

FROM THE 69TH REGIMENT.
 Insurrection and Court Martial Gen.
 Meagher in Camp—Serenade at Eutaw
 House—Escorting Rebel Prisoners
 through the Streets—The Fourth in Hal-
 lance, 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 some what disturbed by the insurrection 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 and addressed a few words to the men, urging the necessity of good conduct, persistency in the prosecution of their duties, and obedience to the commands of their officers. He then disapproved of that portion of the finding of the Court which subjected the unfortunate man to the disgrace of an ignominious expulsion, that the odious record might be spared us, and that he be quietly placed beyond the limits of the camp, not to return thereto.

On the day following these events (Thursday) Gen. Meagher entered our pretty little camping ground. He had not remained long therein when his presence was bruited throughout the confines, and the greater portion of the men assembled in front of the Colonel's quarters, where the distinguished soldier was located. "Officers' club" was rolled, and those gentlemen gathered in the marquee and indulged in a few moment's club chat. The rank and file was becoming impatient, and the General, in response to repeated requests, appeared at the entrance and addressed a few flattering words to those surrounding him, when the men, after venting their enthusiasm in successive cheers for Meagher, Bagley, Cavanagh and other favorites, retired to their quarters. After the departure of General Meagher, Colonel Bagley sent a polite note by Dr. Clark to Colonel Leferts, requesting that he would favor him with the services of the accomplished 7th Regiment Band, that the reception which was projected might be made worthy the distinguished recipient. Col. Leferts responded by sending his splendid band and leader, who reported at the headquarters of the 69th about 7½ o'clock of the same evening. The regimental line was immediately formed, and to the "Sprig of Shillelah," marched from the parade ground joyous and gay for the Eutaw House, where was stopping the object of our assembling. Arriving in front of the Eutaw House, we were drawn up in line, and soon appeared in rotation on the balcony. Generals Meagher, Schenck and Tyler, each one accompanied and introduced to the regiment by Col. Bagley. General Meagher delivered one of his happy addresses, and in the course of his remarks stated that, as the 69th had come out to-night for pleasure, their play would be turned into business, as they were now under orders to march to Bolton railroad depot and escort the prisoners taken in the action of the previous day. This news, which was the first known of a battle having occurred, received vociferous cheering, in the midst of which Gen. Schenck made his appearance on the balcony. The latter stated that he had reserved for us the honor of conducting the first prisoners taken in the engagement at Gettysburg from the depot to their assigned quarters at Patterson Park. Great enthusiasm greeted this speech, and, after Gen. Tyler had recited a few of the historic deeds of the 69th, Col. Bagley addressed the men, importuning them to perform the duty which had been assigned; he cautioned them to be charitable towards those who had been so unfortunate as to take up arms

against the United States Government, and to treat as brothers those who had been unjustly placed in our charge,—we proceeded in the execution of the duty. After a fatiguing march, the labors were accomplished, and the 68th returned to camp about 3 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 bonfiring, the discharge of fire crackers, 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 threw off the mask and was fully developed while the rebel prisoners passed through the streets, when the female portion would lavish their kindnesses on the more exhausted, and smile approvingly on those within the files of guards. The same feeling is passively entertained by the men, whose affection for the soldiers is of a decided negative character.

The anniversary of national independence was celebrated in Camp Ewen with great gusto, the exercises consisting of target-shooting, dancing, foot races, and other amusements, as would suggest themselves. These sports were indulged in to a late hour, spiced by the distribution of several kegs of lager, which the officers had procured for their men. It was a happy and joyous Fourth, and will long be remembered by the members of the 68th.

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.
BARCLAY.

Important Habeas Corpus Case.—
SUPREME COURT.
Before Justice Leonard.

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

It appears that the party 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, no State court has jurisdiction to inquire further into the cause of detention, or determine whether he is or is not guilty of the offense charged.

The jurisdiction of the body cannot be compelled because the United States would then be subject to the Courts of the several States in relation to cases arising 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 *Abraham vs. Booth*, 12 Howard's Rep., 504.)

