## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

JOHN B. BRATTON.

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Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels; &c. &c., executed with couracy and at the shortest notice.

# Poetical.

### THE FIRST FLOWER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

For ages on our river borders, These tassels in their tawny bloom, And willowy studs of downy silver Have prophesied of Spring to come.

Smiled on them, from their pobbly helm, And the clear carol of the robin; And song of blue bird welcomed them.

But never yet from smiling river, Or song of early bird, have they Been greeted with a gladder welcome, Than whispers from my heart to-day.

They break the spell of cold and darkness, The weary watch of sleepless pain; and from my heart, as from the river, The ico of winter melts again. "Thanks, Mary! for this wild-wood token

Of Freya's foot-steps drawing near;
Almost, as in the rune of Asgoad,
The growing of the grass I hear. It is as if the pine trees called mo

From celled room and silent books, To see the dance of woodland shadows, And hear the song of April brooks! As, in the old Toutonic ballad

Of Odenwald live bird and tree. orever live ir song and beauty,
So link my thought these flowers and thee.

The small bird's track, the tiny rain drop, Forever mark the primal rock; Who knows but that these idle verses May leave some traces by Artichoke

And maidens in the far-off twilights Repeat my words to breeze and stream, And wonder if the old time, Mary, Were real, or the singer's dream

## Miscelluneous.

The outbreak into beauty which Nature makes at the end of April and beginning of May excites so joyful and admiring a feeling in the human breast, that there is no wonder the event should have, at all times, been celebrated in some way. The first emotion is a desire to seize some part of that profusion of flower and blossom which spreads around us, to set it up in decorative fashion, pay it a sort of homage, and let the pleasure it excites find expression in dance and song. A mad irappiness goes abroad over the earth, first Nature, long dead and cold, lives and smiles again. Doubtless there is mingled with this, too, in bosoms of any reflection, a grateful sense of the Divine goodness, which makes the promise of seasons so stable and

Amongst the Romans, the feeling of the Games, which began on the 28th of April, and lasted a few days. Nations taking more or less their origin from Rome have settled upon of the same kind. With ancients and moderns alike it was one instinctive rush to the fields. to revel in the bloom which was newly presented on the meadows and the trees; the more city-pent the population, the more eager apparently the desire to get among the flowers, and bring away samples of them; the more sordidly drudging the life, the more bearty the relish for this one day of communion with things pure and beautiful. Among the barbarous Celtic populations of Europe, there was a heathen festival on the same day, but it does not seem to have been connected with flowers. It was called Beltein, and found expression in the kindling of fires on hill-tops by night. Amongst the peasantry of Ireland, of the Isle of Man, and of the Scottish Highlands, such doings were kept up till within the recollection of living people. festivels; but the subject is an obscure one, and we must not speak on this point with too

In England we have to go back several generations to find the observance of May-day in their fullest development. In the great and politic ado about opening a new day in their fullest development. In the sixteenth century it was still customary for the middle and humbler classes to go forth at the middle and humbler classes to go forth at an early hour in the morning, in order to little son by the hand, and had not a little to do to satisfy the boy's curiosity and gather flowers and hawthorn branches, which eager questions, as he hopped about restless they brought home about sunrise, with accomily at his father's side. The Prince Imperial they brought home about sunrise, with accom-paniments of horn and tabor, and all pos-sible signs of joy and merriment. With those spoils they would decorate every door about the lower part of his face, of which the and window in the village. By a natural upper portion, however, is broad, and cast transition of ideas, they gave to the hawthorn shoom the name of the May; they called this ceremony "the bringing home the May;" they spoke of the expedition to the woods as "going a Maying." The fairest maid of the ribbon. The Empress, whose toiletts are universally allowed to be unrivalled for good taste and elogance, was as richly attired good taste and elogance, was as richly attired is met, danced and sang together, with a freedom which we would fain think of as be speaking comparative innocence as well as simplicity. In a somewhat earlier age, ladies and gentleman were acoustomed to join in day "Forth goeth all the court, both most and least, to fetch the flowers fresh.", And we know, as one illustrative fact, that, in the reign of Henry VIII, the heads of the was a living animal. corporation of London went out into the high grounds of Kent to gather the May, the meeting these respected dignitaries on Shootmore. They give us the notion that our anwhich an advanced civilization has given to and not one has got there yet." us, were freer from monotonous drudgeries | cant quietly and respectfully withdrew on his and more open to pleusurable impressions tip toes. from outward nature. They seem somehow to have been more ready than we to allow themselves to be happy, and to have often

#### May-day Festivities of France?

When I was quite a child, I went with my mother to visit her relatives at a small town in the South of France. We arrived about the end of April, when the spring had fully burst forth, with its deep blue sky, its balmy air, its grassy meadows, its flowering hedges and trees already green. One morning I went out with my mother to call upon a friend; when we had taken a few steps, she said:
"Today is the first of May; if the cusoms of my childhood are still preserved here,

we shall see some "Mays' on our road."
"Mays," I said, repeating a word I heard
for the Erst time. "What are they?" for the first time. ... What are they?"

