GRAND LOYAL DEMONSTRATION.

Continued from First Page.

must be deceived. Their determination is recorded. We will record ours in the coming November. [Cheers.] And now what say you to a party that is represented by a Vallandigham in Ohio, by a Voorhees in Indiana, by a Thomas H. Seymour in Connecticut, and Horatio Seymour in New-York? I invoke their aces. I declare to you upon the record that there is no truth in their assertions that they are sincerely and honestly for the prosecution of the war, and the salvation of the Union. They are for peace; but it is for peace upon any terms. Allow me one last reference before I take my seat, to show that these men are now acting in alliance with the Rebels of the South. It is to be found in these few expressions from a letter written to the editor of *The London Times* by a gentleman named Marie, a representative of the Rebel cause in London. He says: "So far from the prospects of the Rebels looking "blue," they were never "brighter." Other agents have to be called in pace. What are they? Let us inquire. They are divided in the cause of the enemy—dissensions among the people of the North. There is a Peace party there. All the embarrassments with which that party can surround Mr. Lincoln, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the War party in the North operate directly as much aid and comfort to the South. As an offset, then, against the tale of military reverses which in the last week of July ran so strong against the South, and from which our friends in England seem not to have recovered, let us look to those agencies that are to end the war, and inquire what progress has been made on the road to peace, and, consequently in our favor, notwithstanding these military reverses. Nowhere is the war becoming more and more unpopular than in the North. In proof of this I point to the conduct of the Pennsylvanians during Lee's invasion of that State, to the riots in New-York, and to other circumstances with which the English public have been made acquainted by the newspaper press. New-York is threatening armed resistance to the Federal Government. New-York is becoming the champion of State rights in the North, and to that extent is taking Southern ground." Vallandigham wants and intends to cross the border, pledged, if elected Governor of the State of Ohio, to carry it against Lincoln and the war and for peace. Any intervention therefore, that may arise The Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 22, just after the defeat of Chattanooga—defeated at Chattanooga and driven back upon Nashville, the Vallandingham men in Ohio would carry the election next month with little difficulty, the peace men in the United States would once more raise their manfred and speak out as they did before the late elections had choked their utterances." Now, we know well they are understood at the South also. Yes, they understanding them as they are therefore believed to be, and you have it clear in your ears, so that there are but two parties, as there can be but two parties in all wars, the one for the country that wages the war, and the other against that country. Once more: look at that platform, examine its principles, word by word, letter by letter, and I tell you nowhere upon its broad surface will you find one word of denunciation against foreign intervention. A most significant fact! What, not oppose the interference of England, not oppose the intervention of France! Why the man who would dare such a position should be at once denounced as an enemy of his country. [Applause.] Those gentlemen understand full well that they may go far further than they are prompted to by their convictions, and when the Rebels know that their cause is made entirely upon foreign intervention to admit the Peace measures, to declare against it, would be certainly impolitic, would be to throw aside the only weapon by which they hope to succeed. There is but a line of this platform which speaks with the tongue of the others. There is for peace by any terms, the other is for peace by preserving the Union. Neither platform announces itself against Secession, but there are for conciliation based upon the only lines that will produce conciliation—a division of the Union. They are against the draft—ah, yes! They will not follow the eagles to be recruited, but they are for the volunteer system, which, from the hour Horatio Seymour came into office, on the first of January, down to the day of the riots, the 13th of July, had produced to our armies not a thousand men. Did you hear the bleating of your Freemen? Then they are against the mob, and yet they are the parents and leaders of the mob. They are, in fact, they are for the glorious, self-sacrificing Democracy—they will do all that is possible for them—but yet they refuse a vote to them! Call you that friendship? Is that in favor of the man standing in Winter in and fighting our battles—depriving him of the political sustenance he endures more than their enemies? Yes, they say that we are for subjugating, destroying the rights of the States. Our resolutions declare the contrary. I say we are for subjugation (cheers.) subjugation of the last man that stands in arms against the authority of the last Rebel who denies and disputes the authority of the Union. We are for the subjugation of the Rebels, not for the subjugation of the States. [Cheers.] We are for our country—we are against parts—we will remove every obstacle in the way of our country and its success—we will never ground our arms till that flag floats secure in its place over the whole of our territorial extent and in all the plenitude of its glory. We are for our country now, the country as it is and ever will be, one and indivisible. But they, they—miserable, contemptible, petty, parasites and Copperheads—they are for party! party! party! and party they will have if the country perish, and though her in agony be trampled in the dust, they rise on their country's fallen; they fall as their country rises. "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman."

