

ple were at the Jersey City Ferry, waiting for the arrival of Gen. COCHRAN and the gallant Sixty-ninth, which, travel-worn and stained, was being evaded and hand-shaken on its homeward way.

At 12 o'clock the crowd had increased to perhaps 25,000 persons, mainly the bone and sinew, literally and not "so to speak," of the City. They cheered everybody, echoed every patriotic air, and called aloud for speeches.

At this time a small procession, headed by His Honor the Mayor, left the City Hall, and, guarded by a detachment of the "Broadway Squad," approached

#### STAND NO. 1.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Gen. WADSWORTH, Maj. ZENAS K. PANGBORN, U. S. A., Rep. H. C. BOWEN, Hon. Mr. ARNOLD of Illinois, Hon. MESSRS. F. ORZEL, and others, took positions upon the platform, when, in response to repeated calls,

#### GEN. WETMORE,

in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is my privilege and my proudest duty to call this meeting to order. No meeting of American citizens ever met together at a crisis more momentous in the history of the country. [Cheers.] I do not doubt that you come here as loyal men to sustain the Government of your country, and to put down, once and for ever, rebellion and treason. [Cheers.] The surest evidence that this country can give of its loyalty to the country and to its institutions, will be found in the character of the eminent magistrate whom I shall now nominate to preside over your deliberations. [Great cheering.] Fellow-CITIZENS: I nominate GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York, to preside at this meeting.— [Cheers and hurrahs.] "Gentlemen," continued Mr. WETMORE, "is the proposition seconded?" [This was repeated by cries of "It is; of course it is; hurrah!"]

"Is it seconded?" the General asked again. "It is; yes, yes," was the response.

"As many, then," said the General, "as approve of the nomination, will say 'Aye.'"

There was a chorus of Ayes.

"Those who dissent will say 'No.'"

Not a "No" was uttered, and the nomination was announced to be unanimous.

The General declared that the nomination was carried without opposition, and informed the audience that the Mayor would take the chair.

The Mayor announced that Mr. NICHOLAS KNIGHT would read the following list of officers, for their approval, which he did as follows:

#### VICE PRESIDENTS.

A. T. Stewart,	M. H. Grinnell,	M. Van Schick,
J. D. Ogden,	C. H. Marshall,	John J. Phelps,
Robert T. Hays,	Dani. Devlin,	Edw. Pierpont,
Sehem. Knight,	Illiana Harney,	Isaac Bell,
Chas. F. Daly,	Edwin Hoyt,	Geo. W. Blunt,
Chas. H. Russell,	R. P. Andrews,	Wm. V. Brady,
D. F. Tieman,	Wm. Barton,	Horace Greeley,
Bernhard Cohen,	Moses Taylor,	D. Dudley Field,
Cor. Vanderbilt,	C. H. Luddington,	Simeon Draper,
Peter Cooper,	J. S. Esworth,	R. H. Blodford,
Geo. Benson,	Richard Bussey,	James Brooks,
H. F. Davies,	Fred. Kapp,	J. A. Stevens, Jr.,
Jas. G. Bennett,	Saml. Hotelling,	Lewis Naumann,
Thos. Stevens,	S. F. Knapp,	D. E. Delevan,
M. O. Roberts,	Saml. Wetmore,	Ben. H. Winthrop,
S. Cambrelong,	Wm. G. Lambert,	Robt. L. Stuart.
	Edwin J. Brown,	

#### SECRETARIES.

Ethan Allen,	Fred. Sturges,	Francis A. Stout,
Dr. P. Van Wyck,	Geo. Wilson,	A. S. Lathrop,
J. Howard, Jr.,	W. H. L. Barnes,	Theodore Tilton,
Geo. F. Felts,	Ed. A. Wetmore,	Jos. H. Choate,

The officers were unanimously accepted, when

#### MAYOR OPDYKE,

who was received with cheers, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I shall not inflict on you a lengthy speech. The call for this meeting truly declares that the time for speaking has passed, and that action, instant, earnest, united action is the duty of the hour. We have a country to be saved. Let us resolve that it shall be saved, by the concentration of all our energies in the performance of this one great duty. [Cheers.]