My mother replied by pointing to the opposite side of the place we were crossing: "Stop, look there," she said; "that is a

Under the Gothic arch of an old church a white robe, crowned with flowers, was seated upon it; in her right hand she held a lenfy branch; a canopy above her head was lenfy branch; a canopy above her head was formed of garlands of box, and ample draperies which fell on each side encircled her in their snowy folds. No doubt the novelty of the sight caused my childist imagination much surprise; my eyes were captivated, much surprise; my eyes were captivated, and I scarcely listened to my mother, who gave me her ideas on this local custon: ideas.

Because the month of May is the month of spring," said she, "the month of flowers, the month consecuted to the Virgin, the young girls of each quarker unite to celebrate its return. They choose a pretty child, and its return. They choose a pretty child, and dress her as you see; they seat her on a throne of foliage, they crown her and make her a sort of goddess; she is May, the Virgin of May, the Virgin of lovely days, flowers, and green branches. See, they beg of the passers by, saying. "For the May.' People give, and their offerings will be used a proper of these days fare a lover feeting."

| Akick all the boys out of the room—and a-half, and a-half—kick'em out I say—and a-half, and a-half—going, gone."

Who would envy such a position?

It is related that one day last week a large real-faced woman, with a poster's lead some of these days for a joyous festival."

fer to accept instead of discussing their origi-

When we came near, I recognized in the May a levely little girl I had played with on the previous day. At a distance I thought inquiring for diamonds, a magnificent assort she was a statue. Even close at hand the ilment of rings, broaches, earrings, necklaces, lusion was still possible; she seemed to me lect., were spread before her. From these like a goddess on her pedestal, who neither she selected three thousand five hundred doldistinguished nor recognized the profine lars worth, and which she requested might crowd passing beneath her feet. Her only be sent to her house with the bill. The clerk crown of periwinkle and narcissus, laying and he would pay for them. A pen and card ber hand on her olive sceptre. She had, it is true, a gracious smile on her lips, a sweet expression in her eyes; but these, though to any in particular; they served as an adornment to her motionless physiognomy, lending life to the statue, but neither voice nor affections. Was it connetery in so young a child, thus studying to gain admiration? I know not, but to this day I can only think of the enclantment I felt in "May." My mother stopped, and drawing some money from her purse, laid it on the china saucer that was presented; as for myself, I took a handful of sous, all that I could find in my pocket, and gave them with transport: I was too young to appreciate the value of my gift, but I felt the exquisite pleasure of giving.

In passing through the town we met with several other "Mays," pretty little girls, perhaps, but not understanding their part; always restless, arranging their veils, touching their crowns, talking, eating sweetmeats, or weary, stiff, half asleen, with an awkward, unpleasing attitude. None was the May, the representative of the joyous season of

BIRDS' SENSE OF DANGER .- The power of udging of actual danger and the free and catime found vent in their Floralia, or Floral sy boldness which results from it, are by no means uncommon. Many birds seem to have a most correct notion of a gun's range, and, while scrupulously careful to keep beyond it, conthe first of May as the special time for fetes line their care to this caution, though the most obvious resource would be to fly right away out of sight and hearing, which they do not choose to do. And they sometimes appear to make even an ostentatious use of their power, fairly putting their wit and cleverness in antagonism to that of man, for the beneat of their fellows. I lately read an account, by a naturalist in Brazil, of an expedition he made to one of the islands of the Amazon to shoot spoonhills, ibises, and other of the magnificent grallatorial birds whiel were most abundant there. His design was completely baffled, however, by a wretched little sandpiper that preceded him, continu ally uttering his tell-tale cry, which aroused all the birds within hearing. Throughout the day did this individual continue its selfimposed duty of sentinel of others, effectually preventing the approach of the fowler to the We can see no identity of character in the two game, and yet managing to keep out of the range of his gun .- Gosce's Romance of Natural History.

sweet and lovely flowers, but my first little

Louis Napoleon, the Empress, and the race-course near Paris. The Emperor held now seven years old, is said to be a fine boy bearing a marked resemblance to his mother upper portion, however, is broad, and cast more in the Napoleonic type. He was dressed in a black suit of Knickerbockers, of rather a sombre aspect, with a small straw hat, edged with blue, and a knot of the same colas she always is in public.