V. It is claimed that the decision in *Abraham 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 for it ever to bring a deserter from the army or navy to trial if the process of a civil court is the only judicial authority in 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 provision of the State Courts.

The Supreme Court of the United States in *Abraham 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 own laws by its own officers was involved.

That the decision applies to and governs all cases relating to the custody of persons who have entered the military service of the United States, has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State. (See opinion of Mr. Justice Smith, in case of *London and others*, reported in *New-York Transcript*, Aug. 27, and by all the Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan. (See case of *Richardson* in *Law Reporter*.)

for August, 1862. Vol. II, p. 598.)
Samuel J. Glassby, counsel for Col. R. Nugent, A.
A. P. M. G. Respondent.

COL. NUGENT'S REPORT.

To the Justices of the Supreme Court.

For return to the writ in said Ex parte, I 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-Gen-
eral, appointed as such by the President of the
United States, to superintend the execution of the
Act for enrolling and clothing the National forces,
and for other purposes approved March 6, 1863, in
the first district of New-York.

That the said Michael Barrett, by the said writ
named, was arrested by Thomas H. Green, an offi-
cer duly authorized by me to arrest deserters from
the United States service, at or near Boston, in the
State of Massachusetts, upon the charge of being a

deserter from the Thirtieth regiment New-York
Cavalry.

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 ser-
vice as a substitute for a citizen of Massachusetts,
who had been drafted into the United States service,
and paid becoming such substitute a large sum of
money.

That it is my legal duty to deliver said Michael Bar-
rett to the commander of the nearest military post,
which I intend to do, as soon as possible, in order
that he may be tried according to law for the alleged
desertion as aforesaid, and if he is not guilty thereof
that he may be returned to Massachusetts for duty
under his enrollment there.

That the production of said Michael Cox in Court
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 any dis-
respect to the Honorable Justice who issued the
writ, or to the Court, I must respectfully decline to
produce said Cox, or subject him to the process of
the Court.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT NUGENT,

Col. 69th regt. N. Y. M. and A. A. P. M. G.
SAMUEL J. GLASSBY, Counsel for Respondent.
Aug. 29, 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.
Richard O'Brien, late of Loughur, Co. Limerick,
Ireland. He resided, for some time, in Chicago.
May God have mercy on his soul.

MONETARY WAR MEETING.

REVIVÉ 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, Mitchell, Foster

Sickles, Wallbridge, and Bursted, the Hon.

Mr. Arnold of Illinois, the Hon. D. F.

Edell, the Hon. Mr. Wright of

New-Jersey, Colonel Nugent,

and many others.

The mass meeting at the Park yesterday afternoon

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 question of their earnest solicitude. A determination to fill up the New-York regiments now in the field—to fill the State quotas for the three years' and the nine months' men—to fill up a brigade, and, if possible, to organize 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 State even. If money is given freely to volunteers, there will be no necessity whatever for buying the services of substitutes.

While the demonstration comported with the magnitude of the important 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—the 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 TREASURY 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 were assembled several thousand persons, the regiment was received with cheer upon cheer. Suspended across Courtlandt street was a banner with this inscription:

THE BRAVE DEFENDERS OF OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.
WELCOME.
GOD BLESS YOU.

The space in front of the ferry was literally jammed with people. The police having cleared the way, a procession was formed and moved in the following order up Courtlandt street to Broadway, up Broadway to Chatham street, entering the Park at the east gate:

- Section of Police, under Capt. Dowling of the Sixth Precinct and Capt. Hart of the Twenty-sixth.
- 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. Kibler.
- Deputation from the Common Council of this City, as follows:
 - Alderman Farley, Chairman of Committee on Marine Affairs
 - Aldermen Tully, Clipp, Allen, O'Brien.
 - Councilman Pinckney, President; Councilmen Orton, Boyce, Jones, Ross, Keech, Gidney, Gross, and Repper—all beating their nation staves of office, and marching in double file.
 - Gen. Hall, Col. Ruger and B. Johnson, War. J. Kane, ex-governor of Gen. Corcoran, John H. Casey, Major, &c.
 - Band of Sixty-ninth Regiment and Heavy Corps.
 - Sixty-ninth Regiment, by Companies.

