

POLISH MASS MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO.—

This meeting was held at Music Hall, on Friday evening, March 22d. It was addressed by Captain Corwin **Piotrowski**, Nathan Porter, J. C. Zabriskie, T. Starr King and J. McM. Shafter. The substance of the resolutions adopted was as follows:

1. The United States was the only nation really free, to whom the oppressed of earth might look to and hope for assistance in their struggles for freedom.

2. By the wise provision of the naturalization laws, all could come and enjoy the rights and privileges of the nation.

3. The Americans had ever expressed their sympathy with efforts for independence abroad, and believed in the inalienable rights of mankind to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

4. Poland was entitled to national freedom and independence. She had been a firm barrier once to Russian barbarism on one hand and Turkish fanaticism on the other.

5. That that meeting do tender to Poland their deep and heartfelt sympathy in their present struggles.

6. That a Committee be appointed to solicit aid and means to be applied to the assistance of Poland to achieve her independence.

T. Starr King said that he came to the meeting almost from a sick bed. He supposed that he was coming to the Poles, but he found from the genial warmth that it was more like coming to the equator of public sentiment. He felt somewhat like Desdemona—that he had a divided duty to perform. He could not help recurring to the oppression of Poles, but there was also something to be said favorably to her oppressor. There was Catherine, the great Empress of Russia. When George III. had his passionate frenzy to subdue America, he sent an autograph letter to Catherine containing a request for twenty thousand Russians to tread out American freedom. The Empress replied that she would not trust so many of her own soldiers so far from home for a despotic purpose not so entirely under her control, and further they all knew of the fact that Russia had just liberated all her serfs. But, though they had reason to feel grateful to Russia for her past friendly disposition to America, yet he could say that the object of that meeting was right and just. [Applause.] For a part of our liberties we were still indebted to Poland. Kosciusko was a trusted friend of Washington. They came there to proclaim to the world that a great public crime could never be committed with impunity. God has marked the boundary of nations, and we must establish the line where he has drawn them and no secesh, prince of darkness or powers of hell could put them away. So it was with Poland, and the reason that there was a sort of electrical sympathy between the Americans and the Poles was that both were struggling for their true boundaries. It would be well if people would learn the truth that no crime could be successful. Poland had been the savior of Europe, and now divested of nationality, she would be a Banquo's ghost to every despotic power who had been engaged in her partition, nodding her grim head to their terror until her rights should be restored. What was Poland doing for us now? Perhaps preventing intervention in our own troubles. The affairs of Mexico and Poland were just now working out a new problem, and he did not entertain a doubt that the sovereigns of Europe would learn that the interests of liberty cannot be trifled with. The time would come when with the independence of Italy, Hungary and Poland, a new and holier alliance would be formed in Europe for the interests and perpetuation of liberty and human rights.