When Lieutenant Berryman was ounding the ocean, preparatory to laying the Atlantic telegraph, the quill at the end the Maying festivities. Even the king and of the sounding line brought up mud, queen condescended to mingle on this occa- which, on being dried, became a powder so sion with their subjects. In Chaucer's fine that on rubbing it between the thumb Court of Love," we read that early on May- and finger it disappears in the crevices of the skin. On placing the dust under a micro-roscope it was discovered to consist of mill-ions of perfect shells, in each of which there

UNCLE ABE'S VERY LATEST JOKE .- During King and his queen, Catharine of Arragon, the past week a gentleman called upon the coming from their palace of Greenwich, and President and solicited a pass for Richmond. Well," said the President, "I would be very er's Hill. Such festel doings we cannot look happy to oblige you, if passes were respect-back upon without a regret that they are no ed; but the fact is sir, I have, within the past two years, given passes to two hundred cestors, while wanting many advantages and fifty thousand men to go to Richmond

A down east editor says he has seen the contrivance that lawyers use to "warm been merrier upon little than we can be upon up the subject." He says it is a glass concern, and holds about a pint.

#### The Auctioneer,

There is no man who spends so much breath, talks so fast, and who is so lavish of words, as the auctioneer. He repeats the same thing over and over again, and begrudges not his labor. He is fond of smart saying and sudden turns in the sense; and he is wit ty at the expense of his goods, or the expense ty of customers. He can talk of several different things at once without confusion. But he sometimes very ludicrously mixes up different subjects in the same sentence.
For instance, lately dropping into a book

auction, there happened to be a man who annoyed the company with a segar. The book was twenty-seven and a half, and the auctioneer dwelling upon it, cried-"And a-half, and a-half-when, smelling the annoyance, he at once shouted out, "your segar and a-half, and a-half, twenty-seven and aporch, a narrow step was raised, covered with palms. A living being, or a statue—I could not discern at the distance—dressed in which raise are the distance—dressed in the living being of the raise are the distance are the dist a-half,—going, going—thirty-five, thirty-five—thirty-seven and a-half—curse that segar smoke I-and a-half, and a-half-I'd rather have the devil about me-and a-half, and ahalf-I wish I had hold of that boy-and ahalf, and a-half-going, going-who says forty-five-not half the price of the bookthe simple and sweet poetry of which I preand a-half, and a-half, forty-two and a-halfforty-five-now forty-seven and a-half, and a-half-a treatise on the tooth-ache; gentlemy eyes everywhere—and a-half—I can't have the stands entirely conspicuous; and in ad-half and a-half the boys out of the room—and a-half in different locations. Exhibiting the stands entirely conspicuous; and in ad-half—kick all the boys out of the room—and a-half—kick are out the stands entirely conspicuous; and in different locations.

IT is related that one day last week a large, red-faced woman, with a porter's load near, I recognized in the girl I had played with on At a distance I thought the largest jewelry store in New York, and inquiring for diamonds, a magnificent assortcare was to wear a serene aspect under her | would find her husband at home, she said charming all, did not seem to seek or speak | finally, in great confusion, she made her mark (a big cross) on the card, and tossing it to the salesman said: "Thar; I hav'nk time to write, but I guess he'll know that." The illiterate queen of diamonds was a con-

> "We once had a very awkward horse of shoe," said a smith, "and I was punishing it severely to make it stand still. My hop was just before the kitchen window, and my wife, who is a kind hearted woman, would express the tegret, as one was heard came out and reproved me for my conduct to the animal. She went up to it, patted it, and it stood as quiet as a hamb, and we could have done anything with it." O, that people would try kindness! It is a mighty o'clock, by Hon. Luke F. Cozans, Chairman ple would try kindness! It is a mighty

It is thought that measures will be taken by the executive to rid Washington of surplus of the negro population. It is esti-25,000 negroes, being an increase of 15,000 since the war broke out. A large number are idle, and the appeal which has been made to Northern humanitarians to aid in supporting them has been very feebly responded to.

