FROM THE 69TH REGIMENT.

Insubordination and Court Martial--Gen. Meagher in Camp--Serenade at Eutaw House--Escorting Rebel Prisoners through the Streets--The Fourth in Baltimore, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]  

HEADQUARTERS OF 69TH REGIMENT,  
N. Y. S. N. G.,--Camp Ewen--  
Baltimore, July 5th, 1863.

The equanimity and pleasure of Camp Ewen have been somewhat disturbed by the insubordination of a member of this regiment, and at a Court Martial held in the matter, the officers, after careful deliberation, decided that, for the preservation of discipline, the person on trial should be drummed out of the command, and previous to the execution of this portion of the sentence, that he be stripped of all insignia of the 69th. At the close of dress parade the regiment was formed in hollow square, and the result of the court martial promulgated to the command in the presence of the prisoner.

When this portion of the ceremony had been performed, Colonel Bagley stepped to the centre of the circle and addressed some words to the men, urging the necessity of good conduct, obedience to the commands of their officers, and the preservation of discipline. He then proceeded to speak of the duty of the Court, and the sentence of death, which the act inflicted was warranted. The prisoner, still clad in the uniform of the 69th, was led to the centre of the circle, and there stripped of all his insignia and rank. The drum was then played, and the sentence promulgated in the presence of the men, and the prisoner was led away.

On the day following these events (Thursday) Gen. Meagher entered our pretty little camping ground. He had not remained long thereon, but was received with enthusiasm by the men, who assembled in front of the colonel's quarters, where the distinguished soldier was located. "Officers' call" was given, and the band played a stirring martial melody. The men then assembled, and the general addressed them, urging the necessity of good conduct, obedience to the commands of their officers, and the preservation of discipline. He then proceeded to speak of the duty of the Court, and the sentence of death, which the act inflicted was warranted. The prisoner, still clad in the uniform of the 69th, was led to the centre of the circle, and there stripped of all his insignia and rank. The drum was then played, and the sentence promulgated in the presence of the men, and the prisoner was led away.

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against the United States Government, and to treat as enemies those who had been thus unexpectedly placed in our charge, we proceeded in the execution of the duty. After a fatiguing march, the labor was accomplished, and the 60th returned to camp about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, preceded by a few prisoners, who were unable to proceed with their comrades from exhaustion.

The Fourth of July in Baltimore was celebrated with a great display of bunting, the discharge of firecrackers, and the firing of salutes at sunrise, noon, and sunset, from the forts in the harbor. If one would accept the many flags flung to the breeze from the windows and house-tops of the city, as a criterion of loyalty, Baltimore would receive the palm for fidelity to earlier and better associations. The secession sentiment of the people was not only shown by the bands of music, but also by the flags, which the officers had procured for their men. It was happy and joyous Fourth, and will long be remembered by the members of the 60th.

On the Sunday following the Fourth, the hills in the neighborhood of Bolton Station are crowded with people seeking a view of the rebel prisoners as they arrive.

**Important Habeas Corpus Case.**

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**SUPREME COURT.**

Before Justice Leonard.

In the Matter of the Application for the Discharge of Michael Barnet on Habeas Corpus.—The return not having been traversed, the facts stated in the case are admitted.

It appears that the person whose release is sought is a duly enlisted soldier, having volunteered to serve as a substitute. He is also charged with being a deserter from a New-York regiment.

**POINTS FOR RESPONDENT.**

I. Col. Nugent, being a military officer of the United States, and specially charged with the duty of arresting deserters, was bound to cause this man's arrest, and having him in custody to deliver him to the Commander of the nearest military post for trial.

II. The only tribunal competent, under the Constitution and laws, to try deserters from the army, is a Court-martial.

III. The arrest, the detention and the final disposition to be made of the party, are all provided for by the laws of the United States, and the prisoner is in the custody of a United States officer under and by virtue of those laws.

