THE CITY.

POLITICAL.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN THE SIXTH WARD.

The lion-hearted Unionists of the Sixth ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening in Franklin Hall, on Sixth street, below Arch. At the appointed hour the assemblage was called to order by A. B. Sloanaker, Esq., and Samuel C. Cooper, Esq., was called to the chair.

The following letter was read in the organization of the meeting:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to address my fellow-citizens of the Sixth ward this evening. I regret very much that the nature of my engagements are such that I cannot be with you.

I shall be with you, however, in sentiment, and, in my own way, shall do all in my power to secure the election of Lincoln and Johnson. Unless we would be false to our promises and sacrifices during the last three years—unless we would accept the humiliation of a national defeat, which would degrade us in the eyes of the world—unless we would be untrue to the memories of our dead heroes, and false to our trust, we must elect Lincoln and Johnson, and insist upon a continued and vigorous prosecution of the war. Therefore I am with you, gentlemen, in the declaration of the most radical sentiments. I am for emancipation, confiscation, subjugation. If we can save the Union by conciliation let it be done; but I think this war has taught us that the only mercy we shall ever have the opportunity of showing will be the mercy of the conqueror. When that time comes, when the South really sues for mercy and peace at the feet of the Republic, I shall be glad to be among those who will welcome it back.

We must elect Abraham Lincoln, and at the same time surrender no one principle of his Administration. This canvass must not only endorse what he has done, but strengthen his hands for the work he has to do. We do not war for territory, or boundary lines, or rivers, or sea-coasts, or mountain ranges. We war for principle. We war for one grand republican Government whose corner stone will be liberty—whose flag will float over all its native—whose power will be with the oppressed and downtrodden in all lands. I am for aggrandizing and centralizing the Republic, and for continuing the war until we have conquered the rebellion, and have an army disciplined enough to sustain the Government in any future attempt to maintain its own authority, or prevent European nations from planting antagonistic institutions on any part of the American continent.

Thus thinking, I am for Abraham Lincoln, and shall labor to the end to accomplish his election.

Regretting that I cannot meet you this evening, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

A. B. SLOANAKER, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Meetings.

William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney, was introduced, and he delivered a thrilling address on the issues of the day, showing that the very sentiments attempted to be fastened on the Democratic party at National Hall, in 1861, by Messrs. W. B. Reed and others, have been fully fastened on it in the present contest by Vallandigham and others at the Chicago Convention, and the issue is now before the people for decision. In the South, the great body of the people have been led by aspiring and ambitious demagogues to believe that the rule in the North, among the intelligent masses, the teachings of the leading sympathizers will be spurned with the contempt they deserve. The speaker, at considerable length, drew a contrast between the principles as announced at the National Convention at Baltimore and the Convention more recently held at Chicago, during which he was frequently applauded.

In regard to peace, he was as much a friend to it as anybody possibly can be; not that peace should be gained by the Northern people upon its knees and begging for it through the medium of a craven armistice, but that noble peace gained through the intervention of those great commissioners—Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Meade, Hancock, and others. This sentiment received tremendous applause.

Mr. Mann drew a graphic picture of the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, and the power and glory of the ship of state, under which thousands of the people of the South have been kept from starvation, as our army has advanced. We have read accounts of the haughty women of the South riding to the Union lines for protection at the department, and obtaining rations to keep them from starving; and for this act of kindness on the part of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln these proud, these obstinate ladies spit upon the flag that thus protected them. Notwithstanding all this, still Abraham Lincoln holds aloft that glorious flag, and thus we recognize him as our standard-bearer. [Great applause.] Unprogressive onward, and it must be planted in triumph on every inch of soil in our country as the bright emblem of a lasting peace. [Applause.] The honorable speaker took a geographical view of the war, and traced it step by step, portrayed the brilliant victories achieved by Union arms on the great Mississippi, and on the adjacent rivers and valleys, and mountains, and valleys, until more than two-thirds of the rebellious States had *been redeemed from the red hand of rebellion*; yet, with these facts on the page of history staring every one in the face, the framers of the Chicago platform say the war has been a failure for four years. The speaker thought it unnecessary to make more than a passing remark on this point, as the facts are as plain as they are stubborn, and cannot be set aside by ingenious sophistry, sweeping assertion, or ten thousand Chicago platforms. After a few remarks on the importance of rallying at the polls, in solid column, the speaker retired, and three cheers were given for him.

Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., was the next speaker. He spoke in an eloquent and forcible manner on the sophistry of the leaders of the Democratic party, in wielding the machinery of that organization to carry out their own selfish measures, leading to a separation of the two sections of the country, at the expense of the blood, for which so much has been expended, and so much honorable blood has been spilled. He still hoped that there were virtue, patriotism, and intelligence left among the great masses of the Northern people not to be blindly led to their own destruction by demagogues, whose very hearts are in the rebel capital, that *El Dorado* of rogues and murderers. Mr. Worrell was frequently applauded during his patriotic and eloquent address.

Short and eloquent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Henry T. King, John E. Latta, and others, after which the meeting adjourned with thirteen cheers for the Union cause.

UNION LEAGUE HALL—SPEECH OF DAVID PAUL BROWN, ESQ.

An immense audience again crowded Concert Hall last night to hear one of Philadelphia's most prominent lawyers and orators, David Paul Brown, Esq. The announcement that he would accompany his speech with a lecture on "The Patriots of Men of the Day" attracted a large number of ladies, whose pretty and smiling faces graced the hall wherever the eye wandered. Before the arrival of Mr. Brown, the vocalist, Mr. Frank Drew, at request, sang the ode "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" with the voices of the whole audience as a chorus. The light had not yet been fully turned on, and the voices, heavy and deep-sounding, rising up through the mellow gloom, seemed to take new richness from the air in which they floated so many years. Mr. Brown, when he appeared upon the stage, was greeted with applause, which was renewed when he was introduced by Samuel H. Perkins, Esq.

He said that he was growing old, and the speech he was about to deliver might possibly be his last. His life-sun had begun to pale its feeble rays, but what could he do better than die with the mantle on his back [applause] illustrating the sublime principles for which thousands had fought and died [Applause.] They had often met in this hall to laud absent generals who were striving to pluck laurels from the war-cloud. He had assembled to honor names that were not born to die; to applaud them to the very echo. But it behooved them, while they admired the deeds of the heroes on the field, to remember that the civilians fighting at home were quite as important to the country and the success of its cause. While the generals were drawing fiery lines of circumvallation round the rebels on the field, the people at home should be engaged in essaying to render themselves, their children, and their children's children, secure in the enjoyment of those institutions and liberties which it had taken years of toil and to procure which it required the war of awful cost. [Applause.] The destinies of the nation depend not so much on the efforts of those who are bleeding and dying on the red field of battle as on the resolves of those who are not fighting one battle—we, on our own soil, must fight another. If we failed there, we lose all—country, army, everything. If we failed twelve times on the battle-field, if we lost hundreds and thousands of *men, lost ground might be regained, lost men replaced*; but the framers of the Chicago platform say the war has been a failure for four years. The speaker thought it unnecessary to make more than a passing remark on this point, as the facts are as plain as they are stubborn, and cannot be set aside by ingenious sophistry, sweeping assertion, or ten thousand Chicago platforms. After a few remarks on the importance of rallying at the polls, in solid column, the speaker retired, and three cheers were given for him.

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