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THE LOYAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Great Ratification Union Demonstration.

The Academy of Music Echoes to the Music of the Union.

No Compromise with Rebels or Rebel Sympathizers.

Speeches of General Wool, Brig. General John Cochrane, Hon. James T. Brady, Senator Wright and Gov. Andrew Johnson,

&c., &c., &c.

An immense gathering assembled at the Academy of Music last evening to ratify the proceedings and to reaffirm the resolutions adopted at the mass meeting held at the Cooper Institute on the 6th inst. The magnificent building, from the remotest line of seats on the platform to the topmost galleries, where crushing and crowding and eager masses pressed anxiously forward to listen, was densely crowded. In one of the stages boxes Secretary Chase, who was accompanied by some ladies, took a seat several minutes before the organization of the meeting. General Wool and a number of officers early took their position on the platform, on which were also a number of ladies. Two large American flags were spread across the stage, presenting characteristic symbols of the sentiments of patriotism uttered and applauded during the evening.

Previous to the formal opening of the proceedings General PROSPER M. WETMORE came forward and stated that there was a gentleman present who left this city fourteen months ago with the First regiment of Chasseurs. He left here as colonel, but his gallant conduct in the field had won for him the star of brigadier general. He would now show the audience how a man looks when he battles for justice and the right. (Cheers.)

General JOHN COCHRANE then came forward, and amid the most rapturous cheering spoke as follows:—

When I left the army at the front I did not expect to witness and greet such an army as this in the rear. (Applause.) Peace has its arms as war has its arms, but the magnetic relation existing between the army of citizens and the army of soldiers in this war is an influence which will carry this country forward to its victories and to success. (Great applause.) I am introduced to you, fellow citizens, merely as a premonitory symptom. It is for the great city of New York to pronounce its judgment upon the state of the country, and when this city speaks its echoes reverberate throughout the whole land and find a home in the very core of the heart of yonder army now awaiting the signal for advance. (Applause.) I am not to make a speech to you. I have been where action was paramount. Let action prevail here, following immediately upon the language which is to be uttered this evening, and there can be no question what the result shall be. (Applause.)

GENERAL WOOL'S SPEECH.

General JOHN E. WOOL was then introduced, and was greeted with the most hearty and enthusiastic applause. He spoke as follows:—

I most highly appreciate this reception, not on my own account, but I believe it is more for my country at the present time than myself. It is cheering to see so many patriotic faces here, and more especially the patriotic faces of the ladies. (Applause.) I am sure that we may rely as much upon their patriotism as upon that of the men, and perhaps a little more. I have found some traitors among the men of the North, but not among the women. (Applause.) Their efforts have been felt and experienced throughout the army in the most effectual manner; but my only surprise is that after all their efforts we should have so many deserters from the army. However, I hope for better times. Without union, there can be no help for us. Our country is in a perilous condition, and requires the efforts of all the patriotism we have in the North, East and West to restore us to what was once a prosperous and happy country—an empire extending from the frozen regions of the North to the burning sands of the South, with a population of more than thirty one millions, enjoying a prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations. Every town, city and hamlet throughout the country was growing rich, as if by magic, and none was so prosperous as that part of the country which is now in a state of rebellion. How is it now? A deadly contest exists, and without cause or justification. The South had no cause whatever for their rebellion. They initiated it at a moment when we were more prosperous than at any other time; when the government was in their own hands, except the President. The Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme Court were in their hands. I am not prepared to make a speech to you at this time. I did not anticipate that I should be called upon, for you have present a number of eloquent gentlemen, who will be able to present the state of the country better than I can. I will merely say that I am opposed to a separation of the country. (Applause.) I am opposed to all compromises. (Tremendous cheering.) I am opposed to all lines of demarcation—(applause)—and I will never be satisfied unless we have the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country. (Tremendous cheering.) He who goes for less cannot be a friend of his country, and I think the sooner he goes South the better it will be for him. (Applause.)

Mayor OPDYKE said that in the absence of General Scott, who was prevented by illness from presiding, he would nominate as chairman the Hon. James T. Brady. The nomination was confirmed by the cheers of the vast audience.

RESOLUTIONS AND PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of loyal Union citizens, held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to unite in all proper efforts to preserve and perpetuate the Union in accordance with the constitution.

2. Resolved, That the conduct of disaffected persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, yet zealous in their attempts to embarrass and impede the action of the legally constituted authorities, and in the utterance of treasonable sentiments, deserves and should receive, the condemnation of every loyal citizen.

3. Resolved, That the loyal people of New York hereby pledge their fortunes, their influence and their honor, to the support of the national authority in every vigorous and determined effort, by force of arms, on sea or land, to secure a complete and final suppression of the causeless and atrocious insurrection which now desolates our country.

