THE FINAL RATIFICATION.

Continued from First Page.

putting it down; fifth, that Mr. Cony goes for the rights; and sixth, that we go for Mr. Cony. [Loud and prolonged applause.] Mr. Barker reviewed the course and character of the Rebellion. The proposition to put New-England out of the Union was the homage which vice paid to virtue. She had too many school-houses and churches for the Southrons. But she was not going out, and was not going to let them go out. Every New-England wife should be a widow first. The spirit of New-England was missionary in this case, hence missionary, and she meant to convert Secessionists, if not otherwise, then as the Methodist minister did the blacksmith when he "mauled the grace of God into him." [Laughter and applause.] The Emancipation Proclamation had been our salvation at home and abroad. It taught the masses of Europe that we were fighting the battle of the Democracies against Aristocracies. Since then no European nation had given us any trouble. This Union was now in the process of salvation from its last remaining peril, that of a divided North. Mr. Barker gave a very amusing account of his experience in the Democratic party ending with a new pronunciation of the just buried traitor of Ohio, Vallandingham. He said that the platform of the Union party, simple devotion to the country, was a dose of saffron tea which would bring the measles of treason to the surface where they could be seen. [Laughter.] He continued in a humorous strain holding the attention of the audience until long after 9 o'clock. Accuse the Black Republican party of what they might, they could not find one single Black Republican in arms against his country. All Americans were Abolitionists either of Slavery or Freedom; let us be of Slavery. Let us save the Constitution as it is and the Union, not as it was, but as it ought to be. [Loud cheering.]

SPEECH OF GOV. YATES.

Loud cheers greeted Gov. Yates as he appeared upon the platform. He considered it both a pleasure and an honor to address this vast audience. In traveling from his far Western State, he did not feel he was crossing State lines; it was all his country. Looking East, North, or South, he would forever say, "There is my country;" and although a citizen of Illinois, he felt the deepest interest in the coming election in the State of New-York. The question at issue is whether this glorious country shall live or die, and that question is to be answered by New-York. He felt sure that New-York would add her voice to the verdict coming from the loyal States all over the country, and would declare that traitors shall not destroy this country. The treasonable Rebellion must be crushed out, and if in the contest Slavery dies, let it die and be damned for ever. [Applause.] And if it dies, it has committed suicide, for the true people of the country were willing to let it alone and stand by the bond. And though born in a Southern State, if he had the power to make a new covenant, he would write in blazing characters in the blue sky, that hereafter no slave shall ever clank his chains upon one inch of American soil. [Applause.] Slavery has always stood in the path of the Republic, from its very commencement, and the desire and intention of Slavery to rule the country has plunged the nation into war. In this day of civilization and progress, Slavery cannot come into contact with freedom and live. Mr. Lincoln was legally elected President, and it is only under him that the Rebellion must be put down, and under him alone the country can be saved. Yet he had found some fault with Mr. Lincoln; he had been too slow for him; he would have called out a million of men; he was for confiscation and every means to put down Rebellion. He was thankful for the compliment of being called a radical; there is no compromise between falsehood and truth; and no prize, however high, should ever tempt him to give up the God-given sentiments in favor of liberty and humanity. [Great applause.] When free schools, and the free aristocracy of this land—free labor—is established, we shall again have a true Union and a glorious country. But there will be no peace till Slavery is destroyed, and the glorious flag of our country is carried by our brave boys through the fields of Georgia, and floats over Charleston and Richmond. [Loud cheers.] And, after all, he had found that Mr. Lincoln could not move faster than God and Providence permitted. If we had triumphed at the first of the conflict, the Union would have been restored with Slavery, and when he telegraphed to Lincoln his fiery dispatch for confiscation and emancipation, Old Abe telegraphed back: "Dick, hold still and see the salvation of God." [Tremendous cheering.] There has been great complaint that we have interfered with mere rights, but when a traitor is convicted and hung he is only getting his rights. They only have the right to be hung on this earth, and the divine right to be d—d forever after. [Cheers.] We will not give up the land to traitors—they in the West were ready to swear that the Mississippi River shall run blood before that great outlet shall be given to traitors. We cannot get rid of this war by compromise—compromise is played out. [Laughter and cheers.] He wanted peace, but a solid and lasting peace, and the only way is to carry this war through, and to crush treason both North and South. [Criesof "Bravo."] The only way is to fight the war out. The Rebels say they will not submit—they swear they will have three-fourths of the country, he would swear by Almighty God that they shall not have an inch. [Cheers and cries of "Never."] He called upon the men of New-York by all the inspiration of religion, patriotism and honor to pledge themselves to keep the country free, and to transmit it free to their children forever. [Great applause.]

Mr. NOYES then introduced the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX of Indiana as "the next speaker." [Tremendous cheers.]

