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GREAT SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT, of Ky., IN NEW YORK.

The Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, delivered an eloquent and forcible address before an immense audience at Irving Hall, New York, on Tuesday evening, 3d inst. Not having room to give the speech entire, we select the following extracts, and bespeak for them a careful reading:

A few words in connection with a journey which I have recently made through the loyal States. I have everywhere found the most encouraging sentiment in reference to the prosecution of the war: have nowhere found any feeling of exasperation against the people of the South, no bluster, no threatening, but at every point a solemn determination to uphold the Government, connected with a sadness whose depth of tenderness I should in vain endeavor to describe. Strong and brave men, while speaking to me of our unhappy dissensions, have wept, and I honor them for it; for if a strong man cannot weep over the ruin of such a country, and of such a Government as this, where is the catastrophe that can touch his heart?

All men everywhere seem now to realize that this is not a war upon the people of the South, but a war in their defence, and for their deliverance. If it were indeed a war against them, we might lay our faces in the dust, and confess that our glorious institutions were a failure. But it is a war against a band of conspirators who have arrayed themselves against our country, and have established a military despotism, and who, in the selfishness and remorselessness of their undertaking, are kindred to those traitors who, in other ages, have disturbed the repose of nations.—The public mind no longer occupies itself with any discussion as to the causes of this war. It no longer wastes its logic in exposing the monstrocities of the doctrine of secession. In the light of current and recent events, we now know well what Secession was intended to accomplish. Too bitterly we know what it has accomplished; and we would no more think now of gravely examining, with a view of showing its treason, than we would think of analyzing the kiss of Judas to prove that it was full of the poison of treachery. Equally matured is the public mind as to the consequences which would follow the success of this rebellion. The providence of God and the most sacred compacts of men have made us one people, and the experience of three-quarters of a century has demonstrated that in this unity of country, of government, and of people, consists our greatness and our happiness. To dismember these States now, to cast their miserable fragments upon the bloody and wild torrents of revolution, to become the prey of every audacious aspirer, would utterly destroy the last hope that belongs to us. Equally is the public mind fixed, in my judgment, in regard to the character of this war. It is not a war of conquest, or of aggression, or spoliation, or passion, or revenge; but in every light in which it can be regarded, it is a war of duty. [Applause.] This struggle is intensely a struggle for national existence, and so hallowed in all its purposes, and in its spirit, that the flock and the pastor, those who worship around and those who minister at the altar, may contribute their blood and treasure in its support, and feel sure that in doing so they only come up to the requirements of Christian and patriotic love. It is a war of duty, because under the light of our Christian civilization no nation can commit suicide without the perpetration of a cowardly and atrocious crime, and that nation does commit suicide which surrenders its life to an enemy from which manhood and courage could save it. It is a war of duty, because we have no right to bear our fathers' names and insult and degrade their memories by giving up the institutions won by their blood to be trodden under the feet of traitors. It is a war of duty, because we have no right to bestow our names upon our children stripped of that grand inheritance which rightly belongs to them, and for the transmission of which we are but the appointed agents of those illustrious men who won it by the sword and with their lives. [Applause.] It is a war of duty, because devoted as we profess to be to law and order, and all the interests of civilization; there presses upon us an urgent obligation to rebuke and chastise this enormous crime which is being committed—because it is a rebellion not only against us, but against the very race to which we belong. It is finally a war of duty, because we have assumed to ourselves as a people the special championship not only of the right but of the capacity of the race for self-government; and that assumption has been accepted by the lovers of freedom everywhere; and now, with the nations of the world looking down upon us, as from the seats of some vast amphitheatre, we have no right to suffer this sacred and sublime cause to be stricken down and crushed upon the battle fields of the South and to perish there amid the scoffs and jeers of kings and despots. [Applause.] How anxiously and confidently have they predicted this day!—How they have longed for its coming!—In the essential antagonism of their institutions to ours, and in the abhorrence which they feel to that system of government which gives the honors and fortunes of the earth to the toiling millions who are the architects of both, how gladly would each one of them this day build a monument to the skies, if he could only inscribe upon it these words:—"In memory of the great Republic of the United States, founded by Washington, destroyed by Toombs, Twiggs and Floyd." What a record for humanity would that be! * * *

