found singly in the others, and appears to us to be the most wretchedly uncomfortable and hideously ugly station it was ever our good fortune to behold. We are tenderly unwilling to hurt anybody's feelings by so distinctly stating our preference; we know very well that it will make the people of Hastings very angry, that the inhabitants of Dobbs Ferry will sulk in the most ungracious way, that Tarrytown people will never forgive us, and that the people of Fishkill will probably refuse to buy any more THE TIMES of the newsboy. But the truth is the truth, and, as has been said by a distinguished poet, "will never stay knocked down." We know the stations of all these places are ridiculously ugly, we know how leaky they are, how dilapidated, how crazy, how windy, how ill-smelling; still we insist that the station at Sing-Sing has all these qualities in greater perfection, and has them all combined.

To an odd freak of these little villages to make the first and last impression the stranger receives of them so disagreeable. The river is so lovely, the scenery so satisfying to the sense of beauty—one would think the people who live in all these handsome, comfortable houses, would wish to make these stations, which are in reality the common entrance gate to all their stately and beautiful grounds, worthy to be passed through by respected and self-respecting people. One would think the dirt would repel them, the slovenliness would disgust them—but no—they seem to like the dirt and the discomfort—perhaps by way of contrast.

At last Hastings has broken the charmed circle, and has built a station that one can really enjoy looking at. Such a pretty box ought to make people punctual; its worth while going without the sixth biscuit at breakfast to have five minutes to spare in admiring Mr. Architect Smith's well-designed, well-built, convenient little house. All is pretty so far and in good taste; now we hope the effect will not be marred by painting it all over the dingy brown we Americans love so well. Do let us see the chamfers and edges prickeadout with a bright, cheerful red—give us so much color at least—people can't help liking it. If once they see it.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE LOYAL VETERANS.

SPEECHES BY GENS. FREMONT, STEWART L. WOODFORD, COCHRANE, DEVENS, AND OTHERS.

The Soldiers and Sailors, and their friends, held a great meeting at Cooper Institute last evening in ratification of the Union State ticket. The Hall was literally packed with enthusiastic men and women, and finally overflowed into an outside meeting. Flags and muskets were placed around and upon the platform. Here were seated the following gentlemen:

Major-Gen. Fremont, Major Zagonyi, Gen. Hamilton, Gen. Schaler, Major Hall, President of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union of Washington; U. S. Surgeon McMillan, Peter Cooper, esq.; Gen. Tremaine, Col. A. J. Willard, Gen. Dayton, Gen. John A. Foster, Col. H. S. Alcott, Col. Morgan, Major Haggerty, Major-Gen. Charles Devens, Major Pangborn, Capt. Chester, Paymasters Harris and Blake, U. S. N., and Major Cleline.

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING.

The following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the meeting: President, Major-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT.

Vice-Presidents—Major-Gens. Franz Sigel, A. E. Burnside, Chas. Devens, O. O. Howard, Carl Schurz, R. C. Schenck, Francis C. Barlow, H. A. Barnard, Alex. Shaler, J. C. Hamilton, Abner S. Doubleday, Wm. F. Smith, R. R. Porter, Walter Cleveland, Charles C. Auger, John Birdsall, Stewart Van Vliet, Don Piatt, R. C. Moore, Geo. B. Bosworth, Clinton B. Fisk; Brig.-Gens. Stewart L. Woodford, Jno. Howard, Louis Richmond, G. P. Chaseret, J. Kryzanowski, Jno. A. McKibben, H. E. Davies; Cols. John Jacob Astor, Legrand B. Cannon, Geo. F. Noyes, Babcock, H. S. Olcott, Zagonyi, A. J. H. Duganne, Stephen Chester, Francis E. Keese, T. A. Slipper Charnier Buell, D. B. Larned, B. Watkins, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Avery, Majors James Haggerty, E. Y. Lansing, David McLelland; Surgeons Charles McMillan, James Norval; Captains F. C. Brown, William C. Church, H. Nesstedt; Chaplain William Cland Bourne.

Secretaries—Lieut.-Col. T. Spongenberg, Col. D. M. Evans, Maj. C. W. Chelais, Chap. John T. Mines, Capt. C. W. Nelson.

RESOLUTIONS.

The entire platform of the Pittsburgh Convention was adopted, and the following:

Resolved, That the loyal veterans of New York, in mass meeting assembled, heartily indorse and ratify the principles enunciated in the platform adopted by our comrades at the National Convention held at Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1866.

Resolved, That by the success of the Union Republican party and its tried candidates, we secure the just fruits of the triumph of our arms.

An address to the soldiers and sailors of New-York was then adopted. This address we have already published.

SPEECH OF GEN. COCHRANE.