An elegantly, dressed young lady re cently entered a railway carriage in Paris, where there were three or four gentlemen, one of whom was lighting a cigar. ing her, the Frenchman asked her if smoking would incommode her? She replied: "I do not know, sir; no gentleman ever smoked in

A Frenchy tragedy occurred in New York last week. A deserter from the U. S. Army poisoned himself and his sweetheart. The poison worked violently upon him, but had less effect upon the girl. He tried to strangle her, but his death struggles weakened him, and he died, while she recovered.

This is truly a great country. Already some portion of the press is beginning to talk of Hooker's defeat, or retreat, or whatever it may be called, as the man did of the flood, when Noah would not let him get into his ark! "It is of no consequence-it is not much of a shower after all."-Boston

"You should never let the young men iss you," said a venerable uncle to his pretty niece. " I know it, uncle," returned she, enitently, " and yet I try to cultivate a spir it of forgiveness, seeing that one has been tissed there is no undoing it."

The greatest men are men of simple manners. Parade, show, and a profusion of compliments are the artifices of little minds, made use of to swell them into an appear ance of consequence, which nature has denied to them

The opposition in New York are fal-ing out among themselves. Two sets of 'Union Leagues" are being organized—one by the radicals and the other by the moderates. It is thought that "greenbacks" can hardly bring them together. Small loss to

A Kansas paper (making a joke of a grave matter) mentions a report that a man recently died a natural death in Jackson county, Missouri. It adds that the report needs confirmation.

"Look here, my boy, you're annoying me very much," said a nervous old gentleman to an urchin who was munching sugar candy at the theatre. "No I ain't neither," returned the little urchin, I'm knawing this ere candy.

A man named Oats was had up recently for beating his wife and children.—On being senterced to imprisonment, the brute remarked that it was very hard a of the State of New York, and all others in man was not allowed to thrash his own oats.

The London Times office employs three undred and seventy persons, and has a daily circulation of sixty-five thousand copies, equiring eleven tons of paper per day.

It is stated that there is but one Irish Mormon at Salt Lake, but he is a Mormon all over-has 9 wives and 47 children.

# Volitical.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR RIGHTS. GREAT MASS MEETING IN UNION

tutional Guarantees.

[From the New York World, of May 19.] The great mass meeting held in Union quare, New York, on Monday evening, in behalf of free speech, a free press, and personal rights, and having special reference to the vindication of these as violated in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, proved a magnificent success, both in numbers and enthusiasm. The arrangements were under the auspices of the Democratic Union Association, and though necessarily made somewhat hurriedly, owing to the urgency of immediate action, were most excellent. It was estimated by the most candid persons, experienced in the measurment of audiences, that there were present between twenty live and thirty thousand people. Four stands were crected one in front of the monument of Washngton, one facing it, one on the south side of Fourteenth street, and a fourth in front of Dr. Cheever's church One of these was devoted entirely to German speakers. All the stands were surrounded by a perfect mass. of human beings packed in the closest space. and extending as far out as the voice of the loudest speaker could reach. The stands

The meeting was quietly collecting on the east side of the square of half-past seven.— The German Legion pressed up from the east side of the town and packed closely around the stands, and at a quarter to eight they began to call for the lights and music. Their numbers were at the and not less than eight

thousand. Besides the people collected at the stands, there were hundreds of others who could find no place to listen at these regular places, and for that reason there were as many as a dozen extemporized platforms about the sides of the square, on wagons, or stoops, from which speakers of various calibre spoke to audiences of two or three hundred. At one place there was an eloquent young mantin soldier's uniform, telling a simple and evidently truthful story, not as gleaned from newspapers, but from his own experience of the compaigns of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, and expressing a patriotic regret that the army now was not under a leadership in which the soldiers had the confidence that they had been wont to feel in their own commander. Occasionally, there massed by a survey duarent, when whether right or fact that the movement, whether right or wrong, was at least tremendously formilable, to do, that New York was not yet sufficiently

of the Democratic Union Associatin, who nominated for president of the meeting, C. livered a neat and telling speech.
Letters were then read from Hon. A. Oakey

Hall, Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Judge Amasa J. Parker, Hon Washington Hunt, Hon. N. Waterbury, Hon. Charles Ingersoll, and others, regretting their inability to be present on the occasion.