Next to the worship of the Father of our spirits, the grandest and the strongest sentiment of which our nation is susceptible is the love of our country. When that sentiment has been corrupted, like an arch from which the keystone has been displaced, the whole moral character seems to tumble in ruins. The public and the private profligacy of traitors and spies, both male and female, has been vouched for by all history, and indeed it has grown into a proverb that "the man who will betray his country will betray his God." He will betray his friends, his kindred, and, if need be, the very wife of his bosom, and children of his loins. Suppose that you lived in one of those cities where there is a steam fire-engine and a paid company to operate it; and suppose that your house was on fire and this company and this engine had been summoned to the spot and were vigorously engaged in extinguishing it; and suppose that you discern, from time to time, men creeping out from the crowd and sticking their knives into the hose, from which the water is seen to spout forth in all directions upon the pavements of the street! How long do you think the presence of such miscreants would be endured? And suppose that, looking mose closely into the faces of these men, you discover that they are members of this fire company receiving the salary to which you have yourself contributed! In the first burst of your indignation would you not feel that their punishment would not be too great if they were thrown into the flames which they were thus indirectly feeding? And yet this has been precisely the condition of the Government of the United States. [A voice—"That's a fact."] That has been, from the commencement of this struggle, its precise condition. * * *

I know there are some, for it is true, who do sincerely believe that this Republic—the question of public honor out of question, out of view—that this Republic could be separated, and that a peace could be patched up, and that the two Governments thereafter could live on prosperously, peaceably as before. No more false or fatal thought ever crept, serpent-like, into an American bosom. You might as well tell me, that the boat which has been turned adrift above the cataract of Niagara will have a tranquil voyage. If you will go and stand, as many of us have done, amid the ruins of crumbling empires in the old world—ask them, they will all tell you it is a delusion; if you will go into the cemetery of nations, and hold your ear to the sepulchre of those young and generous and high-spirited nations that have perished through the convulsions of civil strife, they will answer in accents of broken-heartedness, it is a delusion. And if you will not listen to the voices of the past, go into Mexico and South America, and ask the inhabitants of those bright lands, blest with a climate the best of earth, and occupying a soil of exhaustless fertility, and living amid lakes, rivers, and mountains of grandeur and inspiration—they will lift up their bowed heads, amid demoralization, poverty, and dishonor, and they will tell you it is a delusion.

Amid all the discouragements that surround us, I have still an unfaltering faith in human progress and in the capacity of man for self-government. I believe all the blood which the true lovers of our race have shed upon more than a thousand battle-fields has borne fruit, and that fruit is the Republic of the United States. [Applause.] It came forth upon the world like the morning sun from its chamber, and its pathway has been the pathway of light and glory, and it has poured its blessings upon its people in brimming fulness, as rivers from their waters to the sea. I cannot admit to my bosom the crushing thought that in the full light of the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century such a Government is fated to perish beneath the swords of the guilty men who are now banded together for its overthrow. [Applause, loud and long.]—I cannot, I will not believe these twenty millions of people, cultivated, loyal, courageous—twenty millions of the Anglo-Saxon race, bearing the names of the heroes of the Revolution, and passing their lives amid the inspirations of its battle-fields—will ignominiously suffer its institutions to be overthrown by ten millions, nearly half of whom are wretched, helpless slaves with fetters in their hands.—No page of history so dark and so humiliating as this has been written of any portion of the human family; and the American people had better, far better, never been born than to have lived to have such a history written of themselves.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.—Parents must never put away their own youth. They must never cease to be young. Their sympathies and sensibilities should be always quick and fresh. They must be susceptible. They must love that which God made the child to love. Children need not only government, firm and mild, but sympathy, warm and tender. So long as parents are their best and most agreeable companions, children are comparatively safe, even in the society of others.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that peace can only be restored when the Government of the United States shall lay down its arms—acknowledge the independence of the South, and indemnify it for all the expenses of the war, destruction of property, &c. &c. Are these the terms upon which the new friends of Peace and State Rights are to make peace? The South it appears is fighting to conquer and subjugate the Union!