Gen. COCHRANE, in introducing Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, said they had been summoned by the voice to which they had frequently responded, "fall in." It was an episode of the struggle raging outside. They would look to it that the Republic took no harm. During the last summer the disabled officers in Pennsylvania called on their fellow-soldiers to organize for the purpose of completing their work; and during that canvass he had seen the same cusign gleaming in support of Geary that went on to victory at Gettysburg. That cond now place on their flag a name as honorable as Gettysburg, viz: Pennsylvania. The private soldier stood side by side with his late commander in the struggle. They were determined that the poor soldier applying for employment at the receipt of customs should not as now, be turned away empty handed. He then described the objects of the Association, saying that the principles for which they had contended would live forever. There was but one issue, that for which thousands had shed their blood, that which was presented by the immortality of Abraham Lincoln, whether this was the Government of the people or the Government of a man. He defied the cohorts opposed to them to drive a bayonet's point anywhere. The rampant spirit of Rebellion yet lived in the South. If the people's Congress should be harmed in a hair, the soldiers would move on succor upon their enemies. To him had been given the proud duty of introducing to them one of their favorite leaders, Major-Gen. Fremont—the author and executor of Emancipation—who stepped from his privacy at their service, and reminded them of the past. [Cheers.]

ADDRESS OF MAJOR-GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT received a most hearty and cordial reception. He said: Our meeting to-night is an incident in the movement to continue to the citizen soldiery of the war their appropriate place in the service of the country. During the war the people were represented by the armies which they sent to the field. Now, actual war being over, the people are represented by the Congress alone. But the questions involved are not yet settled. The conditions of a permanent peace are certainly not yet adjusted, and now you are again called upon this time as citizens to give the people the aid of your organized power in their determination to sustain Congress. It seems fit that you, to whom the country owed its safety, should have a distinct voice in settling these questions and pronouncing upon those conditions. You sacrificed that individuality which is really dear to every American. You left your families and abandoned avenues of competence or wealth, and you owe it to yourselves, and to the men who fell by your sides on the field, to make those sacrifices effective. [Cheers.] The people have confidence in you. They are grateful to you for the past, and rely on you for the future. For national security, they would take pleasure in fostering and maintaining the military spirit which is but another name for patriotism. And we know that the people of this country have a generous forbearance to faults, and a quick and large appreciation of the slightest services rendered them. To you the measure of this gratitude is large as the services you have rendered are recognized to be great. Everywhere they would take pleasure in giving shape to this feeling for you, but, it is necessary that you and your wishes should be clearly represented, that this feeling among the people in your favor should not be allowed to slumber, nor your power to lie unused. The object of these meetings is to spread the knowledge of your organizations—to provide a way to give expression to this power and to bring to bear upon the issues of the day the concentrated force and unity which gave you victory in the field, and so to aid in bringing to an end the agitations which disturb the country and seriously retard its return to prosperity, if they do not again threaten its peace. [Cheers.] In the South itself, the best men and the best intellects are against these agitations; but they want to know what the feeling of the North finally is—on what basis it proposes to stand. When they are satisfied about this—when they know that they cannot have what they have been encouraged to struggle for, they will turn their energies to something else and occupy themselves in repairing the ruin which they have brought upon the country. [Cheers.] But it is necessary that the North should present a solid, compact, powerful front upon its policy, as respects the South. In this settlement, in bringing about these results, the voice of New-York would go far to decide in favor of quiet, and certainly the best interests of this great center of capital and enterprise are nearly concerned in doing so. [Applause.] The repressed activity of the country and the unemployed material which the war spread abroad are finding avenues over the West and South-West, but a revulsion would be disastrous, and the time to encourage all this—these new interests which will make bonds of peace—is now. The South wants its railroads rebuilt. The North wishes to develop the great resources in the heart of the