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TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, March 19, 1863.

The Rebellion.

Great War Meeting in New York.

The New York papers contain long reports of a meeting held in New York, on Friday evening, to sustain the President in the prosecution of the war. Cooper Institute Hall was growded to overflowing, and another large meeting was organized on the outside. It was intended that General Winfield Scott should preside, but the old chieftain was confined to his room with an incipient attack of plearisy. In his absence, his Honor George Opdyke, Mayor of New York, occupied the chair. Our space prevents a republication of the full report, but we reprint such portions of the addresses as will interest the loyal read-

OF JAMES T BRADY-" ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE COUNTRY, ONE DESTINY."

James T. Brady, an eminent lawyer of New York, Breckinridge candidate for Governor in 1860, a warm supporter of Horatio Sevmour, and a rabid Democrat of the Southern school, made the next speech ;

But that grave of mine, however unnamed or unneticed I want to be distinguished by some lingering of affection in some heart that cleives to the recollection of him who once was, as the grave of one whose country was United States of America. [Loud cheers.] That is my country. I can admit of no other. There is no name to be substituted for tat. There is no flag except ours that I til the eve tires of looking at them; so that, with all the gallant history of its past and glorious associations of its present, however gloomy the prospect may appear to many, there shall be for us now and hereafter, one country, one Constitution, one destiny. [Loud

have been opposed to me, as I well understand, in political sentiment, I thank Goo that it has been permitted me to be present on an occasion when any one human being would attach importance to my voice in saying that I stand up now, as I always have done, for the pres ervation of the Union and the Constitution of [Loud cheers.] When I began life I heard, as I afterward heard, a word called Yankee. It certainly dose not apply to me. But the South has applied that name to all of us at the North. Now I am free to say that I discover in the Yankee character some particular feature that I no more admire than I do some of the prominent traits in the inhabitants of the land from which I sprang .-But I nevertheless except the name of Yankee as applied to me in the spirit of our forefathers in the ravolutionary period; and if the South can find no more of disgrace to be attached to it than its undying struggle tor the preservation of this Government, whether slavery exists or falls, I thank Gon for it. [Loud

THE DUTY OF AN IRISHMAN. You will pardon me my fellow-citizens, if I

offend the prejudices of some of you in speaking my mind. The first speech I ever made for a Presidential candidate was in behalf of a Southern man. From that time to this my sympathies have been strongly with that portion of the Union. But, gentlemen, to make the matter pointed, if I lived in a house with a friend, and he announced to me some day that under no circumstances would he associate with me any longer, I would propose to vindicate what is manly in my nature by telling him that I would go somewhere where I could find suitable company. [Great merriment and applause.] And when I came here to-night, and as I passed through the streets to day, I was beset by gentlemen for whom I have the highest respect, who wondered whether I would speak at a meeting where gentlemen always opposed to us in politics would be present, and where, perhaps, a spirit of freedom stronger than any that had entered into their natures might be exhibited. Gentlemen, I differ with many of you in regard to the causes, the conduct, the prosecution, and the probable results of the war in which we are engaged. But, with the blessing of Heaven, whoever may applaud and whoever may censure, I would be false to the Irish race, from which I sprang, to find here a home and a refuge from the persecution and oppression of that detested land to which the first speaker too policely referred [applause and a hiss,] if I did not use my last breath, and employ the last quiver of my lips, in the utterance of a prayer to Heaven against all assailants, internal and external, for the preservation of the American Government. [Loud applause.] " A WAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GOV

ERNMENT." When this war broke out, I knew that it was urged by the South. I hoped that it might terminate early; I hoped that my Southern countrymen—for such they are would develop among them some desire to remain with us. I detected with regret that they had prepared means to make an assault upon a Union that they ought to love. I maintained silence in regard to it. You will plause.] excuse my egotism, but I now justify myself in my own presence. I found that they pro posed to take to themselves Fort Sumpter, gas and Fortress Monroe. I thought it was ping-stones by which the human race rose to quite essential to the dignity and prosperity of its present height, they became a pleasant public on this continent in 1863, the corner ral Government will contribute to avert the ed.] They say, "You declare that if we come