4. Resolved, That the army and navy of the United States owe their undivided allegiance to the constitution they have sworn to support and defend, and that no soldier or sailor can rightfully hesitate in his obedience to the commands of superiors in rank whose authority is derived from the government of the nation.

5. Resolved, That every citizen owes allegiance to the government, and he who denies its authority, or fails in his duty to uphold the honor of its flag, is an abettor of treason and should suffer the penalty due to his crime.

6. Resolved, That this meeting, under solemn convictions of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justice of that Providence which guides and guards governments and peoples, does hereby resolve itself into a loyal league of Union citizens, pledged to an unconditional support of the government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to treason in whatever form it appears.

Now we, loyal Union citizens of the United States of America, so associated and again assembled, do reaffirm the said resolutions, as constituting our platform and declaration of principles, to which we pledge unwavering fidelity. And we adopt the following plan of organization.—

First—Our name shall be "The Loyal League of Union Citizens."

Second. The officers of the League shall be—A president, twelve vice presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, and an executive committee of fifteen members, with power to fill vacancies, and of which committee the officers of the League shall also be ex-officio members.

Third. The duties of the president, vice presidents, treasurer and secretary shall be those usually discharged by such officers.

Fourth. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to call meetings of the League to correspond with other loyal associations, to fill vacancies in the board of officers, and to devise, adopt, recommend and carry into effect such measures as shall be calculated to sustain the principles, promote the objects and effect the purposes of the League declared in the foregoing resolutions.

Fifth. No debt shall be contracted in the name or on the credit of this League.

The concurrence of the meeting in the foregoing resolutions and plan of organization was expressed by loud applause.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Hon. JAS. T. BRADY, on standing forward, was again greeted with rapturous applause. He said:—Ladies and gentlemen, it is hardly necessary for me to say how much pride I feel in being permitted to occupy the position to which I have been announced this night. If I had any vanity to gratify and a cup for its enjoyment, it would be full to overflowing; for I feel while I stand in your presence what each of you ought to feel, that we grow a part of history in the events of to-night. (Applause.) It is my simple duty on this occasion, as the presiding officer, to occupy that place when the gray dawn presents the coming of the great orb of day. I am but the feeble, glimmering forerunner of the brilliant eloquence by which you are to be gratified to-night. And yet, with the privilege that belongs to a presiding officer, I may for a few minutes only indulge in some expressions of that sentiment which pervades this assemblage; for it is not the man who speaks that is the orator at a time like this, but the feeling of inspiration that he catches from those around him. (Applause.) On the banks of Southern rivers at this moment our fellow countrymen, and our fellow townsmen, the beloved of the hearts of women who are here will lie down to-night in the thick mud for the poor respite which the soldiers of his country may enjoy. We, in our comfortable homes, are horrified by hearing from the lips of men who profess to be Americans, but who do not deserve the name—(applause)—horrified to hear the language of disencouragement which should be confined to the gin shops, extending to the saloons and bars of our metropolis. I, for one, and you for many, feel that we ought to encourage the poor fellows that are placed in peril of their lives in this great struggle that prevails for the safety of the union. (Applause.) I cannot but look with contempt and hate, and I desire no association politically or personally with any man—(applause, and a voice—"Put that down, Bennett,"—cheers and laughter)—I say I desire no association politically or personally with any man of the North who at this momentous period of our history thinks of anything except the suppression of the rebellion by all the power of the people. (Applause.) I had the honor a few evenings since of addressing my fellow citizens, and of course I knew at the time that the position I took would be the subject of repeated comment; but if there be any young man within the reach of my voice who looks forward to the time when, trembling, he may make his debut before a popular assemblage to speak on political subjects, I say to him there is but one rule for a man to observe who addresses his fellow beings—to despise all censure as long as he feels he is in the right. (Applause.) I have read many observations about my course which were disparaging. But it is nothing to listen to the praise of our friends. It is but the echo of the love that he may have heard in his infancy from the darling lips of his mother. It is nothing to listen to praise, but it is wise to attend to criticism; and, if I know myself, the most important duty I perform for my own character is to see in what honest men find fault with my course. I must say that my gallantry has been assailed with regard to what I said in my last speech. I did say, and I say it again—although I have the honor to address loyal ladies in this assemblage—that I have heard in the privacy of social intercourse sentiments expressed by Northern women which my gallantry as a man did not permit me to censure, but unbecoming that sex from which men derive their greatest hope and enjoyment, whether in the hour of peril, on the battle field, or by the bedside of sickness. (Applause.) One pious Senator thought me on the one hand very ungallant, and an editor, not quite so pious, but who understands me much better, thought me a little too gallant. All I have to say to both is this: that my country is in peril; and when the Spartan mother gave a shield to her son and said, "Return with it or on it," there was a lesson of history only equalled and sustained by that other Spartan woman, who, when her son told her that his sword was too short, told him to "advance but one step further towards the enemy and it will be long enough for your purpose." I know the loyal women of the North agree with the sentiment which I have thus feebly expressed. I know that all the women in this assemblage—and would to God all the men did—accept that motto promulgated in the device on the escutcheon of an old English autocrat, but who loved devotedly the land of his birth, "*Pro regis sæpe, propatria semper*,"—for the king often, for the country always. (Applause.) I am told in the reports which kind friends always bring you when they think you are assailed, I have been told that it has been said that I, who never belonged to any party but the democratic party, that I have deserted my party. I shall not take occasion now to answer that, but there will come a time shortly when I shall answer that charge. (Applause.) But I have this to say: that if adherence to the democratic party is to be purchased—if it is to be sealed by turning my back to the land of my hopes and of my aspirations in the days of darkness and of peril—then I say I despise it. (Loud applause.) I am told that some gentlemen in New York are objecting to the prosecution of the war because, as they say, the administration is corrupt. I would like now to answer you if I had time by telling you who are the men from whom this objection comes. The pure minded, disinterested patriots who think that Lincoln is dishonest—(a voice—"Booby Brooks," followed by shouts of "Fernando Wood"—cheers and laughter)—I hear names mentioned which are highly suggestive to my mind. (Uproarious applause.) To all these gentlemen, whether they have occupied the position of Mayor or Alderman—(continued laughter)—I would say that, in the language of the same great dramatist, and exclaim, "An ounce of civit, good apothecary." I remember that the city of Cologne, which produces the perfume, and which no doubt has given pleasure to the handkerchief of many ladies present, has no claims in itself to the sweet odors that attach to its name. It is now my privilege to present to you the first speaker of the evening.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR WRIGHT.