IV. The prisoner being thus in custody under authority of the United States would then be subject to the Courts of the several States in relation to cases falling under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and which are of right exclusively cognizable in the Courts of the nation, civil and military, (See Ableman vs. Booth, 15 Howard's Rep., 506.)

V. It is claimed that the decision in Ableman vs. Booth applies only to cases in which the prisoner is held by virtue of the process issued out of a United States Court, but the decision in express terms declares that in no case where the detention by a Marshal "or other officer" is under authority of the United States, can a State Court interfere with it.

The right of the United States Government to execute its laws would be practically abrogated if all its officers were subject to the control of the State Courts; it would be impossible to it ever to bring a deserter from the army or navy to trial if the process of a civil court is the only sufficient authority for any person's detention by a United States officer. The supremacy of the National Government would be destroyed if its laws can be executed only by permission of the State Courts.

The Supreme Court of the United States in Ableman vs. Booth, the first and only case in which the question was brought before it, declared a principle and established a rule to govern all cases in which the authority of the National Government to enforce its laws by its own officers was involved.
Sam'l J. Glassey, counsel for Col. R. Nugent, A. P. M. G. respondent.

COL. NUGENT'S RETURN.

To the Justices of the Supreme Court,

For return to the within writ I respectfully certify:

That I am Colonel of the Sixty-ninth regiment New-York volunteers in the service of the United States, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, appointed as such by the President of the United States to superintend the execution of the Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes approved March 8, 1863, in the first ten Districts of New-York.

That the said Michael Barrett, in the said writ named, was arrested by Thomas G. Girvan, an officer duly authorized by me to arrest deserters from the United States service, at or near Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 8th of August, 1863.

That at the time of his arrest said Michael Barrett was in a camp of drafted men, he having enlisted and been duly mustered into the United States service as a citizen of Massachusetts, who had been drafted into the United States service as a substitute for a citizen of Massachusetts.

That it is my legal duty to deliver said Michael Barrett to the commander of the nearest military post, which I intend to do, as soon as possible, in order that he may be returned to Massachusetts for duty under his enrollment there.

That the production of said Michael Barrett would be inconsistent with, and in violation of my duty as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General as aforesaid--that he is now held under authority of the United States for trial.

For these reasons, and without intending disrespect to the Honorable Justice who issued the writ, or to the Court, I must respectfully decline to produce said Barrett, or subject him to the process of the Court.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT NUGENT.
Col. 69th regt. N. Y. N. and A. A. P. M. G.

Aug. 26, 1863.

COLOR CORPORAL JAMES O'BRIEN,
Of Co. F, 69th Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, (Meagher's Brigade), a daring officer, and whole-souled Irish-American, died on Sunday, September 21, of wounds received in the leg, in the battle of Antietam. He was a son of Mr. Michael O'Brien, late of Loughur, Co. Limerick, Ireland. He resided, for some time, in Chicago. May God have mercy on his soul.

MONSTER WAR MEETING.

IMMENSE GATHERING IN THE PARK.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

SPEAKING AT THREE STANDS.

Letters from Sec. Seward and Gov. Morgan

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Speeches by Generals Corcoran, Mitchel, Foster Sickles, Wadsworth, and Burnside, the Hon. Mr. Arnold of Illinois, the Hon. Mr. Wright of New-Jersey, Colonel Magruder, and many others.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT NUGENT.
Col. 69th regt. N. Y. N. and A. A. P. M. G.

Aug. 26, 1863.
was a most enthusiastic and patriotic gathering of loyal and brave men, who deem no sacrifice of time, or treasure, or blood, too great to put down the infamous rebellion and maintain the integrity of the Union. It was vast in numbers, generous in its tone, and practical in its plans. Although it embraced men representing every sect and party, they all stood in solid phalanx on the broad platform of patriotism. Love of country was their bond of union, and its defense the object of their earnest solicitude. A determination to fill up the New-York regiments now in the field—40,000 State quotas in ten months—to fill all the gaps, and, if possible, to equip a division for Gen. Corcoran before "the leaves turn red"—moved the masses to give their money and to give themselves to sustain the war and uphold the Government.

