrupulous fidelity. Let those who cannot enlist contribute a portion, at least, of the means they have acquired through the beneficent influence of the free government under which we have all lived and prospered.

I trust that my fellow countrymen will also continue to do their whole duty, and that all past differences of opinion upon political questions will, for the time, be buried, and when peace is restored, I think I can safely predict that they will always receive the consideration which the loyalty and devotion to the Union they have exhibited at this period will certainly entitle them to. I am, gentlemen, with feelings of the highest consideration, your most obedient servant.

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Brigadier General.

SPEECH OF HON. H. B. STANTON.

Hon. H. B. STANTON was introduced to the audience and proceeded to make a patriotic and telling speech. In his introductory observations he said that he was like Marc Antony in one respect, viz.—That he was a plain, blunt man, who talked right on. He would not ask them to be responsible for what he would say, and to agree with him in what he might utter, but he only asked them to give him a patient hearing. He concurred with Gen. Corcoran in one clause of the letter just read by the Mayor, where, in substance, he said that never, since the fall of Sumter, had this country been in so much peril as it was at the present moment. Why, instead of invading the rebel capital, we were defending our own. Bull run, which we contested a year ago in July, we were contesting in August and September, 1862. He would, without embellishment or preface, give them two or three reasons why the country was in such peril, and why we had not made more advancement upon the foe. The first reason he assigned why we had not met with more success in crushing out the rebellion was that we had been too slow to understand the character and the purposes of the rebels. The Mayor and himself at one time were prominent members of the democratic party, and believed that these men were fighting for some real or some fancied right under the constitution. Not so. They were fighting to destroy that constitution. The Mayor and the speaker might have believed that the people of the South were contesting some fancied or real privilege within the Union. No; they were fighting to break up the Union. (Cheers, and "That's so.") Some might have thought that the rebels might be "seduced" by some conciliation or compromise to return to the Union; and there had been a feeling, arising from the most patriotic of motives, that it was not wise to press them too far, lest they would refuse to accept conciliation or compromise at our hands. But that delusion had been dispelled by the bitter experiences of the last twelve months. They do not ask for conciliation nor compromise; they detest and spurn it. They are fighting for their independence and to establish their Confederate government upon the ruins of the republic built by our fathers in the Revolution. (Loud applause.) When we come to learn that the issue between us and them is not compromise nor concession; is not to return through the avenue of conciliation strewn with flowers; not the guarantee of fancied or real rights which they claim to have lost in the Union, or to have been jeopardized in the Union, but the destruction of the fair fabric which Washington and Franklin erected, and which Jackson and Webster have defended on the field and in the Senate, then we know for what and with whom we are contending. Let us dispel this error from the 1st of September onward, and understand that this is a death struggle, and that if we do not crush the rebels the rebels will crush us.