Ex Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, was introduced and received with cheering. He said that while there was an armed traitor in the land every true democrat was a war democrat. (Applause.) When the proper authorities had declared war in this country, it was his duty to stand by that decision and to sustain the government by all the power that he possessed. We had many men in this country who could not distinguish between the government and a temporary ruler. The ruler will soon pass away, but this government has to stand, and that man was not loyal to his country who would hazard it on account of a dislike to a temporary ruler. And he laid down another proposition, which was, that if there was any organization or institution that was in the way of the government, that institution must fall. (Cheers.) He began to doubt the loyalty of any man in a time like this when he talked about any institution, for if anything was in the way of the government, in the way of the supremacy of the laws and the maintenance of the government, he said to him he must not stop by the wayside, for whether it be banks, railroads or slavery, they all must be put out of the way to uphold the government. (Renewed applause.) The speaker then illustrated the principle upon which this government is founded by referring to the family relation. The government had passed through two stages. In the war of the Revolution we showed our power to organize and to individualize ourselves as a nation, and to set up a government for man in this New World; and then we had to show our power to contend with a foreign foe; and now we had reached the third epoch in our history—the greatest event in the life of the nation. He had represented the government in Europe, and was told by that people that our government had the power to maintain itself against a foreign foe and retain its vigor, but that the republic had not power to suppress insurrection. The question which the people must settle was, that they must show to every court in Europe who believed in the elevation of humanity, that they had power to put down this rebellion. The principle involved in this rebellion undermined and destroyed all the work of our fathers and the past record of this country. If Mr. Davis put the rebellion on the ground that there was injury done to the South, and that some citizen was deprived of his rights, he might have been received with a greater degree of favor than he is now; but when the South declared the doctrine that our fathers made a mere confederation, to be broken up at pleasure, he desired to ask what was there left? It was a marriage contract; for the constitution expressly said, "We the people of the United States for the purpose of forming a more perfect union, make a perpetual marriage," and whom God hath joined together let no man separate. (Loud applause.) If the principle upon which the rebellion was founded were recognized, where were stocks and contracts? Was there anything left for churches and schoolhouses? There was nothing left but anarchy, despotism and ruin. ("That's so.") Governor Wright then alluded to the subject of improper arrests. The power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus was given by the constitution in time of rebellion and insurrection; but there were a class of man who said that that power can only be exercised by Congress. When Jackson took the oath of office as President, to support the constitution, he was to determine for himself what his power was, and if Mr. Lincoln assumed power which he had no authority to exercise he could be tried and impeached. He would give all the power that he gave to Jackson to Mr. Lincoln. If it was contended that Congress alone had the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, a difficulty would have to be met, from the fact that Congress was in session only a portion of the year; so that if a war broke out between this government and France or England, and men were taking the first step to give aid and comfort to the enemy, there would be no power in the hands of the President to preserve the country. If a crime was completed a man might be brought before a court, tried and punished; but he apprehended that the article in the constitution relative to suspending the writ of habeas corpus was put there in order that it might be exercised before the crime was perfected. It was asked why were not men arrested under this writ tried? There were a thousand reasons why they could not be tried, and that discretion must be given to the President and the Cabinet. (Applause.) Notwithstanding that the war has lasted twenty-two months, and treason had been seen in every portion of the country, there were not twelve men in the whole land that complained of being improperly arrested, and they could have been discharged if they had taken an oath of fealty to the country. There was not a citizen that could put his finger upon any act of the government that deprived him improperly of liberty; and if there was any fault to be found with the authorities it was that there had not been enough arrests. If he was asked when peace would be restored, it would be the very hour that traitors were punished