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 file into the Park. The air was rent with the firing of cannon and the continuous cheers of the multitude. The regiment closed its ranks in front of the principal stand, and directly in front of the Hall. Gen. Corcoran, who was mounted upon a gray horse, was warmly welcomed, and loudly cheered. Dismounting, he ascended the platform, and was received by the Major.

The meeting at street No. 1 was called to order by Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, who nominated as President, Mayor George Opdyke, which nomination was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Ostrom nominated the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, who were duly elected: Vice Presidents—Alex. T. Stewart, Daniel F. Brown, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. Barton, Mandel Van Selatic, Horace Greeley, J. D. P. Ogden, Richard Gibson, Charles Marshall, James Taylor, John J. Phelan, Lehigh Dudley Kiel, Robert C. Howe, Cornelius Vanvorst, Daniel Devolin, Cha H. Livingston, Edward Fleckenau, Simon Dupier, Nelson Knight, Peter Cooper, Hiram Barney, Joseph S. DeWalt, Isaac Bell, R. M. Blackford, Charles F. Daly, George Harrison, Edwin Hoyt, Richard Rastood, George W. Hunt, James Crooks, Charles H. Russell, Henry E. Davies, Rohn E. Andrews, Fred. Kapp, Wm. V. Frey, John Anstee, Stevens, Jr., James G. Prudden, Marshall O. Roberts, Emma Robinson, Samuel Wagoner, Lewis Nauhaus, Benjamin B. Whitcup, Thomas Stevens, Stephen Chamberlain, Shepard J. Kapp, Wm. G. Leubert, Daniel E. DeWey, Robert J. Smith, Edwin J. Brown.

Secretaries—Ellen Allen, Joseph Howard, Jr., Fred Sturgeon, W. H. L. Barnes, Francis A. Stout, Theodore Pitton, Dr. George Van Wyck, George E. Della, George Wilson, Edward A. Wetmore, Asa B. Latrop, Joseph H. Choate.

The Mayor upon taking the chair addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF THE MAYOR.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I shall not inflict on you a lengthy speech. The call for this meeting truly declares that the time for speaking has passed, and that action, instant, earnest, united action is the duty of the hour. We have a country to be saved. Let us resolve that it shall be saved, by the concentration of all our energies in the performance of this one great duty. Let us look the situation squarely in the face. For what are we fighting? It is for nothing 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 numerically an insignificant part. Its only grievance is that the people, instead of bowing to its insolent domination, have exercised the rights of freemen. Our would-be masters could not endure such temerity from men whom they have contemptuously called "niggers." Rather than submit to equality with such, they turned traitors. They took up arms to destroy the Government and sever the Union, of which numerically they formed less than a fiftieth part. But by establishing a relentless despotism and law upon corruption, the deluded and helpless non-slaveholders of their section have been swept, as by a whirlwind, into the ranks of their army. Aided by these "apostates," they now confront us on the theater of war with superior numbers. This must be changed—justly—aged—if we would save our honor and insure our triumph. How shall we change it? By following their example of corruption? Let the people answer the question. Between civil liberty and the prerogative of caste, it is natural that the armies of the latter should be filled by the iron scourge of despotic power; but the defenders of liberty should be impelled by their own free wills and manly hearts. The cause we fight for is as righteous and as essential to human progress and happiness as any that ever unsheathed the warrior's sword. We fight for the rights of the people, and in defense of liberty, order, and law. The best interests of humanity are involved in the issue, 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 tender his services to the Government; and every man of means should contribute liberally to those who volunteer, and for the support of their families. We should all imbibe something of the noble sentiment the gallant Corcoran has uttered. He declares that no inducements however strong, "not even the fee simple of Broadway," would restrain him from the battle-field. Such a spirit as this deserves not merely a Brigade but a Division, and I trust a Division will be forthcoming. If a spirit like this animated us all, we might celebrate our final triumph over the Rebellion at our next annual Thanksgiving. Let us try to emulate this spirit, and by united, vigorous effort, to save the honor of our City by avoiding the necessity of a draft. We are behind other portions of the State, and behind many of our sister cities. This must be changed. Let us, under the promptings of a common patriotism, unite in an earnest effort to send to the field a force that will overwhelm this malignant Rebellion; and let us do it voluntarily, as freemen should who are worthy to be free.