This meeting will doubtless give recruiting such an impetus that drafting will not be needed in this city or county, or in the State. If money is given freely to volunteers, there will be no necessity whatever for buying the services of substitutes.

While the demonstration conformed with the magnitude of the interests at stake, there was no violation of the laws of taste. Flags waved from every projecting angle, so that stripes and stars were everywhere visible, but they harmonized beautifully with the sea of upturned faces—of recruiting tents, the luxuriant foliage and the "wilderness of brick and marble" on either hand. Splendid banners were thrown out from the roofs of the Broadway palaces, from the City Hall, from the Tribune Office, and other places in the vicinity of the meeting.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

One of the principal attractions of the meeting was the expected return of the gallant 69th, and for hours hosts of friends were in waiting to receive them. About 3 1/2 o'clock the regiment, headed by Gen. Corcoran, their former commandant, arrived at Jersey City, where they were tumultuously greeted by thousands of persons at the depot. Alderman Farley, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, welcomed the regiment home, and with the members of the Common Council, escorted the soldiers to the ferry. Upon landing at the foot of Courtlandt street, where was suspended several hundred feet, the regiment was received with cheers. A banner was spread across Courlandt street, with an inscription:

**THE BRAVE DEFENDERS OF OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.**

Upon entering the Park at the east gate, the following order of march was observed:

Section of Police, under Capt. Dowling of the Sixth Precinct.

Troop of Brigade Lancers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Gen. Corcoran, mounted on the steed which he rode at Bull Run.

Quartermaster Tully and Staff of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, mounted.

Capt. J. P. Kirker.

Deputation from the Common Council of this City, as follows:

Alderman Farley, Chairman of Committee on Marine Affairs
Aldermen Tully, Chipp, Allen, Ottiwell. Councilmen Pinckney, President; Councilmen Orton, Boyce, Jones, Ross, Keech, Gedney, Gross and Repper—all bearing their golden staves of office, and marching in double file.


The entire route was densely thronged, the multitude loudly cheering the soldiers as they passed. Words cannot adequately express the enthusiasm with which the regiment was received as it filed into the Park. The air was rent with the firing cannon and the continuous cheers of the multitude. The regiment passed in review in front of the reviewing stand, and directly in front of the Hall. The entire space in front of the ferry was literally jammed with people. The reviewing stand was cleared, and the following order of march was observed in the following order:

**The Sixty-Ninth Regiment on a Reviewing Stand.**

**GOLD DINNER.**

The space in front of the ferry was literally jammed with people. The reviewing stand was cleared, and the following order of march was observed in the following order:

**Section of Police, under Capt. Dowling of the Sixth Precinct.**

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**Gen. Hall, Cols. Nugent and McDermott, Wm. J. Kane, esq., a relative of Gen. Corcoran, John Hennessy, esq. &c.**

**Band of Sixty-ninth Regiment and Drum Corps. Sixty-ninth Regiment, by Companies.**

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The meeting at stand No. 1 was called to order by Vice Presidents. Mr. Orton nominated the following list of President and Secretaries, who were duly elected: Mayor George Opdyke, which nomination was carried by acclamation.

Let us record that it must 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 in nothing else 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 the sole 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 the sole 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 the sole 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 the sole 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 the sole 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 the sole National existence, and the cause of civil liberty everywhere.

Fellow-Citizens—I shall not inflict on you a lengthy speech. One call for this meeting truly deserves not merely a Brigade but a Division, and I declare that no inducements however strong, however noble sentiment the gallant Corcoran has uttered, will overwhelm this malignant Rebellion; and let every man of means should contribute liberally to save our honor and insure our triumph. How shall this be done? By following their example of conscription, the people, instead of bowing to its insolent dictation, have asserted the right of freemen. Our cause is righteous, and as essential to human progress and happiness as any that ever confronted the warrior's sword. We fight for the rights of the poor, and in defense of liberty, order, and law. The best interests of humanity are involved in the cause, and our failure would cast a dark shade 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 render his services to the Government; and every way of means should contribute liberally to those who volunteer, and for the support of their families. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered. We should all unite in the public sentiment of the gallant Corcoran has uttered.
LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN.