After the reading of the letters, the fol-

lowing resolutions were presented to the meeting, and adopted amid the wildest en-WHEREAS, Within a State where the courts

of law are open, and their process unimpeded, soldiers under the command of officers of the United States army have broken into the residence, and forcibly abducted from his home the Hon. Clement Vallandigham; and WHEREAS, A body of men styled a military commission, have arraigned before them and tried the said Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, a civilian, and eminent public man, for words spoken in the discussion of public questions, before an assemblage of his fellow citizens;

WHEREAS, The said military commission have sentenced him to a punishment as yet unknown, but which is to be announced in some military order to be promulgated hereafter; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the city

of New York here assembled, denounce the arrest of Hon, Cloment, L. Vallandigham, and his trial and sentence by a military commission, as a startling outrage upon the hitherto sacred rights of American citizenship. Resolved, That the exigencies of civil war require the fullest and freest discussion of public questions by the American people, to the end that their temporary public servants may not forget that they are the creatures of the public will, and must respect the obligations and duties imposed upon them by the Constitution of their country, which is the authentic, solemn expression of that will; and that whenever, upon the orders of military commanders and from fear of their spics and informers, American citizens not in the military service shall fail to approve or disapprove measures of public policy, to de-nounce or applied the commander-in chief and to advocate peace or war, as their judgements may dictate, they have ceased to be freemen, and have already become slaves. Resolved, That we reverently cherish that great body of constitutions, laws, precedents, and traditions which constitute us a free people, and that we hold those who designedly and persistently violate them as public enc-

Resolved, That we are devotedly attached to the Union of these States, and can see nothing but calamity and weakness in its disruption, and shall continue to advocate whatever policy we believe will result in the restoration of that Union.

Resolved, That at a time when our fellow-

itizens are falling by thousands upon the battle-field, and human carnage has become familiar, we implore the Federal authorities not to adopt the fatal error that the system

can people.

Resolved, That we call upon the Governor authority, as they value organized society and stable institutions, to save us from the humiliation and peril of the arrest and trial before military commissions of citizens whose only crime shall be the exercise of a right,

SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Windiction of Law, Free Speech, and Consti-

Resolved, That while fully and heartily endorsing the manly and outspoken senti-ments of the Governor of New York, we shall do all in our power to sustain him in people against Federal encroachments and

usurpations. After the passage of the resolutions, Hon Eli P. Norton was introduced to the meeting, amid great applause, and spoke as follows: FELLOW-CITIZENS :- Every citizen of the United States, every citizen of New York, every man who has a just appreciation of the nature, of republican institutions and the alue of republican citizenship, muit feel a profound interest in the event which asemoles you here to-night. My fellow-citizens, it is not material here to discuss the question whether or not the opinions of Mr. Vallanligham were correct; we are simply to express our opinions whether or not a public nan, addressing an assemblage of his fellow sitizens, three hundred miles from the scene of military operations, who by a band of soldiers has been arrested, his home broken n upon—that castle consecrated by English aw, within which the King of England dare not enter-without process of law, dragged from his home, and tried by a military commission and sentenced by a military com-mission—an anomaly in the jurisprudence of this republic. (Great applause.) I say the ime has come then for American citizens to assert their rights. (Great applause.) My fellow-citizens, I stand on the platform that he Democratic party occupied when they elected Horatio Seymour. (Tremendous ap-plause.) I stand upon the platform that hey occupied before and after the proclamation of the President. (Great cheering.) I stand upon the same doctrines announced by he Governor of the State of New York in his message. (Tremendous cheering.— "Three cheers for Horatio Seymour.") Up on the question of my duty as a citizen of the Re-

public, upon the question of my duty as a citizen of the State of New York, I stand where HoratioSeymour stands. (Cheers.) In this crisis we must have full care and absolute regard for our duties; for by any tumult, by any recklessness, by any demonstration outside of law, or by any issue made with the officials of the national Government, we are put in the wrong. For one, when that issue-comes, I wish to stand on the side of the law, (Great cheering.) I wish to stand where the Governor of the State of New York stands, who is my commander-in-chief (Tremendous. and continued cheering.) The commander-in-chief of every citizen of New York outside of the military service. (Great applause.) My commander in chief will give me the order by which I may not only defend my own rights, but the rights of my fellow-citizens. I have one word to say of the inerference which exists not only on the part of the Administration, but within the ranks of the opposition itself. We should have no crimiintions against each other; we should have no organizations against each other. . If we magine that by this we are performing the duty of citizens at this perilous hour, we commit a great mistake, if not a great crime. All who are in favor of bringing the policy of this Republic to that basis which will nake restoration possible, must combine for he purpose of removing from power every official state national or municipal against us. I am convinced that so long as the Republican party remains in power the war is eternal. They have adopted a theory of this var that will forever arouse the people of the