And the rules for "Farragut," Gov. MORGAN said: There is ample evidence that the audience desire to see a speech, and I am happy to say there is one here—a brave man, who has fought well for his country. As Admiral Farragut came forward upon the platform he was welcomed with three tremendous cheers waving of hats, and handkerchiefs, with still another cheer and another, making the building ring with the applause.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S SPEECH.

Mr. FELLOW-CITIZENS, I was invited here this evening not as a politician, but as a naval officer, to a military meeting, and it has been most grateful to me to see the unanimity and the Union feeling which prevails here. [Applause.] But I must leave politics to other citizens. I meddle no twith them, or with any other. I sympathize most sincerely with the gentleman who has just spoken. I will endeavor to do my duty on the ocean as my brethren do on the land. [Tremendous cheering.

It was in response to the cheering subsided that following the resolution of Admiral Farragut's brief remarks, Gen. Dix introduced the Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois.

THE HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that the West was looking with great solicitude to the result of the election in New-York. They believed that the result of our election has given a new lease of life to this Rebellion which has cost our country thousands of precious lives and unaccounted treasure. They had seen how this red-handed rebellion, which has drenched half the land in blood and the other half in tears, had been sustained by the result of that election. That was the verdict of the West. Referring to the bright prospects in the West, the speaker said they were rallying upon one platform—they knew nothing but a man's loyalty—his purpose to uphold the flag and the honor of our common country. Mr. Washburn paid a glowing tribute to Admiral Farragut in the work done by him at the end of "the big drink," and Gen. Grant at the other, who now needed no defense, for he was

"Moored in the rifted rock,
Proof against the tempest shock."

And while the precious Governor of this great State, on the day of the birth of our Independence, threw out his taunts because Vicksburg was not taken—when he commenced his speech, 32,000 prisoners, 70,000 stand of small arms, and 250 cannon were in Gen. Grant's possession. In the West, with the Mississippi opened, perhaps they felt a little more jubilant than elsewhere. By that blow the bogus Confederacy was cut in two, the tail on the other side of the Mississippi, and the Copperhead at Richmond. They need not feel anxiety for Rosecrans, for, if not already, he soon would be reinforced by two corps from Grant's Army, and he would soon be ready to move upon the enemy's works. Rosecrans would drive them through Georgia into Carolina, and into Virginia; and then he trusted Meade upon the other side will press them all into that great cattle-yard of Richmond, and then end the Rebellion. But one of the greatest things that could be done was while the soldiers were fighting the Rebels with bullets at the South that we should fight the Copperheads at the North with ballots. Let the election in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York go for the Union ticket in the coming election, and the Rebellion would be substantially at an end.

The Hon. M. HAHN of Louisiana was then greeted with cheers.

THE HON. MR. HAHN'S SPEECH.

He said he did not expect to see such a scene, and to be called upon to become an actor in so imposing a drama. He came from a State which produced good Union men, they had been living within the lines of Dixie, but thanks to God and the bravery of a Farragut and other noble men, they were now in Union lines. [Cheers.] The people of Louisiana never by any vote of their own seceded from the Union. The State was undulated with a Rebel army, and they were dragged out in a pretended secession. But the love of the Union was equally intense there as here, but they knew no such distinctions as Union and Copperheads, they knew only Union men and Rebels, [cheers], but when even Union men there began to despond, there appeared, as if by magic, the Union vessels at the wharves of New-Orleans, ruffians and Rebels even then fired on women who cheered the old flag, and when the message came on shore, that such things, if repeated, would meet with speedily punishment; then for the first time, they knew the fleet was commanded by a Farragut. [Cheers]. All honor to that brave tar, who was worthy to be called the secondhero of New-Orleans. [Cheers]. We have lately had evidences of the love for the Union in the news from California and Maine and now the whole country is looking to the State of New-York to support the Government at the ballot box and give evidence of love for the Union, by a handsome majority for the Union candidates. He referred to the love of the Germans for the Union of their whole fatherland, and their love here for this Union and desire to keep this country from being split up into petty States. He wanted to be a citizen not only of Louisiana—not by any means of the Confederate States—but of the United States, one and undivided. Under the gallant Banks [cheers] they were doing a good work in Louisiana, and it will not be long before they will be restored to the Union. Lately, 500 men a week have enlisted in the Union Army [cheers], and many of the young men who have been deluded into the ranks of Rebeldom are coming back to their allegiance to the old flag. He urged on all lovers of the country and of liberty to rally to the support of the Government, and to continue to sustain the brave men in the field.