and treason made odious. He had no hope for the country until he saw the power of our government taking hold of every disloyal man, North and South, and detaining him. He inquired what certain politicians, who were finding fault with the government, could stand upon if it was not for the negro. These men went to the honest men of the country and told them that this war was carried on to make the black man the equal of the white. Would the colored man perform any more labor when he was free than when he was a slave? Colonization was the policy of the administration; not by taxation, but, if he understood the policy, it was to carry out the confiscation act in its letter and spirit; and as the Union armies went South, they were to confiscate the property of every rebel, which would go to pay the expense of colonizing the negro. He regarded the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln as an experiment—not as coming from him as President, but as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. It was an article of war, which was intended to weaken the enemy; and in this the President only followed the example of Napoleon, who said—"Strike wherever you can weaken your enemy." Every loyal man ought to use everything in his power to save the life of the nation. The country could not be saved by party, but only by bullets, bayonets and a united North. When men talked of the democratic party saving the country, he proposed to ask that person to what branch of the democracy he belonged? Did they belong to the Jefferson, Jackson and Douglas democrats, or to the Burr, Calhoun or Breckinridge party? Did the peace democrats ever talk about the men of the South violating the constitution and undertaking to overthrow the government? and how was it that such an excitement had been stirred up in the South against the North? If the man who replied to that question was honest, he would say—Davis would say, "I suffer no man to be a candidate in the South against my government." Jeff. Davis was supreme dictator, and the North had to choose between that kind of government and the government of our fathers, because the South will either subdue the North or the North will subdue her. The war would end when three millions of white men in the south understood this controversy, and they were learning every day. Whenever Southern men who may be taken prisoners and are sent North understand that this war is for the elevation of humanity, and not for interfering with the rights of the South, then they might expect peace to come to the country. Some said that the only way to keep the North and South was to preserve slavery. If there were any who believed that, he would recommend them to go into the Union army at once, for if this war went on much longer there would only be a few stumps of negroes left in the country. He had no idea that any foreign nation would interfere while large armies were organized; but, in his opinion, when the war resolved itself into a guerilla war that moment there would be foreign intervention. Loyal Americans ought to thank God that they had a country. Douglas said that this rebellion was concocted in the middle of Buchanan's administration. The speaker alluded to the fact that when he was in Naples American war ships were there instead of being at home. We should not be despondent, for we had a perfect blockade, and now more than one half of the territory claimed by Southern rebels was under the Stars and Stripes to-night. (Cheers.) He wanted to see the Mississippi opened, and he believed it would be in sixty days; and the moment that that was accomplished the great grass growing region of the South would be shut off from the cotton States, which was the heart of rebeldom. We would not object to see one hundred thousand slaveholders sent one way and a million of negroes the other, if only the country could be saved. He believed there was not a politician in New York, in twelve months who will not swear that he was always in favor of putting a gun in the hands of the negro. There was not a body of democrats in the North that dare lay down any principle for this war. Governor Wright read an extract from a letter written by the Consul General at Frankfort on the Rhine, wherein it was stated that large quantities of lint for our wounded soldiers, and socks knit by women in various parts of Germany were collected there, and that in thirty days twenty-five thousand men could be sent to join the Union army—men who had served in the Italian and Crimean war. (Loud cheers.) We had to bring back the manhood of the nation and the patriotism of our fathers. We have had too much prosperity, and we had not yet done our duty as loyal men. He pointed to the benevolent institutions of the North as the source of its strength. In conclusion, the speaker alluded to a visit which he had paid to the church of the Vatican at Rome, where the flags of all nations were to be seen. When he saw the Stars and Stripes he asked himself the question why was it that our fathers were the first to put the stars on the flag? The only answer that could be given was that our fathers looked up to God for help and they saw the stars and planted them in our banner.