the country that we should retain these for | height, they became a pleasant sight to me .- | stone of which shall be slavery. Now, I went | calamitles of war, and cause a speedy and hor | back and submit to the law and to the Govtresses. I think so now. I did hope, howev. Here civilization has found its last resting to Herkimer in 1848 to lay a corner stone, but orable adjustment of the difficulties between er, that the Southern people would put their place. There is no place to which to go back; it was not this. [Laughter.] It was as much this country and Great Britain." Mr. Isaac upon the maintenance of the Union. But refluent wave. The people of the South in gine, and it adds no additional attractions to cratic General Committee, and Mr. Elijah F. they have informed us that they would consent the single State of Virginia would never emif we gave them a blank paper and pencil to that exhausted soil. Nobody will say, after war. It is now a contest forced upon the non- and over that meeting Mr. Holmes presided, ed for all ultimate results that can come, and presence of my God, in the exercis of the best public based on slavery. To prostrate a rebel- associations of great interest, and perhaps of ence rose to their feet, waved their hats, and struggle in the field, all history will be false, cheered vociferously for some moments.]

INTERVENTION BY ENGLAND.

Great apprehensions are entertained lest Gop, on my bended knees, that she would .-[Loud applause.] Let her but exhibit one single manifestation in that direction, and there is not a man of my race that would talk about the exemption of forty five years of age. [Great applause.] He would hobble up on his crutch, in the ardent expectation of splitting the head of any one who undertook to interfere in a matter that belongs to ourselves. Permit me, however, to do justice to those wise, excellent, and patriotic gentlemen of England, who have been so just toward us throughout this controversy. I would dis grace myself, and insult you. if I did not acknowledge here my gratitude to those who, | very :without fear or hope of reward, have stood by our cause. I would do myself injustice if I did not admire the character of that great man, John Bright [loud appleuse], whose last observation in regard to the London Herald and Standard is that he does not care much about their censure, for neither of them, in the markets of England, could effect the price of a pinch of snuff. [Laughter and applause.] The single reason, as you all know, why France and England desire to interfere in this fight, is an acknowledgment, in the presence of the world, that they are indebted to us for the means of employing and supporting their pop ulation. [Applause.]

" HOW DO WE PROPOSE TO END THE WAR ?"

Now, fellow-citizens, I am met everywhere, presupposed answer to the question is interfered with by two classes of men. First, by the women of his country. Bachelor as I am no doubt this remark will subject me to censure. But I say, if the women of the North had manifested that interest, which they sho'd in the success of our cause, which the women made a speech in public till cow most of you of the South have done in theirs, thousands more of men would have been stimulated to take their position in the field. I can never find myself en rappant with that class of people who manifest something like pleasure at the success of our foe. What is this war about? It certainly has grown into a war of the North against the South. And when in Philadelphia last Sunday, as ardent seces sionists and as bitter opponents as I can find presence of Jefferson Davis himself-I said, Gentlemen, you must admit that there is a moral superiority in the people with whom I am associated, when you can talk to me freely what I would not dare to say at the South, except at the peril of my existence." [Ap plause. ] And I said to them as I say to the Democratic party, whom I cannot meet one by one on the street, and who perhaps would not value my opinion if I did-Sir, how You are all Yankees; we propose no association with you, and will consent to none.' Have you ever seen a man with a white face upon him or a black face upon him who would pursue, for the sake of society, the person who spurned? [Cheers.] You ask me how this is to end. With the feeble powers that I have possessed since I arrived at man's estate. I have struggled for that which I would contend for if the Constitution were restored South can justly claim under that sacred in-

> THE SOUTH AGGRESSIVE-THERE CAN NEVER BE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

> They propose that there shall be two Governments on this soil, armed governments .--Sir, I cannot consent to any such condition. "No !"] Rome and Sparta, Carthage and Athens were all republics; this was taughted to you in your primer. Each of them was a military power. I refer you to The Federilist and the articles of Alexander Hamilton in regard to the possibility of maintaining separate organizations of government on this continent. When you can answer them, let me see your treaties or hear your discourse and I will be submissive as I hope I have always been, to the voice of reason. But, Mr. Southerner, listen to me and the men who have stood by the South against the denunciations of presses-and, gentlemen, I see them repre sented on this platform-listen to me who, with the feeble capacity that I possess, have insisted always that you should have all the rights to which you are entitled. You say no. Mr. Lincoln was elected President, but you went into the canvass. He was chosen President, and yet there was a majority in both branches of Congress against him. I defy you to point out a single act of the Government which should have provoked any hostility on you part. But as long as there is breath in my body-if you make it a question between the South and the North-I should think I was unworthy of the mother who bore me if I did not go for any portion sustained