SPEECH OF THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Yes, Sir, a citizen of Indiana, but proud of my nativity in the State of New-York [great applause], but prouder even than of my birthplace, or the State of my adoption, that I come to stand before you tonight claiming to be a citizen of the United States [applause], which, in spite of treason in arms for its overthrow, still lives [cheers]; in spite of the men who, living under the flag they are unworthy of, seek to cripple the cause of the country, still lives; in spite of the ill-will of despotism abroad, still lives; yes, lives, and will live, one and indivisible, now and forever. [Tremendous applause.] The question to be answered by the men of New-York on Tuesday next, is, "How much do you love your country?" Thousands of brave men in the field have answered that they love their country more than their lives. Will not the loyal men of New-York emulate their patriotism by declaring that they love their country more than party? Ohio has proclaimed by 90,000 their answer to this question, and their confirmation of the decree that their degenerate son was not fit to live on her soil; and that when he fled to a foreign flag, he was "the right man in the right place. [Cheers.] They out West had felt ever since that all the tunes they sung on the Sabbath should be sung to hallelujah metres, and every day celebrated as a day of thanksgiving and praise. All over the country the shouts of triumph for the Union had echoed from Maine to California, and all through the States and Territories of the Nation, from the oldest State to that young Territory of Nevada, whose streets are paved with silver. Then let New-York follow the example, and come up with a noble and overwhelming majority, and take her position where she should be, at the head of the States who stand against all foes, for the Government and the Union. [Loud cheers.] He would not speak of the value and the worth of the Union, which could no more be computed in dollars and cents than the value of a father's blessing or a mother's love. Formed by our fathers when pinched by poverty and hunger, and bankrupt in all but faith and hope and courage. But aided by the God of Battles, they marched forth and He gave them strength; and from that little beginning we have gone on with the throbbing triumphs of three generations since, which showed this land seemingly the most favored of God—a population expanding far beyond our former borders and across the mountain watch-towers of our Western plains to the glittering ravines of the Golden State; and yet amid all these triumphs without provocation this Rebellion was precipitated on the country. I ask you if our country sought not to be dearer to us now in the hour of its affliction and trial than when it was basking in the sunshine of prosperity and found by the zephyrs of peace? This Government has poured its blessings upon all of us like the brimming water of rivers from their fullness into the sea. Revolution may sometimes be justifiable. I would not insult the memory of our fathers by saying it was not; but it never can be justifiable to drag the robes of peace in the red blood of civil war where there is an open ballot-box to redress fancied or real wrongs. It was justifiable in Hungary, and much as I admire Russia for her unvarying friendship to our Republic, when I think of their Polish men and women shot down at Warsaw, while peacefully singing their national hymns, it seems as if she had a right to rise and demand for herself her old place among the nations of the earth. [Cheers.] I will not speak for party—God forbid that I should. I know how many anguished hearts there must be in this assembly—fathers, mothers, weeping over the loss of their first born, dear to them as their hearts' blood, who have fallen for their country, laid low by Rebel bullets, and who mourn like Rachel and will not be comforted because they are not; wives weeping for their husbands laid low by this wicked and gigantic Rebellion, whom they are never to meet again till they meet them at the judgment day. I should scorn myself, if under such circumstances I should come here to talk of party. Flaunt your party banners if you will. I follow no flag but the flag of the Union, and I know no party but the party of my country. [Long and loud applause.] Blow the party trumpets as you may, all the music we should keep step to is the music of the Union. [Applause.] When you vote down the Union ticket you give hope and comfort to Rebellion. It has lived upon the hope of aid in the North; and if you support its sympathizers here you give it comfort there. Then let New-York come out for the Union and speak in a voice louder than her cataract of Niagara, and as far reaching as her commerce floats, to the farthest sea, and when it is known that the great State of New-York has determined that this Rebellion shall be crushed it will be as valuable as the winning of a battle in the field. He rejoiced that we had such a President as we have—[loud cheers]—as Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] The Roman Senate voted thanks to Varro, because in the darkest hours he had never despaired of the Republic. And future generations will record their thanks to Abraham Lincoln, who in the dark days of the Republic a year ago, when we had days without sunshine and nights without a star, quailed not and did not despair of the Republic. [Cheers.] If there is an honest-hearted man who lives in this country, whose whole soul is filled with devotion for the good of his country, that man is Abraham Lincoln [renewed cheering]; and though he sometimes differed with the Administration as to Generals, yet, without regard to what Generals they put up or put down, he was for the President and the Administration unconditionally to the end. [Enthusiastic and long-continued applause.] There are only two parties in the country, there can only be two when its life is threatened; they are Rebel haters on one side and Rebel