continent. In the renewal and development of these resources are the surest means to absorb the excitements of the war, to promote general prosperity, and to provide for the War Debt—but the time for action is now. [Cheers.] Civilization is going westward like the shadow of a cloud. Every day when the sun rises he sees newly-broken ground. Every day he is later in reaching the smokes of the westward-bound locomotive and of the log cabin of the pioneer. [Cheers.] The West has been a little beforehand with you in this matter of organizing. Lately I passed through the Western States on the eve of their elections. I had thought that perhaps the sacrifices of the war had dulled their patriotism, had drained them of their able-bodied men; but I had the pleasant surprise to see their crowds come together as if they really rose from the ground—men, too, armed for the conflict—men powerful of frame, vigorous and manly, and with an iron grasp—as I told them, just fitted for the musket. Mounted men were going by thousands to their meetings. Their camp-fires blazed over the country as in '61. You saw the result in the recent elections. The Grand Army added another to their list of victories. [Cheers.] Four elections take place on the 6th. On the 7th the verdict of the people will be known and New-York will take her position. On that same day another City of the Sea will be restored to her old place, so long withheld. On that day Victor Emanuel makes his formal entry into Free Venice as part of United Italy. The force of progress crowned by her own vote made her free. Progress has done its work here. Will not your votes complete it? Can you not on that same day make New-York part of the United North? Is it a worse than Austrian rule that you have to overcome? Is there a Quadrilateral here too formidable for you to attempt? [Cheers.] I am not willing to think that the ordinary vote of New-York is her fair expression. Rather I would take that noble meeting in Union-square after the fall of Fort Sumter as the true voice of her people. [Cheers.] But we do not want to wait for such occasions. Our wish is to forestall them. Will you not then rise up with some of your old enthusiasm and make one more effort for the good cause? You have, I know, won laurels enough, but still they are blood-stained—reddened like the leaves of Autumn, and red is nature's mourning. Be successful in this effort and you will add the civic crown, green and Spring-like, promising new life and peace. Certainly this great city should be in harmony with the country. It represents its commercial power, its wealth, its enterprise, its liberality. Why should it not represent its spirit of liberty and its conscience also. Individual instances show us her truer character. Her merchant princes give fortunes for the people's benefit—great libraries for their instruction—the very building in which we stand is a temple erected to the public good; but it is by her votes, which we all can give, that her character is known and her influence felt abroad. [Cheers.] She is too young not to be generous, too powerful not to be grand. No Old World emblems could well represent the embodied idea of her growing wealth, her power, her exhaustless vitality. See her as she stands by the shore of the sea, her glorious youth resplendent in the light from the East! She needs no heathen attributes; the facts of our day are more wonderful than any fable. Her hand rests on lightnings more potent than any of Jove's thunderbolts; the ends of the earth are in sympathy with her and thrill to her magnetic touch! [Cheers.] Behind her radiate her iron roads, penetrating vast plains and richer mountains, and bringing her wealth. Her gates are on either sea; the oceans bring tribute to her feet. She wears no crown of towers. Her low turrets glide across the rough waters, and prove her power, while around her are the true defenses of a country—its men. [Cheers.] And of all this shall we show only a venal side to be represented? Shall she not represent also the large liberties and the conscience of the country? [Cries of "Yes," and applause.] But I will not pursue this subject further. I will only add that this is not a contest of parties. The feeling of the North, or what I prefer to say, the American feeling—[cheers]—is to maintain and hold up the nation, and nothing that conflicts with that feeling will stand. Nothing will change this feeling in the people. It is their fixed, immutable idea, what Europe has learned to call "the American idea." If our motives of patriotism, then motives of self-interest will bring men to support it. Parties will go down before it, and any man who attempts to oppose it will go down. I am taking too much of your time; but let me give you the words of a man who has lived his words, the head of a convention in that country which has made the noblest and most consistent struggle for constitutional liberty. When the Emperor of Austria offered to the Hungarian Convention a compromise instead of their Constitution, Deak replied: "We refuse to accept your conditions. We have waited, we can afford to wait. The life of man is short; the life of a nation is long." [Applause.]