GOVERNOR ANDREW JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was then introduced, and on coming forward was received with the most hearty applause. He said that he labored under great embarrassment on the present occasion, owing to the condition of his health, which had been much impaired of late by constant speaking and the irregular state of the weather. He did not expect to see such an audience as this—and this greatly increased his embarrassment—for although he expected to see an audience such as New York can furnish at any time upon short notice, he did not expect to see all creation assembled here. (Laughter and applause.) What has brought the country to its present state? He was not in the habit of calling our present difficulty a civil war, but a rebellion, which was anticipated and provided for in the constitution of the United States. The inquiry comes up, why this rebellion, and what has caused it? Has any portion of our fellow citizens in their State capacity been deprived of their rights or privileges under the constitution of the United States, as would justify them in a rebellion? We are called upon in the words of the constitution to suppress this rebellion, and the question comes up, are we going to be so divided, North and South, as to be deprived of the power to suppress it, as provided for in the constitution? This government, like all other governments, has three ordeals through which it must pass. First, this government must struggle into existence. After having to submit to all the privations and hardships incident to the formation of a government, your government has been established. It took its position among the nations of the earth. It succeeded in passing through its first ordeal. Then the next ordeal through which the nation had to pass was in maintaining its nationality among the other nations of the earth. It succeeded in passing this ordeal. We had the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, and we then confirmed the opinion of the civilized world that we were able to maintain our nationality among the nations of the earth. Then we come to our present condition, the third ordeal, and that is the one in which we are now engaged. The third ordeal through which the nation has to pass is in contending with intestine foes, treason and traitors at home. Will we begin now to falter, excite doubts, raise questions of difficulty while we are in this third struggle? Have we become dissatisfied with that manhood which was handed down to us by our fathers? Has our blood grown pale, and have we become so degenerate as to surrender the best government that the world ever saw? If we pass through this ordeal our government will be established upon a firmer and more enduring basis than ever before. (Applause.) But the question comes up, how are we to get through this third ordeal? In the beginning of this rebellion it was said that there must be no coercion, lest we should have war. Now that we have war upon us, we hear croakers and sympathizers with the rebellion say that the true way to pass the government through the third ordeal is compromise and armistice. Are we prepared for this? The very instant you talk about compromise you repudiate the very idea of preserving the existence of the government. The very instant you propose an armistice or compromise you acknowledge the rebellion, and set a precedent for every disaffected portion of the country hereafter. Who are we called upon to compromise with? There stands a traitor, a rebel upon the violated constitution, with arms in his hands, a bayonet at your bosom and a sword at your throat. But you talk about compromise. (Voices—"Never.") Has your manhood departed? Will you shrink and cower before traitors? If you are prepared to do it you are not worthy the name of freemen. This talk about compromise is a mere pretext. When you talk about compromise are you going to the Southern States, which are now under the control of traitors? If you compromise with them and take their necks out of the halter and reinstate them, what will you do with the down-trodden Union men who are struggling for liberty? We of Tennessee do not come here to demand your sympathy, but we come here to demand our constitutional rights. (Applause.) When we turn to the great charter of human freedom, the constitution, what do you find? That the constitution of the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government. (Applause.) We come with the constitution, and insist upon the enforcement of its guarantees, and we demand of the United States, in the name of the constitution, a republican form of government, and in doing that, we demand that the rebellion shall be put down. (Applause.) We find that rebellions were anticipated when this provision was put into the constitution. Great complaint has been made about the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Is there any man who has no treason lurking in his bosom that is apprehensive of an arrest? Why are certain persons so apprehensive in this regard? Because treason is lurking in their bosoms. (Applause.) Lorenzo Dow, when he was on his way upon one occasion to attend an appointment, met a man who complained that his axe had been stolen, "I will settle that matter for you," says Dow. Before reaching the meeting house he picked up a large stone weighing about a pound and a half. After he had concluded his sermon, in his peculiar way, looking over the audience, turning the stone over in his hand, he said, "I have been informed by one of your neighbors that he had his axe stolen last night, and I intend with this stone to knock the man down who did it." Poising the stone in his hands as if about to throw it, there was one man who immediately dodged behind his seat, and Dow pointed him out to the audience as the thief. And so I say, if you want to find out traitors, just look round and shake the writ of habeas corpus at them—(Laughter and applause)—and you will see them dodge, shrink and complain. The only objection I have to President Lincoln and his Cabinet is that they have not arrested half enough. To sum it all up, and not to go into detail, suppose it were true that President Lincoln and his Cabinet officers had violated the constitution; which is the