helpers on the other, if it is true today, as it was centuries ago, when declared by inspiration, that he who is not for us is against us, and he that gathers not with us scatteth abroad. He who is not against the Rebels distinctly and for the Union and the Government unconditionally and above and before all things else, is directly or indirectly a helper of this wicked and red-handed Rebellion. [Cheers.] These men who are in favor of the Government and yet are opposed to everything which the Government has done to preserve the Union, may claim to be for the Union, but their acts falsify their words. These merchants have heard of the pirate Semmes, who sometimes floats the American flag, but only to lure and destroy those who are deceived by it. The man who is always finding fault with the Government and everything the Government does to preserve its life, is at heart a sympathizer with treason, however he may attempt to conceal his wickedness. [Cheers.] We are told that while we had a Democratic Administration all was peace, but now we have a Republican Administration, we are at war; but that is not so. This Rebellion broke out, and gathered strength and power under a Democratic Administration. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so."] It broke out at Charleston, where they courted the infamy of lighting the march of civil war, under the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan, who, if not actually in league with the traitors, at least looked on with closed eyes while they organized their treason. [Cries of "That's true."] It proves the peerless infamy of this Rebellion that, unlike all other rebellions known in history, the chief officers of the nation linked themselves with those who were attempting to destroy it. It is not strange that the Rebellion has not been put down sooner, it is only by the providence of God that this country has been preserved at all! We may also thank Abraham Lincoln that he has placed at the head of the Financial Department the man who has so ably conducted our financial affairs [loud cheers], so that when we look at every country in the Old World we cannot find one, even in these times of peace to them, whose credit is above par, while in the midst of this gigantic and expensive war, our credit is to-day above par in the market in Wall street. [Long and loud applause.] And this, too, when our credit was destroyed and our Treasury robbed and bankrupt when the Administration came into power. These men who denounce the Confiscation Bill want you to pay all the expenses of this war. I do not want those who have drawn the sword of Rebellion to pay the expenses. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Lincoln had striven to save the country and Slavery if the traitors would only cease their attempts to destroy the Government, till at last he was obliged to tell them if they would not lay down their arms and cease murdering Union men, he would strike at their institution with the battle-ax of the war power, and lay it in ruins, and he consecrated the year of 1863 to freedom. [Cheers.] Our opponents talk about this being a war for the abolition of Slavery. It is a war for the abolition of treason and of all that aids and strengthens treason. [Cheers.] The leaders of the Rebellion made a great outcry against coercion—against confiscation, against arming negroes, and against the proclamation; their sympathizers at the North echoed these denunciations of Jeff. Davis, and pitched their complaints against the Government in the same key. Can you tell me anything done to support the Government and preserve the nation they have not cried out against? [Great cheering.] They are for conciliation. So am I. We have now several embassadors in the field trying to conciliate them. Grant has been trying conciliation. [Great cheering.] These sympathizers want you to go down before the Rebel chiefs, not on your knees, but on your bellies, like all Copperheads. But the Union party is going to be the St. Patrick that is going to extirpate all the Copperheads in the land. [Great cheers.] They are determined that the country shall be saved, and that the old banner of beauty and glory shall float over every State and every county on the land, and over every wave-rocked frigate on the sea. [Loud applause.] Can you allow treason to sever the golden cord that binds this Union together? If so, posterity will curse you. Can you surrender the graves of your noble dead all over the sunny South, and bend the knee to the incarnate traitor, Jeff Davis, for a permit to drop the tear of affection on their hallowed graves. If so, Anathema Maranatha should be written on your door-sills. Thank God there are no parties in the army of the Union. They have turned their back upon all parties and are fighting for their country. There they stand, once Democrats and Republicans—now all patriots—under the beautiful banner of the country, whose stars are radiant with the light of liberty. When the morning drum-beat awakes them from the dreams of their loved ones at home, they go forth to the battle, to die, if need be, for their beloved land; and when in the evening the fairies hang out their banners of crimson and gold to welcome the setting sun, they go forth on their dangerous picket duty, to come back, perhaps, in the morning, mangled by Rebel bullets, sinned at the life of the nation, are buried in the same bloody shroud in a soldier's grave. When they make such sublime sacrifices, I ask you why you cannot in some slight degree, imitate their devoted patriotism, by throwing aside all shackles of party, and marching under the banner of our country and the Union. [Tremendous applause.] And now, in conclusion, as I repeat the beautiful lines of Holmes's Army Hymn, I want you to join with me in its prayer to the protecting Power above, and then to give three cheers for these brave defenders of our nation, who interpose their manly breasts between the enemies of the Republic and the assassins who would destroy it.