The Mobile *Mercury* dictates the following as the only terms that will satisfy the South:

"We must dictate the terms of peace, the first article of which should be an acknowledgment of the right of Secession. This is a fundamental principle. The next article should be that she (the North) pay, to the uttermost farthing, the expenses of this war. The third is that she pay for the destruction of all property, both public and private, which she may appropriate to her own use. The fourth is that, as an evidence of her sincerity, she impeach and remove from office Abe Lincoln, indict him, and hang him for treason and other crimes."

It is evident, from the foregoing, as well as from other indications of the purposes of the Confederates, that the leaders of the rebellion would not be satisfied with the simple acknowledgment of their independence within the limits of the States that have already seceded. What then becomes of the argument of the "Peace party" in Maryland? It is manifest that the defensive position of which the rebels have boasted was altogether assumed, and as soon as an aggressive attitude promised success they unmasked themselves, and demand that as the *only* "terms of peace" a principle which can never be conceded, namely, "the *right of secession*." The other demands, such as the North paying the expenses of the war, the hanging of Lincoln, &c., though unjust and foolish, might yet be complied with and the country survive, but it could never outlive an acknowledgment of the *right* of secession.

Bishop Morris on Rebellion.

Bishop Morris, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an article on the Southern Rebellion, says:

The choice now is between law and anarchy. The question at issue before the American people is Government, or no Government? It has but two sides, and we can employ but two parties. Let all the friends of God and their country take the affirmative side of the question, and the rest may take the negative side, or no side at all, as they like. He that is not for us is against us—there is no middle ground. Every friend to his country can render some aid. Some can take the field and others can contribute toward defraying the expense, and they who can neither fight nor give can pray. "God is the judge; he putteth up one and setteth up another." Ps. 75: 7. This he does by his providential interference with the affairs of men for his glory and their good.

The Supreme Ruler of the universe has much to do with the government of nations. Paul says: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."—Rom. 13: 1, 2. This testimony of an inspired Apostle fully sustains these propositions: That God is the primary source of civil authority; that he ordains civil government; that he requires all men to obey it; that resistance to lawful civil authority is rebellion, not only against the government but against God who ordains it—and that he will hold the rebels to a fearful account. To deny either of these propositions is virtually to deny the truth of God's word. It may be asked: Is there any exception to the rule 'Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers?' I answer, yes. When a Government becomes so corrupt as to deprive the citizens of their natural and acquired rights, in an unconstitutional and reckless way, the Government may be changed, by constitutional means if practicable, or by force if necessary. But this exception is not applicable to the case now pending. No attempt is or has been made by the Federal Government to deprive the Secessionists of any right secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. On the contrary, the favors of the Government have been lavished upon them in undue proportion. Secession, therefore, is rebellion without any plausible excuse, and will result in the destruction of its authors and leaders and many of those engaged in it.

GOOD REPORT.—A Presbyterian clergyman, while walking the deck of a steamer at St. John, N. B., where secessionism has considerable footing, noticing the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship, tauntingly said to Col. Favor: "Why don't you take a slice off that flag, since you have lost a portion of your country?" Yankee like, the Colonel quickly replied: "Why don't *you* tear a leaf from your Bible because a part of your church have fallen from grace?" The clergyman had no more to say on that subject.

From the Balt. American.

PRAYER FOR THE UNION.

A land of law and Gospel peace,
Of richest fruits and flowers—
God's Eden of the Western world,
What land so blest as ours?
How shall we prove our grateful thanks
To Thee, O bounteous Giver?
Whose own right hand hath made us one
By lake, and gulf and river?
Lord! write this prayer on every heart:
"*Our Union now and ever!*"
For Thou has taught us, thro' Thy Son,
That those whom thou hast joined in one
No human hand should sever!