most tolerable, and which ought the people to oppose—a violation of the constitution which is for the preservation of the Union, or one which is intended to break up and destroy it? Do you remember what General Jackson said in 1832? You know that most of us Tennessee people think when we die we will go to General Jackson. (Laughter and cheers.) I would to God that the old man were living and stood side by side to-day with your Scotts, Wools, and the long list of patriots that I could enumerate. If he had been living now, he would have crushed out the rebellion at the beginning, as he did that of 1832. How prophetic his language was—the language he uttered at that time—when he said that the next pretext for rebellion would be the negro or slavery question. Has not the negro question been made the pretext? I have nothing to disguise. I have been a democrat from my entrance into public life until now, and I expect to die a democrat, acknowledging the great principles as incorporated into the constitution of the United States, which is nothing more or less than the organization and formation of representative democracy. When the life of my government is in peril, I care not who strikes the blow, my arm is against him, and to him who stands around the altar of my country, whether he be whig, democrat, republican or American, I ex end my right hand of fellowship. (Applause.) "But if you had given us the Crittenden compromise the Union would have been saved, is the cry that has been raised." They say that by refusing the Crittenden compromise the country has been involved in rebellion. But how does the fact stand? Six Southern Senators, when the vote stood twenty-three to twenty-five, refused to vote, violating the rules of the Senate, and allowing Clark's amendment to be adopted, thus defeating the Crittenden resolutions, and then they telegraphed to the South that all was lost. You see that the South itself rejected the Crittenden compromise. The object of the party was to divide the government. They refused to accept the Crittenden compromise resolutions at first, and they would refuse it now. Who aided in this? ("Booby Brooks, Fernando Wood, Vallandigham.") It is known now who aided in this rebellion here at the North, and is it not time for the government to make arrests? (Cheers.) Arrests were not the only thing now required—some healthy hanging was necessary. (Loud applause.) Were they still for compromise? Hon. Thos. Corwin proposed to amend the constitution so that it could not be changed in anything in reference to the institution of slavery. Nothing could be stronger than this. The resolution passed by a two-third vote, and it was referred to the States. Why was it not adopted? When did the compromisers come forward and secure the institutions of the South? They did not do it, but they formed a party to get place and power at the sacrifice of the country. A great deal was said about Southern rights in the Territories and the public mind was distracted upon the subject. Three Territories were then formed and the sixth section of each bill for those provides that the territorial legislature shall have power to legislate to impair private property, which in this sense meant slave property. What better compromise than this? The conclusion is, that this cry for compromise was all a pretext. There was no justification for the rebellious rebellion. Compromise was the hal—ways house to the traitor's residence. Are you for compromise—never compromise with traitors—never. If you compromise you acknowledge the justness of the rebellion and the weakness of your government. Are you for stopping the war? Yes. It can be settled in forty-eight hours. Lives preserved. How? By simply conforming to the constitution and the laws. That is my compromise—the constitution, sealed with our fathers' blood, acknowledged and obeyed. Under it we have attained unexampled prosperity. The rebellion was in contemplation for forty years, and Mr. Lincoln's election was seized upon as a favorable opportunity. Was the country to be broken up at every election? No. The struggle was now between freedom and a moneyed aristocracy—a struggle for free government. Although he was opposed to Mr. Lincoln, and voted against him, the moment he was constitutionally elected he was determined to support him. Georgia was opposed to Mr. Lincoln because he rose from the people. The conclusion was that they desired an aristocratic government—so did he, but an aristocracy of merit and of worth, of labor—that aristocracy that elevates the great mass of mankind. Let all men stand on their own intrinsic merit, and whether Lincoln came from the cabin or the palace he cared not. So long as he was constitutionally elected he would give him a fair trial. Mr. Lincoln could not have assailed or injured the South, or if he attempted it he could be opposed, for the people, through their representatives, could easily have prevented that. Why did the South secede instead of opposing Mr. Lincoln's measures, if injurious to them within the constitution. Without the Senate, where the South was in the majority, Mr. Lincoln could not have formed an administration; could not furnish even his house. But they saw that others from the body of the people were comming into power that their individual chances of Presidential patronage were fast fading away, and they were determined to secede and set up for themselves. He was for punishing the enemies of the country; and while a democrat, he would say that no free government can tolerate institutions that stand above the government itself, whether in the shape of banks or in the shape of slavery—if they stand in the way of the car of State they must get out of the way. He was for the supremacy of the constitution and the enforcement of the law, and if slavery stands in the way it must be overthrown. (Applause.) He was for the constitution with slavery; but he was at the same time for the constitution without slavery; that was, he was for the Union and the constitution at all hazards, with or without slavery. But sooner than see the government destroyed he would prefer seeing every nigger, bond and free, returned to Africa. (Applause.) Let us stand by the government of our fathers, then, at all hazards first.