South to resistance. He who imagines that any people, especially the people of the South, will submit to having three millions of slaves set loose upon them, submit to be robbed of their property and turned out as beggars upon the world, cannot understand their character. (Cries of " Never! Never!") The only mode by which this Union can be restored, and by which the authority of the Republic is maintained at the same moment, s to use all means of conciliation. I denounce, in comman with the majority of the secule of the North, the theory of the proclamation of emancipation by the Executive. (Voice. "It's a humbug.") As a military measure it is but futile. How has the South leen weakened by that proclamation? (Voice -"She has been strengthened by it.")-There have been no more fugitives from the South than there were before. It is not only a wrong upon the people of the South, but a gross military blunder. Now, gentlemen, the general commanding has anionneed that that public speaker who denounces the policy of emancipation is subject to arrest. ("Let them try it on you." Laughter.) He has also said that the order in which he promulgates that theory was the subject of consultation, and that it is an nounced to the public by virtue of that consultation. If the President of the United States intends to make that the subject of arrest, why, then, he will have a very large number of the citizens of New York to arrest. (Laughter and applause. "Let him try it.") That distinguished and crudite military commander also says that if a public speaker discuss the question of revenue, that that will be hostile to the Government Groans and laughter.) I wonder what wil ecome of those wiseneres of Wall street and William street; the moneyed men of Mr. Chase's financial scheme cannot be commen ted on. General Burnside also says (loud

groans and hisses) in his letter to the Judge of the State of Ohio, that he cannot see if men, and officers and soldiers of the army are prevented from discussing the policy of the Administration why citizens also must-not be prevented. (Voice—"Ile must earn-his wages." Laughter.) I have taken the trouble to look into this subject of martial law, and find that the fifth article contains the provision that officers and soldiers shall not to adopt the fatal error that the system of imprisonment and terrorism will sujugate the minds and stifle the voices of the American nearly supplies the distribution of the United States, Vice President, of Congress, of the Governors of States, where they may be from time to time elected. Now I warn the officers and soldiers of the United States, as they wish to save themselves the penalty of a court martial, how they speak of Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York. (Tremendous applause.—
Three cheers for Seymour.) I demand, as a

Vallandigham is incarcerated to grant a writ of habeas corpus is, in itself a nullification of the Constitution and an infamous outrage law to us—speak anything disrespectful of siastic cheers were given for Mr. Vallandigupon the clearly defined rights of the citi-

Resolved, That we fully and heartily endorse the language of our noble and truly patriotic Governor, addressed to the meeting assembled at Albany on Saturday, the 16th tween him, myself, Horatio Seymour and inst., that the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Vallandigham is " an act which this moment there are either in the North or has brought dishonor upon our country, South men capable of meeting on terms of which is full of danger to our persons and homes, and which bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice."

his determination to preserve inviolate the a right to speak freely. There are two spesovereignty of our State and the rights of its cies of cowards which I despise. There are cowards who are afraid of the people, and charges brought against Mr. Vallandigham, the cowards who are afraid of Executive and every mention of his name was greeted power. Thank God, I am not afraid of the with cheers. The gentleman had been charged cople or of the Executive power. (Applause.) United States. These are perilous times; these are times when men who have the slightest regard for their obligations will when the people of the State of New York will have to maintain their rights. ("We are ready." Cheers.) When that time comes, all men who are in favor of freedom of speech and freedom of the press will stand together. ("That's so." Great cheering. "We are ready.") You are now under the most solemn obligation to study profoundly the character of our institutions .-You are to understand that at this time you

are to look at the main basis upon which your rights are founded. You must look to the Constitution of the Republic in which you will there your rights carefully guaranteed; you will there find that the Congress of the Convinced, when he wrote the letter to the convinced, when he wrote the letter to the United States has no power, so far as the citizen is concerned, to create any courts but the Supreme Court, and courts inferior to that, which will be con-rolled by the comthat, which will be con-rolled by the comnon law and the rules of equity. In these the conduct of the Administration. He want-courts you are entitled to trial by jury, to ed the Union as it was in the days of Wash-confront your witnesses, and to all the for-ington, and he wanted the Constitution such courts you are entitled to trial by Jury, some confront your witnesses, and to all the formington, and he wanted the Constitution such malities incident to jury trials. In the major matter of property, where no more the national capitol. With such a Union as that we might defy the combined powers of the latter of the old world. With such than twenty dollars are involved, you are entitled to trial by jury. They may create military commissions, but they have no power to arraign a citizen of the United States be of a man being deprived of his liberty for exfore a military commission. (Applause.)— It was not merely the arrest of Mr. Vallanligham, because if taken before a jury of nis countrymen and tried, he would not have complrined, but he was taken before a commission of officers appointed by the Presiauthority. They should be entirely inde-pendent; should be selected from among the citizens in the vicinity where the offence was committed. Whenever the citizen outside of rally for the preservation of their liberties.