The serpent crept in Eve's pure heart,
And by his cunning won it:
Woe, woe! unto our Eden land—
The serpent's trail is on it!
A million hands, by madness nerved,
Would strike their common mother:
A million souls cry out for blood—
The blood e'en of a brother.
Oh God! to whom our fathers prayed
In bonds of sweet communion,
Stretch forth Thy strong, Almighty hand,
And save our *blessed Union!*

True Democratic Sentiment.

Speech of Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

Daniel S. Dickinson's speech at the Union meeting held in Cortland county, in New York, on the 3rd inst., was patriotic and eloquent. Mr. Dickinson dealt tremendous blows at Secession, exposed the fallacy of partisan politics in this crisis of the nation's history, and thundered anathemas against Rebels and their aiders and abettors. "Any Democrat," he added, "who undertakes to embarrass the Administration, whether he loves or hates it, in such a crisis as this, is no Democrat and no good citizen, and ought to be put up as as monument for scorn to point her slow unmoving finger at." The following are passages from his speech:

WHY THERE SHOULD BE ACTION.

We come here, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, not as Abolitionists, not as Americans, but we come here as the people. Seeing that the enemy are at the gates of the citadel, seeing that armed rebellion is threatening us, we come together to stay up the hands of the Constitution and cling to its pillars, swearing in our faith if these institutions fall, as the people we fall with them. [Cheers.] The question is not, "who is at the head of this Administration?" and I shall not inquire whether his name be Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Jackson. He is the people's representative of the Government, and for those who like him and confide in him, it is their duty to do all they can to sustain him; and those who do not, it is their duty to do much more. [Cheers.] Those who believe that he and his Administration are adequate can rejoice in the pride of their strength, and those who believe he is not adequate should some foward and whip their horses and call upon their Hercules and put their shoulder to the wheel. I shall not adopt your political principles if you are an opponent of mine—as many of you are—and I don't ask you to adopt mine, but I ask you to go with me in a great and common duty, which concerns us all alike; to shield the Government first from rebellion and destruction, and then, if there is a question who shall govern it afterwards we will discuss that on another day. [Cheers.]

I go for the preservation of this Government, and I go to cleave him down, as Saul did Agag, who undertakes to destroy it, and it is of little consequence to me whether the enemy of the Government is in arms, or whether he is aiding the armed; *whether he is a Rebel or an aid to rebellion*; whether he points the fatal weapon at the bosom of his fellow man, or whether he aids or encourages another to do it; whether he applies the torch to the Capital of our country and attempts to burn it to ashes and destroy its archives, or whether he is an apologist and connives and encourages it under the tongue of peace. I have earned what little reputation I enjoy before the public by standing by the Constitution, and I intend to stand by it as long as there is one single shred of the Constitution left, and whether it is assailed by opinion or arms, by North or by South, by one class or by another, I care not. He is the foe to the Government who assails it, and my foe, and I dare him to a trial of the strength of the Constitution and the Union before the people.

TREASON OR FIDELITY MUST TRIUMPH.

Now, if they had only come to us with liberal propositions of peace we could have gone to them in the same way, but when they come with fire and sword and war and threatening, there is no other way to meet them but with corrresponding weapons and in a manner to put them down. *We must either conquer or they must.* It is a question between government on one hand and treason and rebellion on the other and you may weigh it out as many times as you will, you may pretend to erect political parties on it, but the after generations and the judgment of Heaven will hold him responsible who undertakes to aid this rebellion in any shape or manner.

PUSH ON THE WAR.

Let them think there is a party here to help them and they will fight forever. You who go for peace go for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Throw ten men in where there is one now, and prosecute it with a vigor becoming to this great people. None of us need change our former sentiments. We can go in for this, for it concerns us all. Those who are determined in this matter—made up their minds to oppose their Government—there is no use talking to, I know. "Though you bray a fool in a mortar, yet will he not depart from his folly"—the same of a Secessionist. I talk to those who wish to commune together in order to exchange ideas for the purpose of determining how to best act.