feet upon the necks of their leaders, and insist civilization knows no regurgitation; it has no unlike this as anything you can possibly ima. L. Varian was then chairman of the Demoto no such condition. They have told us that ploy the necessary physical power to redeem they should avow this object in prosecuting the ed a meeting of the Democrats of this city, write the terms of a new compact, they would my discourse closes, that I have been very slaveholding and loyal slaveholding States, by and for vice presidents were men whose names not agree to it. Therefore it is a war declar enlogistic to the speaker, but seriously, in the those who are endeavoring to build up a re-I spit upon the Northern man who takes any capacities that I know how to employ, I say lion that has that object in view, I am willing some sadness, unless he supposes that the position except for the maintenance of the to my friends of the South, however gallant to devote any means, any time, any exertions prominent Democrats in the city now are Government. [Here almost the entire audi- and chivalric and persevering may be their within my power, during the rest of my life .all analogies fallacious, every promise to the human race an absurdity, if this people, who have conquered the barren East and conquer-England should interfere. I have prayed to ed the ocean, and are willing to conquer all circumstances of privation, shall not own the whole of this continent before this country expires. [Loud and continued applause.]

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

John Van Buren, well known for the prominent part he took in the recent canvass as the champion of Governor Seymour, and the antagonist of the administration, made the leading speech of the evening. After alluding to before Gov. Seymour spoke. Neither of us local political history Mr. Van Buren proceeded to discuss the national aspects of the question and the relations of the rebellion to sla-

THE REBELLION. There is no doubt that there has been for

ticians in the South who have been determin- ed States. They are bills which seek to proed to extend slavery to the free territory of teet by indemnity the President and those conthe United States. They endeavored to use nected with him from arrest. They are opposthe organization of the Democratic party for ed to another bill, as I understand, which has the purpose, and, in 1848, they assumed such | become the law, which authorizes the Presia position in regard to it as to force what I dent, in his discretion, to suspend the writ consider the regular Democracy of the State of habeas corpus. I will state now, as of New York out of the Democratic party .- briefly as I can, what are my views in regard [Loud applause.] The election of '48, and to this. In the first place as to the bill which 52, and '56, came to pass. The election of gives the President the enormous power over mand of the armies of the United States. On of 1860 was the next that transpired, and in the meantime this disposition was manifested, by various efforts, to force slavery into Kanas you are, by the question, "How is this sas, and other measures that it is not necessathing to end?" I am sorry to say that the ry now to discuss, and to which I was always opposed. In 1860, in the Democratic Convention, they declared that the platform of the convention should contain a recognition of the legality of slavery in all territories of the knows that in prosecuting a war under a Re-United States, and they declared in addition, that slavery should be protected by the General Government in all the territories belonging to the Union. The Democracy of the ficient to impart energy to the executive heads. North refused to agree to that, and the convention broke up. It reassembled at Balti- on which our system of government would fail. more, and again broke up, and the election of | I call the attention of my Democratic friends 1860 came on the Southern men having a to this because there seems to be particular candidate of their own, and the Northern and solicitude about them now. [Laughter.] The Western Democracy supporting Mr. Douglas, President was given the power of the purse possess ample means to meet it, have not been they will have their own, was always, as I and a large number of gentlemen supporting and the sword in 1839, when Great Britain exerted. They have, therefore, been attend- have found. But I never shall be made to Mr. Lincoln. [Applause.] In that coutest had directed forcible possession to be taken of I took no part. I voted, but I did nothing a portion of the State of Maine, and Sir John more. No man never heard me, in public or Harvey had moved troops of Great Britain anywhere-as bitter as those who cluster in in private, express any opinion in regard to into that territory to hold it. The Governor it, except when the election came off. I de of the State of Maine met this action by 100vposited my vote in opposition to Mr. Lincoln | ing Maine troops on to the same territory .-[Voices—"Good."] After that election The President of the United States called the Congress assembled. Mr. Lincoln's message attention of Congress to it, and left it to their declared in the fullest manner his unwillingness to interfere with slavery in the States .-It recognized, in the fullest extent, the right you, How is this thing to end? I say, with of the different States to have slavery if they your permition, gentlemen, to my friends of chose, and his entire indisposition to interfere with it, notwithstanding that several States seceded from the Union as they said. They held a convention, and resolved themselves do you propose to end it? The South say to out. Their representatives abandoned their seats in Congress, although they had control of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Supreme Court of the United States, they retired from the Congress of the United teers. In those days when our army had nev-States. They went further and set up a Government of their own, or said they did .-Now you all remember the debates between right to secede from the Union. Mr. Web ster told Havne what has since proven trueor continued, that is every right which the that was mere rebellion, and when they put army and navy of the United States at his it in operation they would see that, in order disposal. [Applause.] The fifth section apstrument. But they say. We will make no to carry out what they assumed to be the right propriates \$10,000,000 to carry into effect the ofp eaceful secession and nullification, they must use force, and be met by force, and the law of lions of dollars was a great deal of money .bayonets must decide the controversy. [Applause ] This occurred. They assumed to \$18,000 to send a special minister to Great set up a Government under the right which Britain. The seventh section authorizes him formed a Congress and elected a President .they were not content with this. They seized the property of the United States-they seized its forts, its ships, its treasure. They fired upon the flag of the United States at Fort Sumpter, and claimed , the right to exercise the power of a sovereign Government. Now. you will bear in mind-every fair minded man in the United States will bear in mind-that up to this moment not one hair of their heads had been injured. No right of any Southern