The Mayor was frequently and loudly applauded in the course of his remarks. Upon concluding Gen. Wetmore read the following:

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.
WASHINGTON, August 26.

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 discussion shall prevail, New-York, so far as its assumed destiny is concerned, will cease to be. It is for New-York itself to decide whether discussion shall prevail.

Faithfully yours,
Wm. H. HOWARD.

LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN.

ALBANY, 24th August, 1862.

CHARLES GOULD, Esq., Secretary of War, Albany.
The crisis is fairly upon us. God has placed these in our hands. Will we devote them to the patriotic work? Shall the old regiments be filled up? Shall the new ones be completed? Shall conscription be avoided? Shall the brave and honored Corcoran march back to the battle-fields of Virginia with 10,000 men? The country has done and is doing nobly. Her best and bravest spirits are earnest and faithful in the cause, laboring for it as they never labored before. The great metropolis will fall short of its duty unless it can give up present peace, prosperity, personal and political considerations, health, life, and all that is sacred and dear, for the one sole object—the salvation of the Union and the Constitution. 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 fortitude, 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 money and other corporations, to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the Rebellion.

Resolved, That up to the 15th 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 20,000 men, to be under his command, and to fight with him for the land of our adoption or our birth, and for the flag which symbolizes every thing we cherish in a national pride, and everything we love in national freedom. (This resolution was endorsed by the heartiest cheering.)

Resolved, That as we cherish that national pride and love that national flag, so will we do our utmost to plant that flag on every foot of United States soil, and make this home of the brave the land of the free.

In introducing Gen. Corcoran, Mayor O'DWYER 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 68th Regiment stands here too [cheers], 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 68th. [Cries of "No," "No"]; and the 68th feel proud to be identified with the patriotic citizens of this great Empire City. They came here among you not to loiter, but to re-organize—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 and for these men there is only one answer, and that is the answer of the people of this great city and of the entire country; which is that the war shall never cease until the last man has perished and the last dollar is expended. ["Bravo!" and great cheering.] We all here solemnly pledge ourselves never to cease our efforts till this whole Rebellion is crushed out forever. [Cheers.] Now let us take a brief review of how the matter stood at the commencement of this Rebellion and how it stands now. For thirty years at least these men have been plotting treason against our institutions. They all that time they were preparing themselves for the opportunity to strike the blow. The opportunity, perhaps, came sooner than they expected. We made the opportunity, and we forced them to act before they were quite ready. But they were much more ready than we were. And when we went forth to meet them we went like a father going to chastise a disobedient child; and we found that the child was so surely that we must deny him as it were. Now, I grant the rebellion has since assumed gigantic proportions. What have we been doing? We have been talking on gigantic proportions exceeding that of any nation upon the earth. We are a hundred times better prepared to meet the enemy now than at any time before. [Cheers.] The Government is now alive to the importance of this struggle, fully determined to prosecute the war with vigor. You are determined to support the Government, while it is ready to prosecute the war with unabating vigor. You are willing to contribute your last man and dollar to the support of the regularly constituted authorities of the United States.