My theory is clear and plain: That you must put down rebellion and treat with fidelity. I had a letter, a few days since, from a gentleman in Kentucky, whom I never saw, but with whom I have sometimes corresponded. He said, we wish to know what you are going to do in the North? In Kentucky we are prepared to fight out rebellion and put it down forever, but we are told that you in the North are going to give way and put in propositions for peace. I wrote him back, in my opinion, so long as there is a loyal citizen, so long as there is a dollar at the North, so long will this war be prosecuted, until this infernal rebellion is put down. [Applause.] You can't change a man's mind who won't be changed, but you may arrest treason in its thousand walks and bring it to the judgment of an inpignant people.

This question is becoming more and more understood. Men are meeting together to commune; woman at the altar is pouring forth her gentle and availing prayer; and children are raising their hands against it as a monster coming to torment them before their time.

THE "PEACE" ADVOCATES AND THEIR TACTICS.

Whilst the "peace" advocates denounce the Government for defending its existence against the persistent assaults of Mr. Jefferson Davis and armed hosts, they are absolutely blind to the fact that from the very first the war has all come from that side. If those who for no good cause have taken up arms against the Government will only lay them down again, and return to their duty as good citizens, the war these peace politicians so much deplore need not last twenty days!

But if they are sincere in their homilies on this subject, why not address a few earnest remonstrances to their friends at Richmond? Why limit all their efforts to those who never lifted a finger in armed array until tens of thousands were in the field to assail them? Will these "peace" men be content with nothing less than the seizure of the Capital and the "subjugation" of the Government? Coming into States that have not yet seceded, and more, States which have solemnly and deliberately repudiated the doctrine of Secession—coming into these States with their armed thousands—will they still claim that they are on a peaceful mission?

The truth is, that a more iniquitous attempt to overthrow the liberties of a great people, by force of arms and upon false pretences, was never perpetrated on the face of the broad earth. The wonder is that men can be found willing to lend themselves to so disreputable a deception. If they are for *war*, let them so declare it. Let them have the manliness to stand up and avow their purposes, and not cry "peace!" "peace!" when every action and every thought means war!. The people of Maryland are tired of this shameless farce—this trifling with important issues. Not a man in the State but knows that the Secessionists here have aided, and are aiding, to the extent of their means, the forays going on just over the line—all can name the very men who have gone from here with the blessings and substantial aid of the "peace" party to fight; yet still the shrill piping of "peace" is heard from those who have taken that method of making war. There is something noble in the errors of those who are willing to go to the field of battle to expiate them if need be—there is nothing to respect in the attitude of those who stay behind to beg for 'peace' when they mean war!—*American.*

A COMPARISON.—Two States, New York and Illinois, alone, contain a larger free population than the whole of the *eleven* States now embraced in the Southern Confederacy! In considering the enormous amount which will be required by direct taxation to support the Confederacy, if ever it should be a recognized fact, this table will suggest some important suggestions. Here are the exact statistics:

Slave States.	*Free Pop.*	*Free States.*	*Free Pop.*
Alabama,	529,164		
Arkansas,	324,323		
Florida,	78,686		
Georgia,	596,097		
Louisiana,	376,913		
Mississippi,	354,699	New York,	3,887,542
N Carolina,	661,586	Illinois,	1,711,753
S. Carolina,	301,271		
Tennessee,	834,063		
Texas,	420,651		
Virginia,	1,105,196		
Total,	5,581,649	Total,	5,599,295

The above shows an excess of free population in the two free States named over that of the eleven Confederate States of about 18,000 souls. These States have three and a half millions of slaves, which, in a long war, will not prove an element of strength.

"The advice nearest my heart," says Madison, "and deepest in my convictions is *that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated.* Let the open enemy to it be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened, and the disguised one as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise."