"From blasts that chill and suns that smite,
From every plague that hurries,
In camp, in march, in field, in fight,
Protect the men at arms."

Three rousing cheers were then given for the army, the audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs, and then three most enthusiastic cheers for Mr. Colfax, making the hall ring again with the applause.

SPEECH OF THE HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

Mr. GROW said that he had come from a recent great political battle-field to join with the citizens of New-York in behalf of the great struggle which he hoped would prove to the enemy a perfect Waterloo defeat. He said that the Quakers of Pennsylvania had voted [cheers], and the Curtin had dropped upon the Copperheads. [Applause and laughter.] The Biographical Society of the State were, he said, about to offer a reward for affidavits to prove that James Buchanan was not born in Pennsylvania [cheers], and he thought that ten years hence the citizens of New-York and of Pennsylvania would both offer rewards for affidavits to prove that George L. Woodward and Horatio Seymour were never born at all. [Loud cheers.] He asked how it was that to-day our land trembled under the tread of armed men. On the 6th of November, 1860, the freemen of the nation were called upon to elect a Chief Magistrate for the Republic. Peace then smiled upon the land throughout every portion. The people of the nation exercised their legal rights, and voted for the men of their choice; but no sooner was the result of that election known throughout the land than the South appealed from the ballot-boxes to the cartridge-box, and now to-day the great vital principle of free government was at stake, and hung upon the arbitrament of the sword. For three-quarters of century we had had the most benign Government the sun had ever shone upon. During all that time, life and property had been, comparatively speaking, secure. But with this the South had plunged us into civil war, and this was done while the Democratic party had the control of the Government. They were in power when the Rebellion broke out, and they, and they alone revolted, and yet we were told by men claiming to be Democrats, that we must return that party to power in order to save the nation. He held that it would as sensible for us to do that as it would be for a merchant to deliberately hand over the key of his safe to a thief in order to secure it. He could not understand how they proposed to keep the peace of the country hereafter when they could not do it before when they were in power. He held that every man who voted for any of the candidates in 1860, save for Lincoln and Hamlin, voted for traitors. The Republicans of 1860 were the only men whose skirts were free from any taint of treason. Those that voted for Douglas, on the same ticket with him, voted for Johnson, who turned traitor at the sound of the first gun fired at Sumter. Those who voted for John Bell voted for a traitor dyed in the wool from the same instant; and those who voted for Breckinridge and Lane, voted for two traitors together. It was palpable to every one's common sense that in such a Government as this, when a party had proved false to the confidence reposed in them, prudence dictated that they should not again be trusted. He held that the Indian rule which said "If a man cheats me once, shame on him; but if he cheats me twice, shame on me," was applicable here. On Tuesday next they would be called upon to perform a duty more momentous in its consequences and results, both to the present time and to the future than any that had gone before. He hoped that they would discharge that duty in such a manner as that they might never have to regret. Mexico's history would be theirs if the dismemberment of this Union should ever take place. He said he believed the Governments of Europe had no love for freedom on this continent. The Swiss was only secure because God had given him a rock-ribbed home. The security, the lives, the happiness, and that of their children, laid in victory to our arms. When the people of the Union should say with one voice this Union shall be preserved, let perish what may, then the battle was fought. If it had been said before this the war might have been ended long ere this. God's plans seemed to be that every nation should do something for the race. They were called upon to-day to see that the blessings given them by your fathers were transmitted to their children. Men stopped to figure up how much this war was costing. In so doing they wronged themselves and the memory of their fathers. The war must go on until the flag of the Union waved over one land, one Union, one Government, one and indivisible. [Cheers.] The Genius of Liberty was born in the cloud of battles. Till justice and injustice cease to war for the upper hand they could not beat their spears into pruning hooks, or their swords into plow shares. On Tuesday next, if they thought this Union was worth to be preserved at any and every cost, they would vote the Union State Ticket. The Copperheads of to-day would join hands with the armed brigands who persecuted the true men of the South, who were guilty of nothing, but loving their country and being devoted to its interests. But in the day of reckoning the Copperheads of to-day will rank with Benedict Arnold. In the courts they could be convicted to-day of larceny in stealing the resolutions, &c., of the Federalists of 1812. We were told that Abolitionists brought on the war. It made no difference who brought it on, so far as their duty was concerned. The war of 1812 could have been settled at any time for a little sacrifice of national pride. This Rebellion was not so. We had no middle ground. It was a question of the life or death of the Republic. There was no excuse to justify the Rebellion. But for the existence of Slavery in the country there would have been no Abolitionists, so that they could not have brought on the war. [Cheers.] All nations had to go through their periods of retribution for their national sins. The rivers of blood and the widows' tears would never have been flowing to-day had it not been for Slavery. God heard the Dred Scott decision, and was to-day making white men respect the blacks. When the nation slammed the door in the face of the homeless, the down-trodden and the friendless, God brought this war upon the country. Slavery made the traitors in the land. The speaker closed by saying that all partisan ties must be cast aside. There was but one future for the country. No doubtful men should be voted for. That had been tried last Fall, and we had seen how it worked. All now that was needed was one united effort on the part of the masses, and there could be but one result, and that a triumphant victory.