Now, recollect at our commencement of this rebellion, they were masters of the position of the whole 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 gratified man in looking at this meeting to-day. It will soon be a triumph of joy through this nation when they look at this immense gathering of freemen in this Glorious 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 no matter how many battles the South may win, they cannot hope for any permanent success while you present an unflinching front to them. [Cheers.] We are determined that we must be the possessors of every inch of soil on this continent before we cease our exertions. [Cheers, and loud, and again renewed.] I have said every where that I am in favor of the President being chosen with the fullest authority during this crisis, because we have entire confidence in his honesty and in his representativeness of the people. [Cheers.] I believe I represent the people of this great city in one particular, in the opinion that we do not desire that any of the terms of the day shall be introduced into this war; but that it shall be prosecuted under the Constitution for the preservation of the Union—nothing more, and nothing less. [Cheers.] I like to assert my own principles and say my own views, because I think the time has arrived when every man should assert his views. The man who is not with me is against me. There is no half way about it. If they do not come out and enlist, let them send patriotic citizens in going forward to prosecute the war for the country. I know we have in this city, as well as in every community, men who are willing to live upon the blood of the people—willing enough to enjoy our prosperity; but call upon them in the name of our difficulty, and where are they? They are skulldadding out. [Laughter.] I was glad, for one, that the opportunity had at last arrived when the country will know its friends. I am proud to be able to say from this platform, as one of the first

people, that we have done our duty. I say we have done our duty always; we will always continue to do it; we will never discontinue our efforts in this holy cause until this glorious country is relieved from the thralldom of Jeff. Davis and Company. To say the heart of the people of this great city beats proudly in thinking of our institutions, and I know they will never cease to cherish them. It is useless for me to tell you of the despotism ruling over the South, which has forced them now, as it were, into battle array against you. They are endeavoring to attack and to beat 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 sentiments 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 60th Regiment is here. We are tired, and wish to return to the armory to lay up our arms for a few hours, soon again to resume them. I will only keep you long enough to say that the 60th recruiting offices are open; and I want every good and patriotic citizen to interest himself in this matter. And to the American born I would say that no man shall be more proudly received, and I will even take the hand of a Know-Nothing. [Cheers.] Thanking you for your patience, allow me now to retire.

Amid hearty and repeated cheers, Gen. Corcoran left the stand, and mounting his horse, departed with the 60th.

GEN. H. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Gen. H. WALBRIDGE was then introduced, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. After repeated cheers, he said:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: The firing of the first gun at Sumter changed every relation that had hitherto existed between the Rebels and the loyal men of the constitutional Union. [Cheers.] From that moment peaceful remedies were for the time being superseded, and it became at once a question of military force. [Cheers.] The failure to comprehend this conviction paralyzed our action during the greater part of the last year. A voice—"This too shall pass." Not a single intimation had reached the North from any trustworthy quarter since the Rebellion was inaugurated calculated to make us honestly believe that any peaceful adjustment of the present existing difficulties would be responded to on the part of the treasonable and rebellious South.

They have inaugurated bloody, desolating, merciless war. Knowing this fact, this man is insane who proposes at a crisis like this to suggest political expedients. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] The Federal authority must be asserted and maintained by force while armed opposition to that authority continues. [Cheers, and "That's so."] Treason must be annihilated; traitors must pay the just penalty of their crimes. ["Good, good."] The constitutional authority must be reasserted over every inch of our territorial soil, and the soldier who goes out to battle for the integrity of the Union must realize that he is not to be made the victim of extortion, outrage, and wrong. ["That's right."] A careful husbandry of our resources must take place, unnecessary expenditures must terminate, and public examples made of all who seek this opportunity to fatten on the misfortune of the republic. [Cheers.] The public arms should be invigorated, while the public arms are strengthened. While the resources of the nation are freely given, the people willingly taxed, and the blood of its best citizens flowing in defence of the public liberties, it becomes the imperative duty of the Constitutional Government to demonstrate that the relative disproportion in wealth, resources and population, between the contending forces, should be the means of speedily terminating the struggle—[true, true]—and that every agency employed by the Rebels themselves should be brought into requisition to make the contest short and forever conclusive. [Cheers.] Gen. We were concluded by saying he had prepared some resolutions which he would now submit, and if responsive to their views, he would request the Mayor to call for their adoption. Cheer after cheer followed each resolution when read, and on being submitted by his Honor the Mayor, they were carried and met with cheering applause.