MONEY and time have both their value. He who makes a bad use of the one will never make a good use of the other.

A MISTAKEN NOTION.

GOOD ADVICE FOR THE TIMES.—Some persons seem to think they must hoard up every cent they can get hold of, in order to provide against hard times, and we hear lessons on all sides about economy. This is a most mistaken policy. In fact it is the most certain way to bring about the very evils they fear. The suspension of all enterprise leaves the laboring people without the means of support, and the result is the prostration of every branch of business. Every man who has the means should persevere in his projects of improvements which promise to be productive. Men will still want houses to live in, bread to eat, and clothes to wear. The farmer need not therefore hesitate to purchase fertilizers, to raise stock, and to put up such buildings as are necessary. Those who have wealth should live as heretofore, and men generally should remember that there is such a thing as being "penny wise and pound foolish." If the people cannot get work they cannot purchase food, and if they cannot purchase it they must have it given to them!

Persons of means should remember this when talking about curtailing expenses. In short, if improvements are needed, now is the time to make them. Those having means should refit and refurnish their houses, improve their farms, buy good substantial clothing, without involving themselves unnecessarily or imprudently, and thus keep the tailor, the storekeeper, the butcher and baker, as well as the mechanic and workingman employed. If every man should shut himself up in his shell like a tortoise, we shall soon have want and suffering in earnest. Earnest, active men will be the more earnest and active, and while they advance the fortunes of those around them, they will advance their own.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN EAST TENNESSEE.—A letter from Garrard county, Ky., to the Cincinnati Gazett, dated the 25th ultimo, says:

I have just arrived here from Morgan county, East Tennessee. I left there on the 19th. Before my departure the Secessionists had commenced their depredations, and were also ravaging counties of Scott, Roane and Anderson. Persons and property were alike attacked. In Anderson county they have taken from the Union men every species of property that they could lay their hands on, and also killed several persons. In Scott county they taken possession of Huntsville, the county seat, and robbed the stores.

In Morgan county they have perpetrated acts of similar character, yet still more atrocious. Union men have been shot from the woods, stores have been completely cleared of their contents, and worse than all, a worthy and wealthy Union lady was whipped most cruelly by these miscreants, after they had stripped her house of all its furniture and all the provisions they could find.

All the Union men of East Tennessee who could get away have forsaken their homes. Old and young have fled alike, a great proportion of them hurrying off without waiting to collect any of their goods, without money, and in many cases but scantily clothed. Some of them have been able te cross over into Kentucky, but the remainder are still concealed in the mountains, hoping to elude the Rebel pickets and join their friends here.

When I left home twelve hundred Secessionists on horseback were ravaging the counties of Scott and Morgan, accompanied by two hundred well armed negroes. Before this they have doubtless done an incalculable amount of mischief.

THE MARYLAND PLATFORM.—At the Union Convention of Somerset County, held recently, the following resolution, which was illustrated and enforced in a spirited and eloquent speech by the Hon. John W. Crisfield, was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting endorse and fully approve of the principles set forth in the recent resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at the instance of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and stand ready to support the Government for the purpose and to the extent therein set forth; and they further declare that they desire *peace on the base of the Union*, and such amendments of the Constitution as are necessary to render the Union perpetual, secure the equality of the States, and to each State the exclusive control of its domestic institutions.

"Boys," said Uncle Peter, as he examined the points of the animal, "I don't see but one reason why that mare can't trot her mile in three minutes. They gathered round to hear this oracular opinion, and one inquired, "What is it?" "Why," he replied, "the distance is too great for so short a time."

AS A PROOF that girls are useful articles and that the world couldn't very well get along without them, it has been stated by a late writer, as a fact, that if all the girls were to be driven out of the world, in one generation the boys would all go after them. Well, they would.

"South Carolina began to scrape lint before the votes were counted," as the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson so concisely stated in his recent speech, and yet the Federal Government stands accused by the Secessionists of inaugurating war.