SPEECH OF COL. GIBBS.

Col. GIBBS of Tennessee was then introduced by the Chairman, and said that, although it was now very late, he could not, having come from the South, leave without making a few remarks. He said that he had never had the advantages of a classical education, but had been reared a greasy mechanic, and had always followed the trade of a wood carder, but that recently he was glad to say, he had attained some little reputation in Ohio for carding Copperheads. [Cheers.] He, although a New-Yorker by birth, had been brought up and spent his life in Tennessee, and there he had some experience with the institution of Slavery. He had seen the animal, and had felt its power to his great sorrow and distress. He had been driven from his home in consequence of being a lover of the Union. He was a Democrat, and had cast his first vote in 1832 for Andrew Jackson; and therefore he claimed the right to talk about Democrats and Democracy. He was sorry he had not more time to speak to them. He could talk for two weeks for the Union. He could talk straddle a rail or any way, and talk all the time, too, for the Union. [Laughter.] His definition of this new kind of bogus Democracy was, he said, negro, wet up with mean whisky, spiced with State Rights and Squatter Sovereignty, and the platform was:

A little water to make it weak
A little sugar to make it sweet,
A little lemon to make it sour,
And any amount of hold headed whisky to give it power.

[Great laughter.]

The speaker continued in a very amusing manner to interest the audience who frequently applauded his many witty parallels and illustrations. At the close of Col. Gibbs's remarks the meeting adjourned.

Outside Meetings.

STAND NO. 1.

The meeting at this stand, which was located on the Third avenue, was called to order shortly before 8 o'clock, and Mr. Huelat of the Fourth Ward appointed Chairman. Mr. H. made a few remarks, and introduced the Rev. Dr. LANDERS, who spoke at some length on the question of the day, and in concluding expressed the hope that one and all would use their influence to defeat the election of men who were avowedly opposed to the Administration.

CHARLES S. SPENCER was then introduced, but had scarce waxed warm in his argument as to the best means of putting down the Copperheads of the North, when he was suddenly interrupted by a gang of fifty or seventy-five ruffians, who had quietly mixed in with the crowd, calling for three cheers for "Governor Seymour." Mr. Spencer continued his remarks, but was again interrupted by the ruffians calling for "groans for Lincoln."

For nearly twenty minutes the speaker battled against this opposing element, calling in the meantime upon the police to arrest the men who were attempting to break up the meeting. In a few minutes afterward Owen W. Brennan, John Keyser, Sheridan Shook, and several other determined men rushed into the crowd in company with several of Capt. Caffrey's policemen, and arrested two of the gang, one of whom, we understand, is now under indictment for arson. The prisoners were taken to the Station House, when the rest of the gang skedaddled.

Mr. SPENCER then concluded his speech, remarking that he had yet to learn that the mob which dominated in July could dominate in October and disturb the harmony of a Union meeting. He made a general appeal in behalf of the Administration, and in support of the Union candidates now in the field.

ROBERT H. SHANNON, Mr. BAKER, ALBERT C. PRICE and others made brief speeches, which were loudly applauded, when the meeting at this stand adjourned.

To show the character of the men who attempted to interrupt the proceedings, we would state that one of the gentlemen who took part in dispelling the raiders, lost his gold watch valued at $195.

STAND NO. 2.

Stand No. 2 was appropriately decorated with flags and patriotic mottoes. The following sentiments were printed in large capitals: "A common Union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the Nation," "One Flag, One Country, one Destiny," "Loyalty."

At the appointed time, Dr. NAUMANN was chosen Chairman, and after a few remarks introduced Mr. R. H. SHANNON, who appealed to his hearers to exert their best endeavors to call out every loyal voter on the day of election, so that New-York might speak with emphasis against riots and rioters—against disloyalty—and Secession. He was followed by Mr. A. B. KITCHUM, who gave a spirited argument in favor of Union. The Union is worth all the blood and the treasure it costs, and must be sustained not only by the bullets of those who fight for it, but by the ballots of those who vote for it.

Mr. J. M. FAGER spoke of the great issues before the people, and the manner in which they must be met.

Mr. PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER ridiculed the idea of men prating about the liberty of speech, when they were attempting to assassinate liberty, and he called upon all foreigners to watch with jealousy the men who were guilty of such behavior.

While Mr. Fager was speaking, an Irishman came up to the stand, and endeavored to create a row by denouncing the Unionists and shouting aloud in the most offensive manner, "I am Democrat," "I'm a regular American democrat," continuing his noise with oaths and other vile language. A policeman finally took him by the arm and led him out of the crowd, which act met with approbation from the audience. The fellow protested against such a damper on the "liberty of speech and such an infringement upon his rights."