Gen. COCHRANE stated that a telegram had been received from Gen. Franz Sigel, stating that on the reception of the request to attend this meeting he had just returned from a canvass in other portions of the country, and his duties at Baltimore would prevent his attendance here. It would have given him great pleasure to have attended could he have received an early notice. [Applause.]

The following dispatch was also received from Gen. Burnside:

"Impossible for me to reach New-York in time. I wish to the meeting and the cause great success." [Applause.]

Gen. FREMONT here introduced as the next speaker Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who was received with cheers for our next Lieutenant-Governor. Gen. Woodford spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. STEWARD L. WOODFORD.

Gen. WOODFORD said that with a full heart he thanked them for this generous Knickerbocker welcome. He would try to prove himself worthy of their welcome, by making them a very short speech. [Laughter.] The issue was very simple, whether, after having flogged the Rebels in the field we were to permit them to rule in the councils of the nation. The first question that naturally presented itself was whether we had a right to impose terms upon the Rebel States or the Rebel States themselves. Individuals had a right to protect themselves, and nations, like individuals, had also a right to protect themselves. Having got the Rebels down, have we not a right to hold them there? [Tremendous cheering.] Mr. Buchanan had sought to bind the limbs of the nation with the sophism that there was a power in the General Government to coerce a State. But, we had disproved that, and flogged the South into the Union. (Cheers.) The Democratic party now told them it was their Constitutional duty, having coerced the South, to let them go. (Laughter.) They had gripped the snake, and proposed to take his fangs out before they let him go. (Applause.) If the laws of the Medes and Persians pervade here, and "My Policy" was to prevail, they were in a sad fix. But we were in a Democratic Republic, and behind the Congress and the President stood the people, the masters of the situation. The people in Congress assembled have proposed terms on which they are willing to readmit the Southern people to the Union. Some Conservatives were afraid that if these terms were insisted upon we should have civil war. [A voice: "Let it come." and cheers.] Mr. Johnson's words were: "It will be not merely civil war, but interneciae war at your very doors, at your very threshhold." [A voice: "We can stand it," and cheers.] There never were two men who could get up a quarrel unless one struck the first blow. There never would be a rebellion unless there were rebels somewhere. [Applause.] They went into the conflict with the enunciation that the will of the majority should be the law of the land. Andrew Johnson to the contrary notwithstanding. [Applause.] They pledged themselves to maintain the right of the majority to rule, root what it may. [Applause.] On any other basis the Government was without sanction and the Union a rope of sand. All that we had to do was to educate men properly and vote according to conscience, and the Union would stand forever. He hurled back the threat of civil war in contempt. [Applause.] During the war they forgot party, and knew only that they were fighting for the Union, and in that faith they conquered. [Applause.] When he remembered the innumberless graves, the empty coat sleeves, the crutches, the widows and the orphans, he felt that any man who dared to talk of civil war was not only a traitor to his country, but a traitor to humanity and his God. [Cheers.] But they were told the Constitutional Amendment would be of no avail because the South would not accept it. If the South was wise it would accept it. If we stood four years of war could we not endure eighteen months of sanguinary waiting. [Laughter.] If the South stood out in the cold, it would be their toes that would be frozen and not ours. [Laughter.] The soldiers had taken the old flag, and pledged it on the Constitutional Amendment, and did not propose to take it down. If they had to fight under it again they would fight as Joe Hooker did in the clouds, and in the clear sunlight of absolute right. From the graves of the Union dead a voice came pleading not for vengeance, but for justice. The voice of the martyred Lincoln plead with them that they should not let that his proclamation to be a by-word and a reproach. [Applause.] In conclusion Gen. Woodford eloquently urged the people to see to it that the fruits of victory should not be lost by the failure of the people to do their duty at the ballot-box.

He was warmly congratulated, and heartily cheered at the conclusion of his stirring address.

Col. Kellogg here made a request that speakers should be furnished to address the vast crowd outside unable to obtain admittance.

SPEECH OF GEN. DEVENS.

Gen. Devens was received with cheers, and said he regretted that Gen. Banks and others were not present. He little dreamed five years ago in passing through this city that at this day we should be discussing whether we should have the results of the war secured to us. We had perilled too much to be willing now to doubt as to the result. [Applause.] Great as was their anxiety now how much greater was their anxiety two years ago. The campaign of 1864 had not been all they hoped. Gaunt, grim, defiant there stood the Rebellion still. But, upon the election of Lincoln it seemed as if the arm of every man was moved. One after another the victories of Sherman and Thomas came, and the conquering sword of Grant had finished the Rebellion. [Applause.] So he thought now that victory was certain. In all wars the rule had been to secure for the victors indemnity for the past and security for the future. Bismark, the rival of Napoleon, with Austria at his feet wrings indemnity from her. The South could not give give us indemnity for the thousands of our brothers dead on the field, but we had a right to demand from her that she should accept the terms of reunion. The question was whether she should gain in power by the rebellion. There was no man who was not willing that the South should gain in representation if she was willing to restore to manhood her oppressed people. [Applause.] They could not secure the liberty of a race without the ballot. [Applause.] The President had set himself in opposition to the declarations made in the early part of the war, and now claimed that the South was entitled to be admitted without conditions, when he himself had imposed conditions on them. The right to exact one condition shows that we have the right to exact others if the people deem it necessary. [Applause.] For himself he would desire that the South be treated with justice and generosity. The Cleveland Convention had urged them to treat the South with generosity, but he desired to know what was the justice and generosity to which they were invited. Was there any justice and generosity in keeping the proper security from the public creditor? Was there any justice or generosity in permitting the rights of veteran soldiers to depend on the votes of traitors from the South? [Cries of "no," and cheers]. The man who said he could make himself a dictator did not know the character of the American soldier. [Applause]. The legislation of the South clearly exhibits its temper and disposition toward the negro. [Applause]. He was glad to see, however, that a year had produced a much desired improvement in the legislation of South Carolina. In that State, her black citizens were entitled to all the rights of the white except the right to vote. If that State was kept out a couple of years longer, its people would doubtless be more improved. [Applause.]

Major Haggerty made a humorous speech. He alluded to the bell which had been carted up and down Broadway during the morning, labelled, "For Governor, John T. Hoffman," and said that its tolling reminded him of but one thing, and that was that Mr. Hoffman was for the "ring."

After a few remarks from Major Pangborn, a resolution was adopted urging upon the public the claims of the disabled veterans for employment in any capacity suitable to their condition, and the meeting adjourned.

OUTSIDE MEETING.