whole American people. John A. McMacters, Esq., of the New York Freeman's Journal, next took the stand, and

that demands the indignant protest of the

was received with prolonged applause. Mr. McMasters said that he had not come there to entertain them with a speech. He must hold that these times are of that character in which the political argument was well nigh, if not entirely, finished. The time for determination and action has come. (Cheers.) Mr. Norton, the gallant son of Ohio, who preceeded him, said he did not agree in all things with the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. Man differs from man in his opinions, and has a right to differ. There might be such differences of sentiment between Mr. Vallandigham and himself, but he would say there that so far as he had read him or had personal intercourse with him, he not only respected him, but he could say, what could be said of few public men of the present day, he loved him for his virtues. (Great cheering.) So far as he knew his entiments, there was no other man on this soil with whom he agreed so completely as with him. Why is he in prison! (Voice -" We'll take him out.") The Abolitionist the North (hisses), and that section of the South which caused the Southern part of this revolution, answering treason to treason tarting revolution against revolution, break ng the Constitution against breaches of the onstitution that were first begun at the North: these two sections of excemists-Benjamin, Slidell, Davis, and others on the one hand-called upon Abraham Lincoln and Seward to imprison him. Conservative Seward—(laughter and hisses)—saud partial liberty.

all means seize Clement L. Vallandigham liberty.

Mossrs. Carl Michel, F. Wiechel, and John Mossrs. Carl Michel, F. Wiechel, and John Mossrs. Seward—(laughter and hisses)—said—" By their cause more injury, making more weak ncks and knees in their Confederate army and the South than all the Abolitionists ogether. (Cheers.) Reports come from the federal armies in Louisiana that in certain places where they visited they found Vallan digham's speech in Congress reprinted and privately circulated and they found Union sentiments in those places largely predominating. The news came back to Washington, and Se ward (hissing.) guilty of the ruin of his country, heard of this, and Seward is responsible for the arrest, though he has known how to conceal his trail in the matter. And he is in prison because, with a heroism of hope, he believed it yet possible the country might be reconstituted and yet be one, hough he knew, as the speaker knew, that there was but one way to restore this Union, and that was by stopping this accursed war.

take care of their liberty, for there was ning interest in the audience danger. At the close of Mr. McMaster's speech

John Mullaly, Esq., addressed the assem-

Mr. M., in his opening remarks, said he great principles which was contended for then was liberty of speech. That was a God given right, and those men who were afraid to exercise it were only one remove from a slave. He would tell the government at Washington that if they would carry out their despotic decrees in the State of New York, the slavery of South Carolina would be transferred to the Empire State. We would take the place of the black men of Africa. (A ward Missouri. We should think the rebels only crime shall be the exercise of a right, without which life is intolerable and republican citizenship a false name and a false pretence.

Resolved, That the refusal of the judge of the district within which the Hon. C. L.

Three cheers for Seymour.) I demand, as a transferred to the Empire State. We would kake the place of the black men of Africa. (A ward Missouri. We should this voice, "We will never do that.") Are you, said he, prepared to submit to such degreed.

New York is commander-in-chief of the forton as that! ("No, we never will.") If can citizenship a false name and a false officials of the Governor of the State of the fact that the Governor of the State of the fact that the fact that the Governor of the State of the fact that the fact that the Governor of the State of the fact that the great cheering is a snake, if Yallandigham only heard that reply he one; it flies as well as creeps.