The meeting was enthusiastic and well attended.

STAND NO. 3.

This stand was tastefully draped with the American colors, and banners containing patriotic sentiments, and was presided over by Edward M. Skidmore who introduced, as the first speaker, JOSEPH BROCK. He commenced by stating that they had met not as Democrats, not as Republicans, but as Unionists, and good citizens wishing to preserve and perpetuate this glorious Republic, handed down to us by such men as Washington, Jefferson and other of those old time patriots. He conjured his hearers to stand by the Government, and uphold it in its hour of need. He had been told that laws and measures had been enacted and enforced by the Administration that were obnoxious to a large number of our citizens, among others the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He thought that in these troublous times a little discomfort might be borne with for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the Government, and that no law-abiding citizen need fear any bad result from the suspension of that writ. In conclusion he besought his hearers, without distinction of party, to stand firmly by the Administration, and aid in putting down this accursed Rebellion.

Mr. JAS. D. MCCLELLAN alluded to the recent Union victories, especially in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and thought they would tend to strengthen the hands of the Administration, and by giving a moral support to our armies, encourage them in their efforts to break down this hateful Rebellion, and thus bring to an honorable close this unhappy war. All parties were swept away by this war—all party ties obliterated. Whigs, Democrats, and Republicans should throw aside their party prejudices and support the Union ticket nominated at Syracuse—a ticket containing the names of men who had been eminent in all those parties in their day, but who now knew no party—had no aims or purposes save to sustain this glorious Union. We should endeavor not only to put down Rebellion in the field, but we should crush it out here. He alluded to the fact of a Rebel emissary promising Louis Napoleon that California would shortly secede and join the Southern States in their rebellious career, but she had proudly given it the lie, by a rousing Union majority. The President had banished that arch traitor Vallandigham from the United States, but the latter had told his Rebel friends that at the then coming election Ohio would, by a large majority, recall him, and thus rebuke the President for his alleged arbitrary exercise of power. The election had taken place, and Ohio had by 80,000 majority, invited Val. to spend the remainder of his days in Canada or any place outside of the boundaries of this Republic, and Mr. Pugh might save his time and breath in calling for him from the Capitol steps, as he had promised he would. Mr. H. referred to the action of Seymour during the July riots. [Here the speaker was interrupted by cheers and groans for Seymour, which continued for some time.] He wished it understood that he would speak his sentiments on any occasion, and was not to be intimidated by any set of men. Gov. Seymour had not come up to his expectations of what he would do when elected, neither had he fulfilled the pledge he made, that if elected he would favor a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union. He urged all good citizens to support and strengthen the hands of the Administration by all means in their power.

Other speakers addressed the meeting, taking strong Union ground, and were loudly applauded. The meeting did not adjourn until a late hour.

Local Politics.

ALDERMAN OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—Prominent among the four candidates for Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward is Alderman Taylor, the present incumbent. This gentleman is the nominee, not of a Convention, but of the respectable taxpayers of the Ward, who, believing that he has by his efforts in behalf of an economical administration of the City Government earned their confidence and deserved their support, have called upon him to stand for a reflection. The Alderman is a true and loyal man. By his efforts the draft relief fund of the city was raised, and so administered as to give a man to the army for every $300 expended. He deserves, and doubtless will receive, the support of the better class of citizens of his Ward.

DECLINATION OF MR. WILLMANN.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter dated the 22d inst. informing me of my unanimous nomination by the People's Union County Convention held at No. 639 Broadway, for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of New-York has been duly received. I beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks for this mark of esteem and confidence to be named as the successor in office so ably filled by the present incumbent, Mr. Weissmann. And I should with pleasure be your banner-bearer in this coming election, would it not in my opinion endanger the result of the election in this city. After mature deliberation, I have come to the conclusion that, however wrong the Union County Convention has acted in disregarding the propriety of naming again as successor to Mr. A. Weissmann a German citizen, yet we cannot afford to perhaps destroy the political equilibrium of the Board of Supervisors of our County at this time. In this crisis of our Nation every patriotic citizen should cheerfully lay his claims or his ambition upon the altar of his country, and try to rally and unite all good citizens upon one ticket.

These, Gentlemen, are the reasons which actuate me to decline the nomination you so flatteringly tendered.

Gentlemen, once more please accept my heartfelt thanks and my best wishes for your prosperity.

I remain, very respectfully your most obedient,
ANDREAS WILLMANN.

To ISAAC J. OLIVER, esq., Chairman, &c., WM. B. RUCKWELL, esq., ORSON BLUNT, esq., and others, Committee.