man han been invaded. NO SUCH REBELLION IN HISTORY. History will record that the world never witnessed a rebellion against a governmental authority before where the rebels could not lay their finger upon a thing to show that either their property, their liberty, or their rights had been, in the slightest particular, invaded. Great applause. This being the fact, the city of New York sent forth 80,000 men to quell this rebellion. Her capitalists advanced \$300,000,000 to put down this rebellion. The State of New York sent 200,000 men, and I am to argue, in the face of these facts and the s atrociously unjust, and that the war in which we have engaged with the south is rightfully prosecuted by us in vindication of the Constiby the Constitution of the United States. [Ap- tution and the Union. [Applause.] Now, in 1838, and a political opponent of the Pres what is the condition of this contest? They were not satisfied with what I have detailed, Before I saw the ruins of the old world I but they announced they were going to estabthought I should shed a tear over them, but lish a Republic, the corner-stone of which the forts at Key West and Pensacola, Tortu- when I discovered that they were the step- should be slavery, and they are now engaged with the expectation that an expression on our say it excites the Southern people to this view

the contest, as far as I am concerned, that Purdy was one of the Secretaries. They call [Applause and three cheers.]

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS-THE POWERS GRANTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

Now let us see whether there is anything worth considering in what is suggested by those who dissent from us, and are unwilling to prosecute this war. The measures that have been recently adopted by Congress are so lately adopted, that it becomes any man who is careful in what he says, to be guarded in speaking of them. The President issued two proclamations-both of them, as I have frequently stated, I disapproved. He issued both before I spoke on the 13th of October, and saw anything in them which prevented us from favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war .-If there was nothing then, it is certain there is nothing now. [Applase.] The bill which has excited the sensibilities of several gentlemen who have spoken in New Jersey, and at a certain hall in this city, [hisses,] was a bill which gives extraordinary powers over the great length of time, a large number of poli- purse and sword to the President of the Unitthe sword and the purse, I agree that it makes the 7th of March he went to Maine, and he him almost a dictator. I agree that it is a remained there until about the 21st, when he very great stretch of power.

ALLEL-THE POWERS GRANTED PRESIDENT VAN

I argue that unless there may be a necessity for it, it should not be done. Everybody publican Government, which consists of several States, the great apprehension is that there may not be unity on the part of the States suf-That was predicted as one of the grounds upown wisdom what ought to be done. Now I hold in my hand a copy of the bill that they passed upon that eccasion, in 1839. I will state to you the substance of the various sec. partment of the Government." tions, without detaining you at this late hour by reading the bill. The first section puts the whole naval and military force of the United States, and the militia, at the disposal of the President. [Applause.] The second declares that the militia, when called out, shall be compelled to serve six months. The third gives the President power to call out 50,000 voluner reached 8,000 men, it was a weighty matter to call out 50,000 men, and was regarded as an enormous authority. [Laughter.] The Webster and Hayne upon that subject, of the fourth section gives the President power to complete and employ all the armed vessels of the United States-thus putting the whole provisions of this act. In those days ten mil-[Laughter.] The sixth section appropriates they claimed to destroy the Union. They to expend a million of dollars in finishing the fortification upon our seaboard, and building them. The eighth section directs that the militia and volunteers, when called out, shall be portions of the army of the United States .-Now, how do you suppose that bill passed? It put the whole sword and purse into the hands of the President of the United States. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun-men perhaps inferior to the Solons of our day [laughter]—were members of the Senate. The bill passed the Senate, and these three statesmen-although all violently opposed personally and politically to the President of the United Statesvoted for the bill, and it passed the Senate unanimously. [Applause.] It passed the House of Represensatives, after a full discussion, by a vote of 201 to 6, and the leader of that six was Henry A. Wise [hisses], the bold brigadier who distinguished himself so greatly at Nag's Head [laughter], while his brigade was fighting and his son dying. [Applause. WHAT THE DEMOCRACY THOUGHT IN 1839 ON THE