The hall being completely filled an out side meeting was organized, at which Mr. LEE, President of the Twenty-second Ward Union League presided. Speeches were here made by Col. A. J. WILLARD of New-York, Mr. W. W. BROOM of New-York, Major-Gen. DEVENS of Massachusetts, Col. EVERETT of Ohio, and Mr. VAN RIPER of New-Jersey.

THE IRISHMEN OF THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Last evening a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Ireland and Irish liberty was held in Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-st. and Eighth-ave. At the hour appointed the large Hall was filled to its utmost capacity with an appreciative audience, and was tastefully fitted up for the occasion.

Behind the Chairman was an appropriate device which bore the following:

"We love the land of our adoption."
"We never will forget the land of our birth."

AT 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Patrick Logan, who was unanimously chosen Chairman. The Chairman said there was one of their noble soldiers in the hall that evening, Gen. Mahon. [Applause.] They were now about to determine who they would give their suffrages to in the VIIIth District at the coming struggle. [Cries for Cannon and counter cries for Brooks.] On the 22d of last March James Brooks delivered his speech against the Fenians, and was this the man to support? He said no. Support the man who was the friend to Ireland, no matter if he were the reddest Radical that ever breathed. [Great applause.]

It was then moved and seconded that Col. Le Grand B. Cannon be sent for, that they might hear his views.

Gen. MAHON being then loudly called upon, made a lengthy address. He reviewed the part the Irish soldier took in the late Rebellion, paid a high compliment to the late President Lincoln, and denounced in strong terms the acts and doings of President Johnson and Secretary Seward. He implored all to be at their post on Tuesday, to fling James Brooks and his principles to the wind, and to stand to the last man by Col. Cannon. He was much applauded during his speech.

The following resolutions were then put and unanimously carried:

Whereas, James Brooks, by his speech delivered in Congress on the 22d day of March, 1866, has shown himself the enemy of Irish liberty, and by his conduct upon the Reciprocity bill and other public measures has shown himself entirely in the interest of the "British Government" and therefore opposed to the "Irish people;"

Resolved, That James Brooks, by his opposition to the cause of "Irish Liberty," and by his subservience as a member of Congress to the interest of the English Government, has proved himself an enemy of the Irish people and wholly unworthy of their support.

Resolved, That by his action in Congress James Brooks has been guilty of the greatest ingratitude to his Irish fellow citizens, who, forgetting and forgiving his past infidelity to the interests of the naturalized citizens by aiding and abetting the Know-Nothing movement, have since elected him twice to Congress by their almost unanimous suffrage.

Resolved, That we utterly and entirely repudiate the nomination of James Brooks for member of Congress, as an outrage upon the naturalized citizens whose confidence he has betrayed, and whose rights and interests he has trampled upon, and that we pledge ourselves to use every honorable exertion to prevent his reelection to Congress.

Resolved, That we call upon our brothers and friends and sympathizers, and upon all the naturalized citizens of the VIIIth Congressional District, to aid us in our effort to prevent the reelection of James Brooks, the man who has been recreant to the confidence placed in him by his naturalized fellow-citizens, who has opposed the wishes and interests of his constituents who elected him, and who has shown himself the enemy of the Irish people and of Irish liberty.

Mr. Cannon was then loudly called upon, and in coming forward was greeted with loud cheering. He said he had very seldom appeared before a public meeting, and had never indulged much in public speaking, and he did not intend to speak to them on any subject which would cause any dissatisfaction. [Cheers.] He then went on to descant in strong terms on the illegality of the neutrality laws, and the awful calamity, if carried into operation, they would entail on the country. Col. Cannon then went on to give in detail a history of his movements while serving in the war, during which he was enthusiastically cheered. If he were elected to Congress, he would endeavor to do good to all. God knows he did not want to go to Congress at all, and only that he was pressed hard by the wishes of the people he would not stand at all; but now he would not flinch from the honor they intended to confer on him. [Applause.] He would thank no man for his vote who did not stand on the universal platform of liberty to all men. [Renewed applause.] If he were elected, he would do his duty honestly, zealously, and in the fear of God, to all men. [Applause.]

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Union Republican Committee of the Tenth Assembly District met last evening at the Bowery Hotel for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly. On motion, Peter Murphy, the nominee of the National Union Democracy was indorsed as their candidate for Assembly.

MEETING IN THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A meeting of the electors of the VIth Congressional District was held last evening at Rank's Hotel, in Grand-st., to ratify the nomination of Hiram Ellliott for Congress. The hall was well filled. John W. Farmer presided, and Joseph Pagot acted as Secretary. Addresses were made following Mr. Ellliott's nomination by Gen. Scapell of Rhode Island, Mr. Hon. Stephen Tooker, the Rev. Dr. Sheridan, John Fitch, N. Apple ton, H. Samuel Everett and others.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A meeting of this Association was held last evening at No. 161 Avenue B, to ratify the nomination of Mr. George F. Steinbrenner as Congressman for said District. Mr. John W. Mahan spoke in behalf of the above candidate. The gentlemen present would be consulting their own best interests by casting the ballots in favor of such a man. The sugar makers, four thousand strong, had pledged him their support. His opponent Mr. Chanler was but the shadow of a man. Over his door was posted "No admittance on political business." Once in two years he laid down a $100 bill on the counter of a corner liquor store; that was all his constituents ever saw of him.