SPEECH OF THE HON. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND.

The Hon. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND of Troy alluded to the lateness of the hour, and would not have ventured to address the meeting but for the recollection that when the great Apostle was about to depart for Rome, the disciples sat up all night. A year ago a portion of the people of the State got sick of the jointed mode in which Gov. Morgan had discharged his duties, only 20,000 soldiers having been enlisted in the army, while if Seymour was elected, it was promised that the Rebellion should be ended in three months. We have seen the result in the expression of the last year's. The new Governor undertook first to increase enlistments by reducing to the soldier his political franchise. His second act was to encourage the election of Seymour of Connecticut, the open enemy of the war. In the process of time Gov. Seymour was invited to speak on the 4th of July in the Academy of Music. I suppose that he believed when he prepared and delivered that speech that Meade would be defeated. That speech was an indictment against the free people of the North, and would have placed Gov. Seymour in the front rank of the men whom the Rebels would have delighted to honor. There is not a darker page in the history of this country than the speech delivered by that man on that day. If there was a traitor in the city of New-York on that day he was in the company of Horatio Seymour. These men were stirred up and prepared for what occurred on the 12th, 14th and 15th of July, when he pronounced them, and truly pronounced them, his friends. In concert and sympathy with this man in the City of New-York, there was a riot in Troy, and the jail was broken open and three men under indictment for murder were allowed to escape. It commentary upon the character of those who composed the mob. But the draft was to go on; and the result was announced to Gov. Seymour. Gen. Dix asked Gov. Seymour to do what his coronation oath required him to do—to preserve inviolate the laws and the Constitution. The substance of his reply was: "I will not undertake to enforce the law in this State if you persevere in the draft." There was implied in that refusal that he would stand and see the streets of New-York run with blood rather than to sustain the Government. The Government sent forty thousand men here to perform the duty which Horatio Seymour had sworn to perform. These 40,000 men came from the Army of Virginia—which was a fact necessarily well known to Lee and Davis. The plans of the Government had called for the movement of Burnside and of Rosecrans, and their movement was commenced. Lee was enabled to deplete his army and send Longstreet to Chattanooga. But for the refusal of Gov. Seymour to perform his duty, we should be rejoicing to-day at the advance of Rosecrans to the capital of Georgia, and before God he would tonight charge Horatio Seymour with the retreat of Rosecrans to Chattanooga. [Long continued applause.] The blood of those who fell in those battles cries from the ground for vengeance. Thus we have seen the results of promoting the war upon the principles of the Peace Democracy. He alluded to the statesmanship of the present Administration as practically demonstrated, and the inventions wrought out during this war had done more to make this country respectable, and had done more to win us friends in Europe than anything which had occurred from the beginning of our history. He looked forward to the time when our long account with England was to be settled. [Long-continued applause.] The common people there are our friends; but we can only strike at the ruling class in England by striking at the Government. Louis Napoleon may acknowledge the Confederacy, but this country has never yet sustained an essential wrong from any civilized people on earth but John Bull. If there has been a cartridge then abroad exploded in the Confederate States, or a musket or a cannon used against us, they have been made by John Bull. Expected believed as fully as Horatio Seymour that the Republic was to be divided; and it was their object to divide our territory and to strike a blow to our commercial prosperity in the City and State of New-York. The voters of this State would at their next election prove that we have no longer a divided North.

The meeting then adjourned, at 11½ o'clock.

The Letters.

LETTER OF THE HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 30, 1863.