QUESTION OF ABSOLUTE POWER. our day was alarmed at this union of the purse past history of this contest, that the rebellion and the sword, and, in the first place, let us were to that proclamation. There are no obsee how the political opponents of the Administration treated it. Gov. Seward was then Governor of New York, having been elected ident. On the 7th of March he communicated this act to the Legislature, with a most praisewosthy message, concluding thus: "I respectfully call your attention to this subject,

when read to any democrat, will bring back more respectable than those whose names I will read. The vice presidents were Henry Yates, Walter Browne, Samuel Tappan, Mandert Van Schaick, Gideon Tucker, Abraham Van Nest; and they resolved, not that there was danger in the union of the purse and the sword-not that it was a usurpation-but that it was a prompt and patriotic measure on the part of the House of Representatives. [Loud cheers.] Let us see how it was received by the electors. It was the 2d and 3d days of March, as I have stated to you. The election in New Hampshire came on then, as it will now within a few days, after the adjournment of Congress; and New Hampshire, which had been somewhat equally divided, gave 7,000 majority for the Democratic ticket. I shall be pleased if my Democratic friends find it gives a large majority now. (Cheers and laughter.) The city of New York, by a defection in the conservative portion of the Democracy, had been thrown into the hands of what was then called Whigs. The city election almost immediately followed, and the city was recovered. Issac L. Varian was elected Mayor by a thousand majority, and twelve out of seventeen wards gave Democratic majorities immediately after this extraordinary usurpa-

THE MEASURES ADOPTED TO SAVE THE REPUBLIC IN THE EVENT OF A WAR IN ENGLAND.

General Scott, who was to have presided here this evening, fortunately for the country, was then prominent in the comconcluded an agreement with Lieutenant-Go-THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT-A HISTORIC PAR. vernor Harvey by which the British troops retired from their position in the State of Maine. The Maine troops also retired, and civil officers were left in protiction of the pubiic property, and, by his wisdom and his foresight, by the 24th of March, he was able to December, and the President of the United States made this communication to them:

"The extraordinary powers vested in me by ed with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my ooligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercouse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another de-

Not a dollar was expended, not a volunteer was called out, not a man from the militia was brought into the field under this act : and I would be glad to know why it may not happen that this extrordinary demonstration on the part of the Congress of the United States of the power and resources of the loyal portion of this Confederacy, will not again be follow ed up by a similar auspicious result. The successful way to prosecute a war is to make an overwhelming demonstration of strength to satisfy those who are prepared to resist the rightful authority of the government, that the resistance is useless, and that this must be crushed out. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, there is nothing in my humble judgment, therefore, in the law passed putting this enormous power in the possession of the President of the United States to deter me from assisting in a vigorous prosecution of the war. (Cheers I can very well understand how, if I sympathize with the rebellion-if I deemed that this war should fail-I could spend hours and columns in picking flaws in this act. But if I believe substantial justice required that the great ends of prosecuting the war demands that the whole power of the Government shall be lodged by the Constitution of the United States in the President of the United States, I will bow in silence to the act, whether I approve of it or not. [Prolonged cheers.] the President of the United States had usurped these powers, there might be a degree of propriety in denouncing it; but when the representatives of the the people, legally elected, after due deliberation, assume the responsibility of lodging these trusts in him, in my humble judgment, and certainly in view of the precedent to which I have referred, no wise man will ever complain of the act. [Great

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION. And what I have to say is in reference to

the proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring slaves free in certain parts of the Union. [Prolonged cheers.] I have taken occasion, on several times, to state (and Now, let us see whether the Democracy of that was perfectly known when I was invited to speak here this evening) what my objections jections to its constitutionality. The Presi dent has a right to make any proclamation he chooses, and so have I. (Applause and laughter.) The only question I make is as to the wisdom and legal effect of this proclamation. Now I say that the proclamation does not set anybody free. If a man is free by law, he is free with or without the proclamation, but I