Resolved, That any man fails to perceive the great crisis through which the nation is passing, who does not realize that God himself is engaged in political phenomena which this great people have due for conscientiously supported in national representative government, when with arms and violence by traitors who have misused his benefits and protection.

Resolved, That each ascending disaster has only more fully developed a higher courage, a stiffer patriotism, a more thorough and resolute determination, and a more sublime devotion on the part of the loyal, patriotic masses, for the preservation of the Union, for freedom, and for free government.

Resolved, That in all these events we recognize the wisdom of Providence in disciplining and educating this glorious young nation for the high destiny confided to it, of forever placing on an enduring basis industrial and public liberty, and we conscientiously believe that without this educating discipline, we should now have been weakened by divided councils, by conflicting opinions and unperfected purposes, and the world would never have witnessed the sublime spectacle upon the altar of patriotism of the voluntary founder of a nation than a million of our hardy, patriotic, loyal sons, and the entire resources of more than twenty millions of an active, enterprising, and industrious population, to quell this infernal rebellion and preserve the national existence; that if they fall, other men, still valiant, and equally patriotic, shall hasten to avenge their death, all we ask in return is the restoration of our glorious Union; the more we hear of the various tortures of the struggle, the more we are made of our resources, the most dire and victim economy in every department of the Government; the four hours and unyielded hours being by no means a shift, and every day should be promptly rewarded; the partition ought to be cancelled which we are seeing the national life means forever annihilated, traitors, scoundrels, and the Union government, the Constitution, inevitably and forever destroyed upon the high right destiny, unperished, the great and sublime, and great disturbing elements are not without, but our duty has their own in the degree of the tranquillity of the republic; it again becomes the imperative duty of the representative of constitutional, unregulated liberty, to every quarter of the globe.

Gen. WASHINGTON then moved that the following gentlemen be appointed a National War Committee, (with power to add to their number) and full authority given to represent the people of New-York in all the relations to obtaining and using the means for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a speedy termination of the rebellion:

- Gen. OGDEN, Peter COOPER, Charles GOULD, H. H. OGDEN, D. D. FOSTER, Alex. T. BACWELL, P. M. WOODMAN, H. B. LEBBEEP, Michael CORLESON, Wm. ORSON, J. A. STEVENSON, N. KATZ, Isaac SHAW, Abner WATSON, Andrew KENNER, R. B. HARRISON, James M. WHELAN, Wm. CARL, ROBERT BROWN, A. G. RICHARDS, Terrence FARLEY, Daniel BLOOM, Ed. FERRELL, J. BURNIS, H. W. T. NICH.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed. Mayor OGDEN then read a letter from the President of the American Bank Note Company, offering in their behalf \$2,000 to be used in raising volunteers.

Gen. WASHINGTON stated that the Mayor also contributed \$1,000; he also moved that Gen. Washington be added to the Committee, which was carried.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JAMES H. OGDEN.

The Mayor next introduced the Hon. Moses F. OGDEN from Brooklyn, who said:

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK—In the history of this State, the people have no nobler hero in this hour than the time to do honor to the living, and to do honor to the dead; but never in our history, has it been more necessary to do so.

more important and so, I think that in the afternoon. The speaker has been looking upon his bench, the merchant the lawyer in the counting-room, and the lawyer his book, and what for? ["To stand for the Union."] That is it exactly. That is the response that comes from every patriotic 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 noticed that the President of the United States, whom I regard as one of the suns shining upon our country, stands upon this platform, while every member of his Cabinet surrounds him. And I would most joyfully give up the municipality of this great City of New York, if I could demand of you, the President of the United States, placed in your office under the Constitution of the United States, that the armies in Virginia shall move onward (great applause), and that they shall not cease their onward movement until the flag shall wave on the Rebel capital, Richmond, and until the hat shall be cast to the dust or ground his owner's forehead (applause). 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 my heart, that we of New-York City, and New-York State, have a right to demand this of him. At the beginning of this rebellion the city against its best, and poured out its treasure, and sent forth its young men by thousands and by thousands. Our boys lie in soldiers graves upon every field where a battle for the Union has been fought. And we are continuing to send them. We are cheerfully responding 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? It goes to the railroad office and buys a through ticket for the City of New-York. [Applause.] And when he gets here he is a moneyed man full of patriotism, full of heart, and ready to respond to his wants. Now I would say to the President:

"Those armies of ours must move onward and forward. They must not stop at Richmond. They must go on to the Gulf." ["That's the talk."] This city will never be satisfied, will never feel that 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 struck down, on Fort Sumter. [Cheering.] This is the nation's crisis. There is an armed host against us, mighty in numbers, mighty in malevolence, mighty in wickedness; and it is for us as individuals to meet them. Men of wealth! you have a duty to perform. You have grown rich under the patronage of this Government; and now the country calls for your money. Not only till these brave boys before me go to the war, but give of your treasure to send them and to provide for their families. We want here the spirit that fills the soldier's heart as he stands before the enemy. We want that fire that pervades the heart of the gallant Col. McCook's mother. She told me, a few days ago, that she had six sons in the army; and one of them lay in the soldier's grave. Said I, "Madam, you have done your share in sustaining this Government." "Oh," said she, "had I six sons more, I would give them all." [Loud applause.] We want the spirit of a gallant son of New-York who was shot from his horse the other day, and when his comrades stopped to give him a drink he said, "Never mind me; I die for my country; you go and follow your flag!" [Loud applause.] That is the spirit we want. Let us meet our responsibility and press onward in a mighty host until this Rebellion shall be crushed; and when by and by your gallant regiments shall come back covered over with glory, I hope to be here to greet them with you. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF THE HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD OF ILLINOIS.

The Hon. Mr. ARNOLD having been introduced, and three cheers having been given for the State of Illinois, he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I wish to God that the President whom Illinois gave to the Union could be here to witness the patriotism of this vast assembly. In behalf of the Empire State of the West, I challenge the great Empire State of the East to a generous, patriotic emulation, to see which shall do most to sustain the flag of our country. Prior to the recent call Illinois had sent 70,000 of her gallant sons to the field, and you have heard from them from every battle-field of the West, and now they are coming from every prairie, every grove, and every slope of our State to give their lives in defense of the flag of their fathers. This sublime uprising of the people is one of the most glorious spectacles the world ever saw. It knows no nationality, no party; and the people everywhere rise as one man, determined

ained 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. [Applause.] And the Congress that has recently adjourned has enacted that every man that fights for the Stars and Stripes shall be at once recognized as a citizen of 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. ["Never," "Never."] 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--no, not quite, let us keep one step ahead of you [laughter and applause]--but we want you to be close to our heels. Will you do it? ["Yes," "Yes."] I have no doubt you will. Not until this battle shall have been fought, and our banner shall float again from the Lakes to the Gulf, shall there 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. NUGGET 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. Mr. Briggs said that it was worth something to be an American citizen. As the bronze, 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 descendants 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. MATHOLEY was introduced as Major of the Dutch Brigade, and made a humorous address, partly in German and partly in English, but declared that his "father was an Irishwoman." [Great laughter.]

FRANCIS S. LANSBET eloquently addressed Irishmen, appealing to them to come forward and never let the flag of our country trail in the dust, and never to cease their efforts until the leaders of the rebellion should be punished and justice should be done to Corcoran. He believed that the rebellion would never close until the Government should wake up to see that Slavery stands in the way of the Union.

SPEECH OF GEN. POSTER OF N. C.

Gen. Poster 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 barony of Jeff. Davis and his satellites. It is necessary that our rising arm should be extended there for their deliverance. If any were unwilling that the black man should be allowed to fight, the way to exclude him was to enlist themselves, to prevent the necessity. If enough white men would come forward and enlist, there would be no need of asking the negro to fight for the battles of freedom for us. We need men, not for the subjugation, but for the deliverance of the South. If the army of North Carolina were fighting under the Confederate banner could be protected by our forces, they would rally en masse under the Stars and Stripes, and the conquest in favor of the Union would be immediately assured. [Loud applause.]