Two verses of a poem, composed by Mrs. Beech, for the occasion, were then read by General Wetmore. Cheers being given for the lady, and "My Country, 'tis of Thee," being sung, the proceedings closed, and the assemblage broke up, cheering for the Union.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Meeting of Poles in New York—Preliminaries to a Mammoth Demonstration, &c., &c.

The resident Poles of New York and their numerous friends held an interesting meeting last evening at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, to give expression to their opinions concerning the present revolution in their native land, and to devise measures for raising means for the practical aid of their struggling brethren, and for enlisting in their behalf the generous and already awakened sympathy of the American nation. The meeting was held in the upper story of the hotel, and at the hour fixed for the opening of the proceedings there were a very large number of Polish sympathizers present. This demonstration was merely intended to be a preliminary one. It is the intention of the gentlemen concerned to organize a large public meeting in some of our large halls, when there cannot be a doubt the attendance of our citizens will be of an overwhelming kind, as serviceable to Poland as creditable to the United States.

Mr. JOHN CHOMOWSKI was called to the chair, and, on opening the proceedings, made some patriotic remarks in the Polish language, and concluded by calling on Mr. Idwyrowski to address the meeting. This gentleman spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND DEAR COUNTRYMEN—I am not surprised at all to see so numerous an assembly of silver haired pilgrims, true apostles and young sons of our common country; for as the same Polish blood runs in our veins, so the same sentiment, like an electric spark, awakens in our hearts the love for our fatherland, and has brought us to the same place. Countrymen, again our fatherland, rising from her grave, stretches out to her sons her hands, covered with wounds, produced by Russian chains. Look how beautiful she is in her celestial appearance! Look how strong—although with a small number of her heroes—shines from her features the light of liberty for all her oppressed children! Do you recognize her angelic voice, the echo of which easterly winds bring to us across the wide Atlantic? Already the Muscovite has recommenced his barbarous murders, and the blood of our brothers runs in streams on our sacred soil. The world is surprised to witness again and again these terrible agitations in the tomb of Poland. It is astonished to see the wounds inflicted almost a century ago by that most unholy alliance, bleeding until our days, and after every success of despotism over our struggling nation sings the last *requiescat in pace*. The world was mistaken; for Poland is not in the grave, but in lethargy, and the day of her new life is at hand. Let us acknowledge, countrymen, that, although many times already deceived in our hopes, we have never doubted in the future of our country, in the sacred justice and the progress of humanity. We ourselves were most unjust judges; but now, whether we will be happy enough to see our country fear, or whether death will come to close our eyes in this country of our exile, even in that last moment of our life we can, with strong conviction, pronounce that Poland is not yet lost. Countrymen, I have no intention to kindle in your hearts a patriotic fire. I can see in your eyes that that sacred flame is already in a blaze. I simply desire to say to you a few words in regard to this present meeting and others which we may have in future. Let us remember that the eyes of this whole continent are turned towards us, and we, although truly very feeble, *de facto* become representatives of our nation. Let us endeavor individually and as a body to awaken sympathies and admiration; and let us remember, also, that our deeds, however insignificant they may be, will reach the borders of our country. From these motives, countrymen, I conjure you, in the name of our nation, to prove in your actions that you understand the responsibilities which rest upon you. Show to the world that although individually we may differ in our opinions, in the interest of our country we are a unit, ready to sacrifice our lives and our all. Let us call ourselves what we are—the true sons of Poland, pilgrims or Poles in exile.

The following document was then read and loudly applauded. It is the production of Mr. Jaworowski:—

FROM POLES IN AMERICA TO THE NATIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLAND.

Like upon the sound of an archangel's utrumpet, so by the sound of cannons on Polish soil are resuscitated the hearts of the sons of Poland, scattered in all arts of the world. Burning with the sentiment of love of our country, believing in the immortality of our nationality, we, Poles in America, having read your proclamation of January 22, 1863, find in it principles which we publicly and unanimously approve, and upon the same occasion are happy to be able to express our admiration of your wisdom. We see with pleasure that you have understood the cause of the fall of our country, and that you have taken now a straight road—the road of progress and national liberty. Oppressed nations will bless you. The civilized world will show you its sympathies on every occasion, and we, that handful of pilgrims, although far away from our native homes, with our souls will always be with you and with our brothers, who, on the field of glory, shed their blood for our fatherland—hoping that perhaps soon we will be enabled to participate in the war for the independence of our country and the liberty of our nation.

Mr. KARCZOWSKI made a brief but stirring address. He said that there was no one of any attempt being made to agitate for Polish nationality unless the Poles were determined to unite for the benefit of their common country. (Applause.)

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—

Permanent President—Dr. Mäckiewicz.

Vice President—Mr. Jaworowski.

Secretary—Mr. Gacek.

Committee—Katusowski, General Kryzanowski, Rosewski, Matuski, Langie, Karozewski, Colonel Karge, Markson, Rychowski, Valerian Piotrowski, Cichocki Kochanowski and Bielkupski.

Mr. Hlasko was appointed Treasurer.

The following is an expression of the object of the meeting by a patriotic Pole:—

1—To express our deepest sympathy in favor of the great movement of our dear country relating to its national independence.

2—To express our warmest gratitude and admiration to its present civil and military leaders, as well as to all the heroes in this great struggle.

3—To express our approbation of the liberal declaration by the National Central Committee as referring to the equal civil and personal rights of every Polish citizen, without any distinction of religious or political creeds or races.

4—That we consider the national independence of our country the chief object of our wishes, and that we, as faithful sons of Poland in that respect, to the form of its political reconstruction submit in duty to the supreme will of the whole nation.