ernment, then our slaves are emancipated."-That was not the President's intention. You may rely upon it that he did not emancipate the slaves in any territory of the United States that is under the domination of the United States. They are not emancipated in Kentucky, in Missouri, in Tennessee, or in Maryland-(A voice, "They ought to be," followed by hisses, applause, and cries of 'order' -and that was, in my humble judgment, no part of his purpose. In my judgment his sole object was to declare, as a general policy, that as our armies advanced against the rebels, when the rebels were conquered their slaves should be legally free. There is no doubt about that, with or without the proclamation. Slavery exists by force, recognized by law; slaves now are held in the so called Confederate States by virtue of the Confederate State Government and the Confederate United States authority. When our armies advance, and those Governments overthrown, the slaveholders who refuse to recognize the Constitution of the United States lose their slaves by law beyond preadventure. (Loud applause.) That being so, it is not wise, in my humble judgment, to continue such a declaration; but that of course is a matter of the past. I say, as I have frequently said, that in my judgment, all the good that could have been done by it has been done.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE TO THE PRESIDENL, AND THE PRESIDENT TO THE PEOPLE.

Gentlemen, I believe that it is just as much our duty to unite in a vigorous prosecution of the war under the President of the United States as it was when the war was first declared, notwithstanding anything that may have been done. Nor am I one of those who insist that he should put a particular general in command of the army or any portion of it. I never suggested that he should make a change in his Cabinet, that one member should be put out and some other person take his place. That belongs to him, and I am not disposed to interfere. It is for him to determine how his responsibilities shall be discharged, and not me. But what I do say is, that he had better trust the people. I am one of those who am not in the habit of speaking of the people as something separate from myself. I very often meet men who tell me that the people want this or that.

Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the people. I don't want it; and how do you get at the result ? The only way I know of report to the Government of the United is to determine what the people want is to States that the whole difficulty had passed to make up your mind what you want yourover. (Applause.) Congress assembled in self, and then infer, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that other people want it -[Prolonged laughter.] Now, there is a great anxiety felt as to the course of the Democrats. an act of Congress, for the defence of the coun-Gentlemen, a Democrat is a peculiar institutry in an emergency, considered so far probation. It does no good to drive the Democrats, ble as to require that the Executive should to bully, or to attempt to intimidate them; believe that the men who stood by Georg Clinton, and their fathers before them, in the Revolution; who stood by Tompkins and Jackson in 1812; who stood by Polk and Marcy in the Mexican war, will be found wanting in this. It remains to be seen whether they will or not.

" WAR TO THE BITTER END."

But, fellow citizens, whatever I am doing and whatever anybody else does, I shall sustain the war to the bitter end, [cheers,] and the city of New York will do it after sending eighty thousand men, and spending three hundred million of dollars, they will not hesitate to go through; and the State, in my humble judgment, will not besitate to go through. Why was there anything even more preposterous than the idea that when we are told by the Southern men that we must recognize their independence before they will treat with us; that we should be wasting time in undertaking to negotiate a peace? When the President of the Confederate Republic, as he claims to be, denounced the best men of the North, East, and West as pirates and hyena, and, what he seems to suppose worse than all, as Yankees, [laughter.] is it possible to make terms with him, or to listen with composure to any arrangement for an accommodation? "No." Why, who are the men that have been sent from the State of New York who are thus denounced by the Rebel chieftain? I have differed from a great many of them politically. I have differed from a great many of them personally, but when you find the Kearneys, the Rensaelers, the Hamiltons, the Schuylers, the Dixes, the Campbells, the Caubrellings, the Dewers, the Kings, the Wadsworths, the Howlands, and the Vosburgs, the best blood of the State of New York, who are thus denounced as pirates, why, I submit that it requires more than ordinary composure to listen to it. Yankees! They are the Knickerbockers of New York ; they are the best men of the State of New York and when they peril their lives and shed their blood in defence of the Constitution of the country and the Union of the States, he who denounced them as pirates and hyenas is as forgetful of the principles of truth and honor that should govern the language of a gentleman as he is traitorous to the flag under which he acquired political fame. [Loud Applause.] We have nothing to do but fight this matter through. We can have no discussion in regard to it, and it behooves us to look around and see what assistance we are to receive, or what interference we are to meet

WE MUST DEPEND UPON OURSELVES-WE MUST UNITE-UNION IS VICTORY.

But, gentleman, we must depend apon ourselves; if we can fight this battle to victory, we shall-if we cannot, we shall be defeated. But, beyond all earthly considerations, we must unite-that is our bighest consideration, and being united I have no doubt about the result. I do not look forward to a long wara great many people do. It is not the habit of modern times to have long war. The great improvement in the engines of destruction enable nations to bring war rapidly to a close. (Concluded on fourth page.)