While the chairman was delivering an address he was interrupted by the entrance of Mr. Geo. F. Steinbrenner, who was received with most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. As soon as order had been restored and Mr. Steinbrenner had been introduced, he said the district was composed mainly of working men, and voting men. He thought by the time when he should take his seat the Amendment question would have been decided and the question of taxation will come up, and the rights of laboring men would be attended to. The working men had few representatives. He would pledge himself to look after their interests. He was himself a working man. (Applause.) It was easy for the Fifth-ave. residents to pay their taxes; but $10 to a poor man who had a family was a large sum. If they saw fit to give him their votes he would do his duty and faithfully represent their interests. On resuming his seat he was loudly applauded and cheered. The meeting then adjourned to the meeting at Masonic Hall in East Thirteenth-st.

THE WORKINGMEN AND GOV. FENTON.

A committee appointed by the Workingmen's Independent Political Organization of this city waited on Gov. Fenton at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to tender him the indorsement of the organization, which they did in the following address, which was read to the Governor by one of the members of the committee:

To His Excellency REUBEN E. FENTON:

It is our pleasure and duty, in accordance with the trust reposed in us, to represent to you that object and successful action of the Workingmen's Independent Political Organization in uniting, in a measure, the hitherto divided strength of the working classes, in the laudable purpose of sustaining and supporting such candidates for office as will see that their interests are not neglected.

Believing that there should be no further delay, but that it is high time there should be a more general and intended effort on the part of the governed, as well as those who govern, to secure their rights and privileges, and believing, from your past record, that they can rely upon your patriotism, decision of character, and your well-known disposition to see strict justice meted out to the entire community, as also your earnest desire to organize and perpetuate a generous system in justice to the citizens under your immediate administration, we have the honor herewith to inform your Excellency of your unequivocal indorsement by the organization for reelection.

The financial ability with which Legislative enactments, tending to the expenditure of the State finances, were legalized or annulled; the marked and impartial attention given to the interests of the entire State; your patriotic bearing to the whole country, and earnest solicitude in the welfare of the workingmen, have established your worth and particularly commended your Excellency to this organization as eminently qualified for Chief Magistrate of the State.

In view of these facts the organization, after thorough investigation, is fully convinced, as they believe all liberal men are, that you are identified with their interests and prosperity, and that in no way can the interests of the laborer and State be so justly and faithfully cared for as in giving their unanimous support to retain you in the Executive Chair.

E. W. PERRY, J. C. FREEMAN,
F. C. STUDENMIRE, D. E. SULLIVAN,
JOHN SEBECK, Committee.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

E. W. PERRY, J. C. FREEMAN and others.

GENTLEMEN: I am highly gratified to know that my administration of the public affairs of the State has received the approval of your organization, and so many of the workingmen of the City and State of New-York; for no class of the community are more interested in light taxes and an economical expenditure of the public funds than the workingmen of the State.

I thank you for your indorsement, and can assure you of my earnest sympathy in every measure tending to advance the moral, social and material interests of the people, and especially the working classes, who are the base and sinew of our Union army carrying victory and liberty in their onward march. The principles which were so vigorously maintained must be perpetuated. I regret that time will not permit me to reply more at length to your address, as I am about to leave the city. Very respectfully yours, R. E. FENTON.

Albany, Oct. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL EIGHT HOURS' LEAGUE.

A meeting of this body was held on Thursday evening at No. 267 Bowery. Mr. Tayler occupied the chair. Circulars had been sent by the League to all the candidates for public offices putting to each the query, Would he, if elected, support the eight-hour labor movement? Answers were received from the following:

State.—John T. Hoffman, Governor; Robert H. Pruyn, Lieutenant-Governor.

County.—Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate; John K. Hackett, Recorder; Wm. Schirmer, Coroner; Charles G. Langlie, Register.

Congress.—John Fox, Wm. A. Darling, James Brookes, Charles S. Spencer, W. E. Robinson, Henry Ziman, John Galvin, J. Seebacker, Alex. Ward, Charles Bunnell, Alex. Frear, John Sigerson, F. McEvoy, D. Ureyn, W. H. Dewey, Benj. Beach, James Irwin.

The replies were nearly all in the affirmative.

The reading of the replies by the Secretary, Mr. Nevill, occupied a considerable time.