Albany, 27th August, 1862.

Charles Gould, Esq.,
Secretary of War Meeting:

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 formed? Shall our field forces be strengthened? Shall our existing regiments be made larger and better equipped? Will our imperial cities afford a better support? Shall these agencies be devoted to the salvation of the Union and the Constitution? What is New-York's response to these questions?

E. D. Morgan.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

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.

Resolved, That inasmuch as property in the Loyal States is valueless should 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.

Resolved, That up to the 13th day of September next, we request that all places of business, so far as practicable, be closed on each day at 3 o'clock p.m., to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering, and perfect themselves in military drill.

Resolved, That we most earnestly urge the President of the United States to authorize Gen. Michael Corcoran to recruit a Legion of 30,000 men, to be under his command, and to be called the 69th Regiment, to constitute the first line of defense, and to be known by the name of New-York Legion.

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 the home of the brave the land of the free.

In introducing Gen. Corcoran, Mayor Opdyke said: "The gentleman who will now address you needs no introduction at my hands. You all know him, and love him, and honor him. I introduce to you Gen. Corcoran.

GEN. CORCORAN'S SPEECH.

After waiting some time for the subsidence of the tremendous cheering with which this announcement was greeted, Gen. Corcoran spoke as follows: The call for this meeting truly says that the time for discussion is past, and the time for action has arrived. This is the proper sentiment, and in accordance with it, I stand here before you, and the 69th Regiment stands here too, ready to take action in common with our fellow-citizens for the immediate suppression of the rebellion. ["Bravo!" and cheers.] The City of New-York I know is not ashamed of the 69th. [Grown of "No," "No!" and cheers.] and the 69th feel proud to be identified with the patriotic citizens of this great Empire City. They came here among you not to loiter, but to reorganize—to fill up their ranks to the standard—to see their families and friends, and then return again with me to the seat of war, and come home again with me to receive your greetings as they have on two former occasions. [Cheers.] We have among us perhaps some few who think that the rebellion has now assumed such gigantic proportions that we ought to let them go. To these men we say that the time for discussion is past, and the time for action has arrived. This is the proper sentiment, and in accordance with it, I stand here before you, and the 69th Regiment stands here too, ready to take action in common with our fellow-citizens for the immediate suppression of the rebellion. ["Bravo!" and cheers.]"
Now, further, at the commencement of this rebellion, they were masters of the positions of the entire Southern country. How is it to-day? We have strong foothold in all the Southern States except one or two. And with the noble and cordial response by the people to the President of the United States in bringing forward these 600,000 brave volunteers, I am satisfied that ere six months roll by this Rebellion will be forever crushed. [Cheers, and cries of "Bravo."] I feel the most unfeigned pride in looking at this meeting to-day. It will send a throb of joy through this nation when they read of this immense gathering of freemen in this Empire City of the Empire State—a city and State which have always nobly done their duty. And I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that as long as you stand, battle the South may as in, they cannot hope to carry any permanent change while the people of the South show determination. [Cheers.] We are determined, I am sure, that I am in favor of the President being sure, with the united authority being given to him, we have not the confidence to believe any such representation of the people. [Cheers.] I am glad to represent the people. In this particular, I speak out. That the firing of the first gun at Fort Sumter changed every relation that had hitherto existed between the South and the loyal men of the constitutional Union. [Cheers.] From that moment peaceful remedies were for the time being superseded, and it became at one a question of military force. [Cheers.] The failure to comprehend this conviction paralyzed our action during the greater part of the last year. [Cheers.] I only wish to tell you of theorangism ruling over the South, which has forced them on us, as it were, into battle array against us. They are endeavoring to attack and to hold 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; and before they can advance five miles more we will have a hundred thousand more men at Washington; and the Irish Brigade will soon be there. As I announced to you at the commencement of my remarks, my opinions are identical with those expressed in the call for this meeting—that the time for discussion has passed, and the time for action has come. The 69th Regiment is here. We are here, and wish to return to the army to lay up our arms for a few hours, and at the approach of the 69th Regiment to urge them. I will only keep you long enough to say that the 69th commanding officer is a gentleman, and I am sure they will never cease to cherish them. It is useless for me to tell you of the eloquence of the officers of the 69th Regiment, and the way in which they have forced the people of this city to return to the army. [Cheers.] And I am glad to tell you that the opportunity has at last arrived when the country who know their friends. I am proud to be able to say from this platform, as one of the many people, that we have done our duty.
Then have originated bloody disorders, murders, wars. Knowing this fact, this man in lives the progress of a race like this to suggest political remedies. [Local and provincial] The Federal authority must be asserted and maintained by force with moral courage to the Union's confidence. [Cheers, and "Thank you!""] It must be maintained, that the Union is a public trust, the limits of whose jurisdiction cannot be exceeded. While the resources of the nation are great, yet the public policy is to encourage the development of resources in the Union, for freedom, and for free government. While the resources of the nation are great, yet the public policy is to encourage the development of resources in the Union, for freedom, and for free government.