5—That the object of this patriotic meeting should be also to elect a committee, whose duty should be to provide, with the assistance of all true patriots, the means to make these, our unanimous feelings, known to the world, but particularly to our dear brethren who are now struggling for the independence of our common country.

6—This committee should also zealously endeavor to awaken the interest of all those persons of other nations whose philanthropic and generous feelings could be favorable to our noble cause by gaining their co-operation and material assistance.

7—This committee should also consider some practical means through which it could perhaps give some material aid and assistance to our country.

The meeting adjourned after empowering the committee to make all necessary arrangements for the next meeting. Appropriate resolutions were also passed to the press for the aid given to the Polish movement for national independence.

PRIVATEERING.—We do not hear of any movement in this country to take advantage of the new law authorizing the issue of letters of marque. One great difficulty, provided a satisfactory commission from the President could be procured, is the present scarcity of steam vessels of sufficient speed and strength for the desired purpose. It is rumored that commissions will be granted against the rebel privateers and not for the capture of vessels attempting to run the blockade.—*Boston Traveller, March 10.*

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

Capture of Yazoo City by the Union Forces.

THE REBEL FLEET DESTROYED.

An Attack on Haines' Bluff Momentarily Expected.

General Quimby's Division at Yazoo Pass,

&c., &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, March 14, 1863.

The *Gazette* has a Memphis despatch which says that a report was in circulation that Admiral Porter had received information that the Yazoo Pass expedition had captured Yazoo City and destroyed the rebel fleet.

YAZOO CITY.

Yazoo City is a flourishing post village in Yazoo county, Miss., situated on the river of the same name, about fifty miles north northwest of Jackson. It is located in a rich cotton growing region, and before the war enjoyed a large and lucrative commerce. About 50,000 bales of cotton annually used to be received at Yazoo City, and shipped to New Orleans by steamboats, which navigate the river at all stages of the water. The population anterior to the war was 3,000.

GENERAL QUIMBY'S DIVISION AT YAZOO PASS.

CHICAGO, March 14, 1863.

A special Memphis despatch of the 11th inst. says that General Quimby's division, which was forced to return from Young's Point on account of high water, stopped at Yazoo Pass, and has probably gone to reinforce that expedition, which is said to have passed Yazoo City and captured the fleet of rebel transports that had rendezvoused there for a long time.

THE ATTACK ON HAINES' BLUFF MOMENTARILY EXPECTED—THE COMBINED ATTACK THEN TO BE MADE, ETC.

CINCINNATI, March 14, 1863.

A special from Memphis says that Admiral Porter is momentarily expecting intelligence from Haines' Bluff announcing the arrival of our forces there, which would be the signal for a combined attack upon that fortification.

WEDDING IN CAMP.

Interesting Marriage Ceremony in General Hooker's Army.

The Altar Formed of All the Regimental Drums,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Falmouth Correspondence.

IN CAMP, NEAR FALMOUTH, March 13, 1863.

Military Marriage in Camp—Not a Drum Head Court Martial, but the Drum Head Brings up the Martial Court-ing, &c.

Yesterday was a gala day in the camp of one of the brigades stationed here, or, as one of the officers present pronounced it, a "gal-a day." The occasion was the marriage of Captain Daniel Hart, Company E, Seventh regiment New Jersey Volunteers, to Miss Helen A. Lammond, of Washington, D. C. Captain H. is one of the most popular officers of the brigade, and his friends were determined that nothing should be wanting to make the day one of unalloyed happiness. The camp, in anticipation of the event, had been beautifully decorated with evergreens and every preparation made to give *éclat* to the affair. At precisely noon the regiment was drawn up, forming three sides of a hollow square, fronting the canopy under which the ceremony was to take place, when, the band playing "Hail to the Chief," General Hooker, with his staff, followed by a large number of general officers, among whom were Generals Sickles, Berry, Birney, Mott, Carr, Revere, Bartlett, Ward and others, proceeded to occupy a position on the left of an altar extemporized for the occasion, and formed of drums placed one upon another.

Everything being in readiness, the bridal party, consisting of the groom and bride, with Colonel Francine and Lieutenant Colonel Price as groomsmen, and Miss Ida Lammond (a sister of the bride) and Miss Mollie Lewis, of Philadelphia, escorted by a guard of honor (twelve officers of the regiment), advanced to the canopy, where the worthy chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Dr. Rose, performed the marriage ceremony in the impressive Episcopal form. As the party advanced to their position they were received by the regiment at a present arms. After the marriage ceremony had been performed—and this included the reading of the "license" granted by the clerk of the county of Washington, D. C., and approved by the Military Commandant of this district, and the witnessing of the marriage certificate, which was signed by all the prominent officers present—another very interesting ceremony took place, viz: the presentation of a medal to the Rev. Dr. Rose. The medal was one which the members of Company E had caused to be manufactured as a token of their esteem for him and his bravery, as