TWENTIETH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.—Chauncey M. De Pew, Col. C. B. Guthrie (a refugee from Tennessee), the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Cornelius A. Runkle, Edward Gilbert, and other gentlemen will address the citizens of the Twentieth Ward to-night at Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—In the 1st Assembly District of New-Jersey (First and Second Wards, Jersey City) the following nominations have been made: Democratic, James Lynch; Union, James F. Fielder.

NINTH WARD UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.—A Union Ratification meeting will be held this evening at the Bleecker Buildings, No. 163 Bleecker street. Gen. John Cochrane, the Hon. R. P. Mallerre, the Hon. Charles Spencer, William Laimbeer, jr., and others will address the meeting. All Union-loving citizens are invited to be present. Copperheads can stay away.

CALLICOT RATIFICATION MEETING.—A meeting to ratify the nomination of T. C. Callicot to represent the VIth Assembly District of Kings County (Ninth, Eleventh, and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn) was held last evening in the Cumberland street church. Joseph E. Paine presided. Horace Greeley was the first speaker, and in the course of his remarks said he was grateful to Mr. Callicot for his casting vote in favor of giving the franchise to the soldier. Not another man elected as a Democrat voted for that measure. The Governor took the extraordinary and unconstitutional step of sending in his veto in advance, attempting to bully the Legislature out of the course they intended to pursue. He knew if that bill passed it was good-by to his party in this State. It having passed, the Governor vetoed it again. The soldier's friends had done all they could. When a good man was found it was a good plan to send him to the Legislature for successive terms; the longer he was sent the better his constituents would be served. Every man who thought the Union was of more value than party, should say to Mr. Callicot, "You did well last Winter, we wish you to go and serve as again." Mr. Perry, the speaker believed, had always been his friend, but he would have said to him had he been asked, and to the voters of the District, let Callicot go once more. All parties say that his action as Speaker was dignified, prompt, honorable, and consistent. The effect of Mr. C.'s election would be to encourage political independence, and induce men to break the shackles of party. Why talk about old party names as though they meant anything? Ask the next twenty men, no matter what their politics, if they think it likely that Slavery is going any farther in this country, and nineteen-twentieths will say they do not believe any such thing is possible. That question had no longer any practical relation to the politics of the times. The Democrats who believed in putting down the Rebellion were rather more radical, more decided than the Republicans. There were those who said they did not believe in the Emancipation policy. Why not leave that to the loyal men where Slavery is? The old issues that made the Republican and Democratic parties had totally passed away, the only question now was whether the Union should be preserved by such means as the Union men of the Slave States said was necessary. Mr. Greeley proceeded to enforce this idea, and also showed what a fallacy voting the Democratic ticket a year ago to secure peace had proved. It was equally delusive to believe that we could have peace by letting the Rebels go. One might as well let go the ears of a wolf he had hold of. The Rebellion was brought on not by Northern resistance, but by Northern servility, and the South came to believe that the North could not be kicked into a fight. In conclusion, the speaker urged people to show, by their votes that this Union was made to stand. We had got to be one country; we had got to live and die one people. For his part he hoped to live and die in these United States, and he should live all the happier were they all free States. We must have a free country or none; and we are to have no country, but a great free country. [Cheers.] J. L. Geraghan followed, advocating the election of Mr. Callicot as of national importance. At the conclusion of his address, there were cries for Callicot, who, on coming forward, was greeted with three cheers. He said that through all the persecution of which he was the victim, he had been sustained by the conviction that the people of his district, when they understood the matter, would vindicate what he did. He believed that a member of the Assembly, like every other officer of the Government, when elected was a servant of the people, and not merely of a party. It was this which induced him to take the course he did last Winter. The only question to be now presented was, whether we were in favor of sustaining the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, and restoring the Union in all its integrity. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Joseph Cooper, who advocated the reflection of Mr. Callicot. Resolutions were adopted, that in the support of candidates for office, regard should be had solely to the fitness of the nominee, and to his ability to effectually serve the national cause, and pledging the Hon. T. C. Callicot their unanimous support in reflecting him to a seat in the Assembly he has so worthily filled. The meeting then adjourned.

JUDICIARY NOMINATION IN BROOKLYN.—The Independent Democrats (supporters of Mayor Kalbfleisch) have nominated Col. C. J. Jack for County Judge, in place of Judge Garrison, who declined the nomination. Col. Jack is a Republican, but "regarding this as a movement of the people in opposition to the corrupt primary system which governs the two political parties," has accepted the nomination. The Independent ticket is now complete.

A CARD FROM COL. WOOD.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 29, 1863.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN: A report having been freely circulated that I intend to withdraw from the present canvass, I desire to contradict all such malicious rumors. I have only to say that I am the fairly chosen nominee of the Union Convention. By this I understand that I am the candidate of those patriotic and truly loyal men, whose sentiments rise above all party considerations, and who sustain their country and its Government to the end. My life, my fortune and my whole heart are bound up in the principles so plainly and unequivocally set forth by that Convention. I did not seek the nomination, but being considered worthy, and so indorsed, I desire it to be understood that I am the loyal Union candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, and shall so remain until the polls close on the 3d day of November. Respectfully, A. M. WOOD.