Resolved, That each seeming disaster has only more fully developed a higher courage, a loftier patriotism, a more thorough and invincible determination, and more sublime devotion. 

Resolved, That the public policy of the Union must not be asserted over every inch of our territorial soil, and the Union and its people will only grow and the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union's confidence in the Union.

Resolved, That the people of the United States are now and forever free, and that the Union must be 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.

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with more importance and significance than 
that of a million years. The carpenter has left his jacket 
on his bench, the merchant his ledger in the 
counting-room, and the lawyer his briefs; and what 
for? "To stand for the Union." That is it 
exactly. That is the response that comes 
from every patriot's heart—to stand for the 
Union. That is what I am here for, 
and that is the platform upon which I expect to stand 
while I live. Since I have been here, I have wished 
that the President of the United States, as honest and 
good a man as the sun shines upon, was here, to 
stand upon this platform, with every member of his 
Cabinet surrounding him. And I would say to him, as the mouthpiece of this great City of New-
York: "Sir, we demand of you, the President of the 
United States, placed in your office under the Consti-
tution of the United States, that the armies in Vir-
ginia shall move onward, and that they shall move onward 
to the last rebel, until this flag shall wave in 
the Rebel capital, Richmond, and until the last 
Rebel shall lie low in the dust or ground his arms. 
And in making this demand, I should only speak the sentiments of every loyal 
man in the city. I should say to him, with all respect, that we of New-York City, and New-York 
State, have a right to demand this of him. In the 
beginning of this rebellion that city sprang to its feet, 
and poured out its treasure, and sent forth its young 
men by hundreds and by thousands. Our boys 
lie on soldiers' graves upon every field where a battle 
for the Union has been fought. We are 
continuing to send them. We are cheerfully respond-
ing all over the State to his appeal. [Applause.] That is not all. When Mr. Chase, the Secretary 
of the Treasury, wants money, what does he do? He 
goes to the railroad office and buys a through 
ticket for the City of New-York. [Applause.] And 
when he gets here he finds the moneyed men full of 
patriotism, full of heart, and ready to respond to his 
needs. Here I would say to the President:

"Those brave boys must move onward and forward. They must not stop at Richmond. They 
must go on to the Gulf." ["That's the flag."] The 
flag will never be satisfied, it will not rest until 
the cause of the Union and of the Constitution, and of 
the old flag, is vindicated, until that old flag 
shall wave again where it was last seen down, on York 
Sunder. [Cheering.] This 
is the nation's cause. There is no room for 
ambition, for excitement, for prejudice, or 
hatred in this cause; and it is for us to 
demand of each other to do our share. Men of 
wealth! you have a duty to perform. You have 
given richly under the pressure of this Government; 
and now the country calls for 
your money. Not only for these brave boys, but for 
our own soldiers, who are fighting for 
the flag of our fathers. This sublime uprising of 
the people is one of the most glorious spectacles 
the world has ever seen. It knows no boundary, no 
end; for the words everywhere, the answer of the 
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mined that, cost what it may, in men or money, the flag of our fathers shall float over every inch of territory belonging to the Union, without any lapse of time. If there is any locality that should be determined to maintain the Union, it will be the great Empire State, and the States of the North-West. To us as to this city, the Union is a necessity. It can never be surrendered. We will never consent to a dissolution of the Union. If necessary, if ever, I am as proud of the Empire State, my native State, as I am of my adopted State, Illinois. I want you to come up and do as much as Illinois—or, not quite, at least keep one step ahead of you (laughter and applause)—but we want you to do as much as our State.

If you do it? "Yes." "Yes." I have no doubts you will. But until this battle shall have been fought and our banner shall float again from the Lakes to the Gulf, there shall be a party spirit to divide the great mass of the American people.

WM. ROSS WALLACE read an ode upon the United States Flag in 1862, which was received with much cheering.

Col. Nugent was next introduced, and made a stirring appeal for recruits for regiments now in the field. His remarks elicited the greatest enthusiasm, and when he asked those who were ready to enlist to hold up the right hand, the response was most auspicious for additions to the veteran regiments.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JAMES A. BRIGGS.

The Hon. James A. Briggs said that it was worth something to be an American citizen. As the bronzed, sun-burned 69th passed by, the reflection had occurred to him that though born on foreign soil, any of them having a son born in this land, might live to see that son the President of the United States. If any men on earth ought to fight for the flag of the Union, it is Irishmen, and the descendents of Irishmen. They build our railroads, dig our canals, build our bridges, and beautify everything; and now they should fight for that which they have created and made beautiful. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. WRIGHT OF NEW JERSEY.

Gen. Wright of New-Jersey was introduced by Mr. Wetmore, and said that that State was doing her share in raising recruits for the Army of the Union. He proceeded to urge the duty to sustain the President in defending the property of the Union committed to his care. We could make no terms with traitors with arms in their hands.

SPEECH OF MAJ. Z. PANGBORN.

Maj. Pangborn, in the course of his speech, referred to what he had witnessed at Hilton Head, where they had destroyed their cotton and their crops, in consequence of the approach of the Yankee forces. The Union army had not gone there to subjugate them, but if they persisted in their course, they would go there to subjugate them, and would make that country a desert like Sodom and Gomorrah. [Applause.] After a whole year of forbearance, they are still more determined in their resistance than ever they were.

John A. McGorley was introduced as Major of the Dutch Brigade, and made humorous address, partly in German and partly in English, but declared that his "father was an Irishwoman." [Great laughter.]

Francis S. Lambert eloquently addressed Irishmen, appealing to them to come forward, and never let the flag of our country trail in the dust, and never to come their children until the land of the Republic should be preserved and justice should be done to the South. He believed that the rebellion would never cease until the Government should wake up to the fact that slavery stood in the way of the Union.

SPEECH OF GEN. FOSTER OF N. C.

Gen. Foster of N. C. was introduced, and greeted with three cheers for his State. He appealed to the people of the North to come to the rescue of the suffering people of that State. The large majority of the people of North Carolina are Union men, but they are surrounded, oppressed, and borne down under the oppression of Jeff. Davis and his satellites. It is necessary that our strong arm should be extended to them, and that the negroes should be allowed to fight, the way to exclude them was to enlist them, and that the government should wake up to the fact that slavery stood in the way of the Union.