Messrs. H. SMITH, JOHN KEYSER, A. M. PALMER, J. G. ABBE, JOHN FITCH, SAMUEL SINCLAIR, S. L. HULL, *Committee.*

GENTLEMEN: I am favored with your invitation to address the Union Ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, and wish I could do so, for I love the cause of the Syracuse nominations, and approve the principles declared by the Convention which made them. But our national cause, in which I have engagements, sits to-day, and continues for a week, and I have no more independence of position than the man in the parable, who was "urgently bidden and if not urged" by marrying a wife, for "*therefore I cannot come.*" I have nothing to say but what I have often said and *repeated*, that I cannot ask those who love our form of government, and cherish its adoption for the Union, to act together, regardless of previous political faith, for the purpose of crushing the Rebellion, "totally, absolutely, and immediately," and I will add, unconditionally. While the war should be prosecuted for this purpose alone, if, incidentally, the proposed corner stone of the jack whereon Confederacy should slide off, let us remember that it represents a block instead of leading one, and is the legitimate fruit of conspiracy and rebellion. The prospects of the "Confederacy" are rather sorry just now, at home and abroad. The British Government having learned that we have sufficient force to conquer Rebellion and afford to our parole fitting several blockades over the water beside, has determined that aiding "belligerents" under such circumstances, does not promise to be *profitable*, and is therefore *absurd*. The benevolent aristocracy, seeing no hope of our destruction as a nation, and the erection of a Slaveocracy upon our ruins, will again become intensely Anti-Slavery in sentiment and will invest largely in the Bible Society and other humanitarian enterprises. The subtle Emperor of the wily French, unable to find a piece of Confederate territory large enough to royalize, unprepared by a Federal army, will probably attend to the Eagles recently drawn in his Mexican lottery, and let us alone. Some hope is yet reposed, by the authors and sympathetic in the acceptance of the hopes Mexican throne by Maximilian, and should he accept, if he has to pass by the Worlds Fair on his way to regal honors and enter a court for his first premium on his ticket, it will not be an important advantage. He will be able to obtain it if he *dares*, unless some of the English subscribers to the "Confederate loan, secured upon cotton at least three hundred feet from any bonding" (and probably most of it is as far from it) shall also propose, in which case the competition will be close and the result doubtful. This is about the foreign aspect. At home, it looks as if the result of the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York, as it does in the naval events of Lee and Hagg and Beauregard, and the Rebel fires in Richmond, Charleston, and Mobile, are drawing their lessons in the loyal States to renewed energy and increased effort in the cause they have espoused—proving that it is the best method of reuniting the "Lincoln Government and subduing the Yankees." Maine and California have done their duty most nobly, and the three great States yet to hold their elections will do theirs. The Union organization, composed of the loyal of all political parties—of those who support the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, acts openly, in its combination of those of former diverse creeds and above all disguises. Its antagonist, which would not be known unless it was called *Copperhead*, doing business under the name of Democracy, is evidently engaged in a new effort at deception. Claiming to be purely and exclusively Democratic, it has placed upon its ticket two very respectable gentlemen, whose not and never were known as Democrats, but who have come from the Whig and Know-Nothing ranks. This is done for the purpose of withdrawing that class of voters from the support of the Union ticket to this. And, besides, while expressing an unconquerable abhorrence of all Abolitionists—charging them with being the sole cause of the war, it can be for no other purpose than to gain the Abolition vote that they have placed upon their ticket one of the most conspicuous, eminent, and able members of the Buffalo Convention of 1848, where Mr. Frederick Douglass and other distinguished orators competed for the honors. And yet they tell us it is *the* Democratic ticket, and *the* Democratic party! Perhaps it is! "Wool pie, said Mr. Weller junior, "is very good, if you knew the wheat so made it, and is sure it aint kittens." Democracy, too, is a most excellent sentiment and inculcates many sublime truths, but it is well enough to take heed at whose *hands* you receive it, and be reasonably certain that there are no claws beneath its tempting covering of party. The shifts and devices of our opponents will and prove unavailing, however, and by reasonable effort the Union ticket must be elected by a large majority, notwithstanding the shock the public mind sustained in the withdrawal of the "*Constitutional Union*" candidates—*two as sound*, and the accession of the *masses* of that party, *by a greater number still*, to the Copperhead cause—must be elected, I mean, *if the election is held!* for, should an avalanche come down from Ohio and Pennsylvania, I am not without fears that our worthy Governor and his friends may insist on postponing the election in this State, until the constitutionality of the law authorizing it can be tested in the courts.

Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

LETTER OF THE HON. ROSCOE CONKLING.

UTICA, Sept. 29, 1863.

Messrs. H. SMITH, JOHN KEYSER, J. G. ABBE, A. M. PALMER, S. SHOOK, SAM'L SINCLAIR, JOHN FITCH, S. L. HULL, *Committee.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me that a meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday, the 30th inst., to ratify the nominations made at the Republican Union State Convention, and inviting me to address it, was received several days ago.

I have retained it unanswered, in the hope that I might be able to accept your invitation, but I am disappointed.

Professional engagements constrain me to forego the pleasure. It would give me to address the people in whose midst have recently been realized the results of opposing and malighning the Government.