the Governor of the State of New York.—
(Cheers.) Mr. Vallandigham believes, and he has a right to his opinion, that the only mode of restoring this Union is by stopping the clash of arms. The only difference between the clash of arms. men like him, is, that we cannot see that at necks. But while we had such a Governor as Horatio Seymour [loud cheers], while we had such a champion of republican freedom The President of the United States as the Governor of the great State of New nor his Cabinet (great groaning) will not be trusted; the people of the Suth will not be atraid of being carried away as Vallandigham had been. Although the Governor of Olio had seemed to lose the spirit of a freematters the people of the United States have a right to speak feely. There are two speaks of a small people of the United States have bedseen the result of the Covernor of the Governor of Olio had seemed to lose the spirit of a freeman, there was not one State out of which Vallandigham could not be taken, except over the bodies of the great state of two medical sections. bodies of thousands of armed citizens. [Cheers.] Mr. Mullaly spoke at length of the

with declaring that this war was a cruel, I shall speak my opinions to my fellow-citi wicked, and unnecessary war, and was it reads as I believe them; I shall perform my duty whenever I address the people of the carried on for ? (A voice—"To free the netherical states." gro.") Yes, and what had the Abolitionists done? Not one of them formed a brigade. Beecher was going to Europe, and he would veigh their words, and I have to say to the advise him to make a tour through Africa, for men who will not, I suspect them in the hour the American people would give him leave to of trial. (Cheering.) There may be a time stay among the niggers all his life. Mr. Vallandigham asserted that the war was designed for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites, and was not his own arrest a convincing proof of that charge against the Administration? The men in Washington were like the British tyrants in the time of the Revolution. ("Yes, they are tories.") They wanted to make rebels of the freemen of the North, and to subjugate them by the strong arm of military power. Halleck had said if they could subjugate the

pressing his opinion. They would not then be ruled by a minority President; and as the jalige said to the poor attorney, so he said to the President: "You are like necessity, for you know no law." (Laughter and cheers.) mission of officers appointed by the President of the United States. There were in that military commission none but instruction of the Executive. The jury sitting upon the rights of American citizens have no right to be in league with the Executive footbold on this continent. He would like to authority. They should be gridled on this continent. He would like to authority. They should be gridled on this continent. He would like to

the military service is dragged before a military commission, an outrage is perpetrated the German speakers, Dr. Adolph Bergman At Stand No. 2, which was appropriated to presisted, who, on taking the chair, expressed his feeling of shame at being an American citizen under the present Administration, while hitherto it had been his pride to be called a citizen of the United States. The Constitution had been trampled under foot by the military despots of the day and the laws violated by an armed mob, who, under color of law, rushed into the house of a peaceable citizen and dragged him away. It will always be a shame in the history of the country to have officers in disguise visit a meeting, and in a court martial produce the conviction of Mr. Vallandigham. sident had sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution the same as any other citizen, but has violated it, and must therefore remain condemned by the voice of every citizen. We live in a democratic republic, and must leave it to our children. The country was in danger from the nets of these men, who acted like Haynau, Radetzky, and Gessier, and therefore must the people ask the despotism of Burnside and the liberation of Vallandig

followed by Dr. Merkle, who drew a parallel between this war and the war of 1812, when the New England States opposed the war. Now the Constitution is daily violated by these same people, who call themselves Republicans, but are in fact nothing but monarchs or despots. They have sent their provests to the West to suppress the people, and they would even go further in this State were it not for Horatio Seymour. (Loud appliuse.) But their time has come now; they will shortly go down in ignominy and shame. The peo-ple must hold fast to the Democratic principles, which had always proved a safeguard to

Rittig followed in very forcible epeeches, de-nouncing the acts of the Administration. Mr. G. N. Herrmann next spoke. This gathering was not for the object of favoring a party or person, but for the sole object of liberty, and liberty alone. The arrest of Vallandigham had been effected just as a thief or murderer would who commits a crime, in the dead of the night, for the simple fact of having addressed a meeting in which the acts of the Government had been canvassed. The speaker then reviewed the evidence before the court, and showed that no crime had been committed; but still the same Burnside who had slaughtered many soldiers carried out his mandates and had the gentleman convicted. The people must avenge this, and hurl from power all these despots

who had been instrumental in this matter. The various meetings broke up between (Cheers.) He called upon them to organize into military companies for the defence of their rights. He closed by warning them to half past nine and ten, more from lack of

"If," says Thurlow Weed, Republican. "it comes to be understood that the views and policy of Messrs. Sunner, Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Ward Beecher, etc., etc., obtain in the conduct of the war, it will result in thought he would have to fight the battles of the Revolution over again, for one of the and triumh for rebellion and slavery? and a triumph for rebellion and slavery."

A gentleman observed, upon an indifferent pleader at the bar, that he was the most effecting orator be ever heard, for he never attempted to speak but he excited general sympathy.

Prentice says :- Gen. Price is at Little would object to an advance of prices.

If slander is a snake, it is a winged