Income Tax in Brooklyn.

Mr. William E. Robinson, Assessor of the Third Collection District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, has completed his annual list of licenses, plate, carriages, income, &c., and has returned it to the Collector, Henry C. Bowen, esq., for collection.

The amount in this list is nearly half a million ($480,773 37), of which $438,983 60 is the tax on income, which is doing pretty well for one-half of Brooklyn. But many still remain without having reported their taxable property for this list, under the impression that they need not report if they fail to receive a notice. The Assessor (whose office is No. 13 Court street, Brooklyn) will, we understand, receive any return voluntarily made for the next monthly list, after which all who have failed to report or in any way evaded the law will incur heavy penalties.

There are one annual and twelve monthly returns of assessments made every year; the annuals being generally made up of incomes, carriages, plate licenses, &c.; the monthly returns of manufactures generally, and such licenses, incomes, &c., as failed to be returned in time for the annual list.

There are several heavy taxpayers in Brooklyn, especially on income on what is known as "The Heights." The highest income reported in the district is $250,000, on which the tax paid is $10,000. This gentleman handed in his check for that amount yesterday. He is a New-York merchant residing in the Third Ward. Several others report a hundred thousand a year income. The smallest income reported in the District is one dollar, by a New-York broker, resident in the Thirteenth Ward, the tax on which is three cents. One tobacco merchant has paid as much as eight or nine thousand dollars as his tax in one month. One sugar refiner pays nearly four thousand a month of tax on his sugar. The amount already assessed is nearly one million two hundred thousand dollars, and it is all collected but about two hundred thousand, most of which will be collected this week.

The following table will show the amounts assessed each month to the present time. The first annual list is included in the September list of 1862. The difference arises from the income, which now for the first time enters into the annual. The Assessor informs us that the people of his district manifest great desire to be properly taxed, and some of them have called several times to pay before he could return his list to the Collector. Half the income was paid in this way on special returns.

This annual list is a formidable document, numbering 319 pages of forty lines each, which would indicate that there are about 10,000 or 12,000 different assessments in the list.

Month.	Ad valorem Duties.	License.	Specified and carr'd	Total of Tax.
1862.				
Annual and Sept.	$16,905 02	$47,840 00	$14,592 54	$59,297 56
October	13,147 71	315 00	15,651 81	30,114 52
November	18,715 17	90 00	14,905 27	33,710 44
December	18,369 93	1,970 00	19,496 69	40,456 62
1863.				
January	16,966 54	1,215 00	30,500 09	48,781 63
February	20,907 03	1,445 00	50,069 79	72,822 82
March	27,493 43	1,730 07	39,566 40	68,789 90
April	43,060 26	1,067 48	29,492 35	74,720 49
May	26,547 12	103 25	31,234 90	57,885 35
June	32,591 57	38 70	19,881 78	52,511 05
July	24,029 51	125 00	22,392 88	46,547 46
August	21,641 39		27,194 02	48,835 41
September	29,639 21	813 44	28,013 81	58,465 46
	$301,223 49	$56,753 02	$343,202 80	$701,179 31
Annual, 1863	138,983 60	35,290 94	6,298 03	480,773 37
Total	$440,207 09	$92,043 09	$349,881 63	$1,182,152 68

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE LOCAL MILITIA.—Yesterday there was an inspection and review of the 13th and 28th Regiments (infantry), and the 50th Regiment (cavalry and artillery), by Brigadier-Gen. Crooke and staff. The 50th (Col. Crosby) formed at the State Arsenal in Portland avenue, and after parading about a number of the streets of East Brooklyn, formed in line on Cumberland street opposite Fort Greene Park. The lancers came first, the cavalry next, and the artillery brought up the rear. They presented a fine appearance. After inspection they marched into the Park and were exercised in a number of field movements, after which they were dismissed. The 28th Regiment also mustered at the Arsenal, where they passed inspection, and after parading through several streets, broke ranks. The cavalry numbered about 250 men and the infantry about the same. The 13th Regiment was inspected at the City Armory, but made no parade. It is under command of Col. Woodward.

THE DRAFT.—The Provost-Marshal of the IIId Congressional District, Brooklyn, notifies those persons who have been drafted and not reported at his headquarters that, if they do not so report before the 31st inst., they will be deemed deserters, and treated accordingly.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—An infant, three years of age, named Thomas Murphy, residing in Van Brunt street, near Dikeman, was injured by its clothes taking fire from the stove, on Wednesday, to such an extent that it died the following night. An inquest was held by Coroner Nor