In the City of New-York more than anywhere else, there seems to be an opportunity to determine by fair argument whether it is patriotic, or wise, or even safe, to heap popular odium upon the Constitutional authorities and laws of our country at a time like this. Opposition to the Government, or opposition to the Administration, as a class of persons call it, has borne fruits so bitter at home among your neighbors, that they should be, and no doubt they are, the more ready to consider its effects abroad in the land, and to weigh coolly the question whether their great metropolis, so imperial in power and position, does not owe it to herself to give to the army and the navy, and the Government, and the cause of the country, the aid, of all others immeasurably the most needed now, namely, support at the ballot box. Silver and gold, has New-York given munificently, soldiers has she sent by thousands of her bravest and her best, but the votes of her people must be given too, if she would act well her great part in the drama of heroism and loyalty.

Nothing but political support is needed now to carry the nation safely and quickly through the dangers which beset it, whether they arise from treason at home, or from perfidy and impertinence abroad. With this support, a successful war and an honorable peace, a peace which "comes to stay," will be ours presently; without it, embarrassment and delay to us and encouragement and assistance to our enemies are inevitable.

The first State in the Republic and the first city in the Republic, have a grave duty to discharge at the approaching election, and it would be a sorry spectacle, if, after California, and Maine, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and the rest, shall have responded some early year of loyalty and marched to the front, the State of New-York should refuse the pledge and stumble to the rear.

No such humiliation is in store for us, if the issues of the pending canvass are thoroughly canvassed. I intend to give my time and efforts as far as possible to such appointments as may be assigned me, and I regret that I cannot begin on Wednesday evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

LETTER OF FRANCIS LIEBER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1863.

To Messrs. H. SMITH, JOHN KEYSER, J. G. ABBE, A. M. PALMER, S. SHOOK, SAMUEL SINCLAIR, JOHN FITCH, S. L. HULL, *Committee.*

GENTLEMEN: I regret that your invitation to address the citizens who will assemble to-morrow evening for the purpose of ratifying the nominations for our approaching State elections, came to hand so late that previous engagements make it impossible for me to accept it. I should otherwise have felt great pleasure in contributing my humble share to the important meeting.

The State elections, which will soon take place in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, and other portions of our imperiled country, are of the least importance with reference to the issue of our great war, to the character of our foreign relations—now of a magnitude to which they have never before attained in the whole history of the United States, and to the serious condition of affairs within the different Northern States.

The arguments urged against us in our present struggle, manifold as they are, may be reduced to the following main points:

Secession, it has been urged, is a revolution; it is a struggle for independence; and what right have you, whose entire government and national existence are founded on the idea that there exists such a thing as a right of revolution according to which a new government may be established—what right have you to resist the South if its people choose to establish a separate policy? All my friends who return from Europe tell me that this is the ever repeated argument dinned in the ears of Northerners traveling in that portion of the globe. This argument sounds, indeed, as if Separation, without any reference to the reasons or objects, were justifiable simply because it is separation, as though disintegration of itself were a desirable thing. The lopping off of a branch from a noble tree might as well be recommended because it is lopping off. Is ruthless destruction more commendable than organic cohesion? The South do not fight for independence as the British statesmen pronounced it at the earliest stage of our civil war, for the very simple reason that the South never was dependent; on the contrary it has always predominated. There is not a single point of resemblance between our Revolution and the Rebellion of the South. Take our Declaration of Independence, go through the reasons given there for our separation from Great Britain, one by one, and it will be found that not a military one is claimed or could be claimed by the South against us. We formed distinct colonies, and at large from our one colonies are destined, in the course of history, to form, in some period or other, independent empires. Who thinks of New South Wales? The South formed no distinct dependency of earth, no separate empire in fact, nor, on the contrary, it forms part and parcel of one great compact country, marked as one by the divinest geography of our land and by many ennobling events, as well as by the history of the colonies and of their better institutions. Our fathers separated from Britain, after long hesitation, on the solemnly avowed ground of liberty. They considered themselves oppressed; they believed all men entitled to certain rights. The South separates on the avowed ground of Slavery. That word I believe, never was used by our fathers, when they were framing their Declaration of Independence. It was not there, nor in the Constitution, nor in any other state paper. It was reserved for later times, and for the Slave Power. I make free to say that all the great men, and the great States, have no value of their services. Everything depends upon whether the Union are right or wrong in the cause of freedom. A burglar has also his very distinct idea, for which he works sedulously, laboriously, sometimes even heroically; but somebody or other, we do not like his idea, and try to stop it, and to supplant it by another idea, namely, that of Property.

Let, then, were it admissible, is it then wholly forgotten that a secession, or rather two secessions, which, from fatal blunders, and the want of a firm, and, I add, Christian policy, and the want of a firm, and, I add, Christian policy, and the want of a firm, and, I add, Christian policy