A great deal of discussion followed about the propriety of publishing the names. Ultimately it was resolved that the names be given to the reporters. It was further resolved that the letters be taken *seriatim* and the merits of the writers discussed. A good many words were expended in comparing the claims of the rival candidates, but no final decision was arrived at, it being thought proper to wait to see if any more replies would come in.

The meeting adjourned till 8 o'clock on Saturday evening.

UNION ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE, NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Charles H. Kitchel, esq., the regular Republican nominee in the Nineteenth District, including Bloomingdale, Manhattanville, Cormansville, Tubby Hook, Washington Heights, &c., is a man of intelligence, integrity, and education, and deserves the vote of every man who desires honest legislation and a recognition of personal merit. A meeting is to be held this evening to ratify this nomination (in connection with that of Wm. A. Darling for Congress), which should be a generous indorsement of Mr. Kitchel by his fellow citizens.

MASS MEETING IN THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

A meeting will be held this evening at Manhattanville, to ratify the nomination of William A. Darling for Congress and Charles H. Ketchel for Assembly. The above gentlemen, together with the Hon. Henry R. Stanton and others, will address the meeting.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

Last evening a meeting of the above Association was held at No. 21 Pike-st., corner of Henry-st. The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, Charles Howard, esq., in the chair, and George Goldschmidt, Secretary. Nearly 300 names were enrolled as members of the Association, all of whom were pledged to support Mr. John Morrissey for Congress. It was expected that the latter gentlemen and Mr. Luke F. Cousins would address the meeting, but neither of them were present. The Chairman, Mr. Howard, made some brief remarks relative to the end for which they were aiming. He was followed by Dr. D. N. Brosnan, who advised every Irishman to exert himself in favor of Mr. Morrissey. Mr. Walter M. O'Dwire, a young Irishman recently imported, made a short timid speech relative to the merits of Tipperary men. He was assured that Mr. Morrissey would stand faithfully by his constituents. Several other gentlemen favored the election of Mr. M. to Congress, when the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THE REGISTERS' OFFICE.

CARD IN REPLY TO "A CITIZEN."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Please assure your correspondent signing himself "A Citizen," whose letter you published yesterday, and who says that the present Register charges fees higher than are warranted by law, that, if elected to the office, I pledge to hold whatever charges may be made under my administration, within the strictly legal limits.

If half be true which is said about the legal profits of the place, he must be a cormorant who would ask more; and to show that the office is valuable, this anecdote about a former Register, Mr. John H. Doane, may be in point:

A friend asked Register Doane, near the expiration of his term, "Do you mean to try for a renomination?" "Well," answered honest Doane, "I have assurance enough to do almost anything, not dishonorable, that promises profit; but I am not hog enough to ask a second term of any such place as Register." Very truly yours, CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Citizen Office, New-York, Nov. 2, 1866.

FRAUD IN THE REGISTRY—MEN OF STRAW, CHILDREN AND DEAD MEN REGISTERED.

A few days ago Superintendent Kennedy detailed officers from the Police Department to examine and investigate the registry, he having good grounds for belief that great frauds had been committed. Most of these officers have made returns, and the number of persons illegally registered amounts to several thousand. The officers' books are filled with entries such as the following: "Don't live there;" "Dead three years;" "A minor," etc. Several are registered as living in stables, on piers, or in vacant lots. Investigation showed that there were no habitable places at these locations, not even a "bunking-place," as the officer termed it. The names of many children are registered, of course to be used illegally by some grown-up rascal on election day.

Mr. Kennedy entered into this investigation for the welfare of the city, and his officers are stimulated to extra vigilance with a view of securing the reward of $100 to be paid on the detection of illegal voters. The registry now going on will be subjected to the same scrutiny.

BROOKLYN.

TWENTIETH WARD MEETING.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward of Brooklyn had their final grand rally at the corner of Green-ave. and Cumberland-st., on Thursday evening. A band of music enlivened the proceedings. The Twentieth is the banner ward of Brooklyn, and will give Chittenden a large majority. The principal speaker was Mr. H. R. STANTON. He spoke at length on all pending issues; and among other topics, discussed, in the light of history, the leniency and liberality of the terms we propose to the Rebels. We give the substance of his remarks on that subject. He said:

We had often asserted that the terms of restoration offered by our Government to the Rebels were the most lenient and liberal ever tendered to insurgents in the history of nations. He proposed to prove this. He would first note the crimes of our insurgents, and the rights of our Government in the premises. Without cause, eleven States seceded from the American Union, and by a protracted war strove to destroy the Government. By unparalleled sacrifices the Rebellion was put down. From that moment the North stood to the South in the attitude of a conqueror. We need not resort to the moldy pages of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel to ascertain what the South had lost and the North had won. Turn over rather the last leaf of European history. Prussia went to war with Austria and her allies, among which was Hanover. Prussia was victorious. Hanover fell. With the bayonet of her needle-gun, Prussia crossed Hanover, as independent kingdom, from the map of Europe, tore the crown from the brow of her monarch, and annexed his dominions to her own. The law of war authorized this, and there has been scarcely a murmur of dissent throughout Christendom. By the law of war the Federal Government has the same right to blot the insurgent States, as bodies politic, from the map of the Union, that Prussia had to erase Hanover from the map of Europe. But the States and people of the South were something more than belligerents. They were rebellious bodies politic, they were traitors. The Constitution defines treason to consist in levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. The act of 1790 prescribes the punishment. Instead, then, of being within the Union as States possessing all their former rights, the defeated bodies politic of the South lie at the mercy of the North, as Hanover lay at the mercy of Prussia, while the great mass of their adult population practically stand on the scaffold. Heaven forbid that we should exercise all our undoubted rights, or enforce the penalties the South had incurred. He was not arguing to that end at all, but only vindicating the assertion that the terms of reconciliation we proposed were to the last degree lenient and liberal, and to remind the South that anything short of punishment for her offenses was to be accepted as a gift from us a mercy; and not the discharge of an obligation owed to her. Look at the terms proposed in the Constitutional Amendment. He would not discuss them. They were familiar as household words. Suppose you add to them the radical exaction of negro suffrage, which he heartily favored. Viewed in the light of the offenses committed and the penalties incurred, were they not extremely lenient and liberal, and without precedent in all history? He would select from the history of those nations which had been profuse in exhortations to us to deal gently with our "deluded brethren." In 1772 Russia, Prussia, and Austria, without pretext, dismembered Poland. In 1788-9 the Poles rose to wrest from their oppressors national independence. The insurgents were subdued, and Christian Europe turned pale at the inhumanities inflicted upon the rebels after they had laid down their arms. In 1830, aroused by the revolution in France, Poland again struck for independence, and was again subdued. Then followed a still more terrible retribution. The property of the rebels was confiscated, scaffolds dripped with their blood, and tens of thousands of men, women, and children were driven into exile in Siberia, where they and their descendents pine to this day. We do not forget the Hungarian rising and consequent war of 1848-9, and the punishment inflicted on the rebels by Haynau, Lock at France. In 1830 France, without a decent pretext made war on Algeria, and conquered it. Again and again the natives strove to throw off her hated yoke. In 1851-2 unprecedented cruelties were inflicted by the French troops. The rebellion was suppressed. The incidents of the dealing of France with her insurgents were calculated to make one's blood run cold. Look again to England, which has tendered us so much fatherly advice during our war, and since it was over has seemed so fearful, not exactly that we would punish our Rebels, but do or say something to hurt their feelings. We need not go far back into the annals of England. John Bull has had to put down a good many rebellions. His penal code has been Draconian. His old style of punishing traitors would shock a Feegee islander. The true theory of government is England for the English, Scotland for the Scotch, Ireland for the Irish, America for the Americans. England gained rule over Scotland through the Stuarts. The last Stuart was driven into exile in 1688. Charles Edward, his grandson, gallant and popular, the lineal heir of the Scotch throne, landed in Scotland in 1745, to recover his own. The clans rose, and the best blood in the Highlands rallied to his standard. The Catiff Cumberland overthrew him at Culloden. After the Rebellion was crushed and the insurgents had thrown down their arms, England skirted the highways with gibbets, hunted the fugitives like beasts of prey, and burned them alive in dwellings and barns. She dragged some 20 noblemen to London, sent them to a sort of drum-head court, decapitated them, stuck their heads on poles over Temple Bar, the Broadway of London. He would contemplate Ireland for a moment. England had no more right to rule Ireland—he meant primordial right—than she had to rule New-York. Her government of that important island had been specially severe, sanguinary, savage. In 1798, some of her best sons rose to recover national independence. England sent them patriots to prisons, to scaffolds, and into exile. A little later she put to death the immortal Robert Emmet, whose last words were, "When Ireland becomes a nation, let my epitaph be written." His exiled brother, Thomas Addis Emmet, subsequently became Attorney-General of this State—an illustrious name. He had not time to mention the cruelties that followed the unsuccessful risings of 1848, nor the imprisonments, the hangings, the ostracisms of Fenians in the current year. They were freshly remembered. They may be terribly avenged. A short time ago, the Sepoys rebelled. No sufficient explanation of the outbreak was ever given. Unheard of atrocities were committed on all sides. He cited a case simply to show how England treats leading rebels. She took as prisoners several of the Sepoy chiefs—the Davises, the Stephenses, the Leos, the Longstrects, of the revolt. Did she release them on parole? Did she install them as rulers over the East India House? Did she give them seats in Parliament? History tells us, that canting, tender-hearted England, tied bodies of the captured chiefs to cannon and blew them into the air. That is the way England disposes of her head rebels, "irrespective of color." John Bull is the special champion of the negro race. For a qu