Let us look the situation squarely in the face. For what are we fighting? It is for nothing less than National existence and the cause of civil liberty everywhere. An aristocracy, grounded on human servitude, has rebelled against a democratic Government, of which its members form numerically an insignificant part. Its only grievance is that the people, instead of bowing to its insolent dictation, have exercised the rights of freemen. Our would-be masters could not endure such leniency from men whom they have contemptuously called "mudsills." Rather than submit to equality with such, they turned traitors. They took up arms to destroy the Government and sever the Union, of which numerically they formed less than a fifth part. But by establishing a relentless despotism and sweeping conscription, the deluded and helpless non-slaveholders of their section have been swept, as by a whirlwind, into the ranks of their army. Aided by these appliances, they now confront us on the theatre of war with superior numbers. This must be changed—Instantly changed—and we won't save our honor and insure our triumph. How shall this be done? By following their example of conscription? Let the patriotism and manhood of freemen answer the question. In a life and death

struggle between civil liberty and the prerogative of  
 haste, it is natural that the armies of the latter should  
 be filled by the iron scourge of despotic power; but  
 the defenders of liberty should be impelled by their  
 own free wills and manly hearts. The cause we  
 fight for is as righteous and as essential to human  
 progress and happiness as any that ever unsheathed  
 the warrior's sword. We fight for the rights of the  
 people, and in defence of liberty, order and law. The  
 best interests of humanity are involved in the issue,  
 and our failure would cast a dark shade over the fu-  
 ture of the race. But there must be no such word as  
 fall. To avoid it, however, there must be no hesi-  
 tancy in the rush to arms. Every man who can fight  
 should promptly and cheerfully tender his services  
 to the Government; and every man of means  
 should contribute liberally to those who vol-  
 unteer, and for the support of their families.  
 We should all imbibe something of the noble senti-  
 ment that the gallant CORCORAN has uttered. He de-  
 clares that no inducements, however strong, "not  
 even the fee simple of Broadway," would restrain  
 him from the battle-field. [Applause.] Such a  
 spirit as this demands not merely a Brigade  
 but a Division, and I trust a division will be  
 forthcoming. [Cheers.] If a spirit like his ani-  
 mated us all, we might celebrate our final triumph  
 over the rebellion at our next annual Thanksgiving.  
 Let us try to emulate this spirit, and by united, vigor-  
 ous effort, save the honor of our City by avoiding the  
 necessity of a draft. We are behind other portions of  
 the State, and behind many of our sister cities. This  
 must be changed. Let us, under the promptings of a  
 common patriotism, unite in an earnest effort to send  
 to the field a force that will overwhelm this malignant  
 rebellion; and let us do it voluntarily, as freemen  
 should who are worthy to be free. [Great Applause.]

When the cheering, which followed the Mayor's  
 speech, had subsided, he informed the audience that  
 the resolutions which had been prepared for the  
 meeting, would be read by Gen. WETMORE, who then  
 attempted to read the resolutions, but was interrupted  
 by the sounds of a drum, and the immediate and thun-  
 dering hurrah and shout which announced that

**CORCORAN AND THE SIXTY-NINTH**

were coming.  
 Under the circumstances, it was deemed wise to  
 wait until the troops had taken their station, and for  
 a few moments there was nothing done but to cheer  
 and shout, and hurrah, and be glad for the safe return  
 of the "Boys with the Green Flag."

At last they came. First rode Lieut. CONNOLLY a  
 the head of the escorting troop of horse, followed by  
 Gen. CORCORAN and his officers, in turn followed by  
 the regiment. The General rode a fine gray stallion  
 superbly caparisoned, and looked himself every inch  
 a soldier. The men walked erect, and with prou-  
 port, bearing their guns with fixed bayonet, and on  
 their backs the heavily laden knapsack. They  
 looked every inch the soldier, too, and dirt  
 ones at that, for they were covered with dust, be-  
 grimed and travel-stained, as are their flags, but  
 crowned as well with glory, and happy in the enjoy-  
 ment of the respect of their fellow-citizens.

Following Gen. CORCORAN, were the civic dignita-  
 ries, our City Fathers, accompanied by THURLOW  
 WARD, Esq., a number of Catholic clergymen, Col  
 NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, recruits and  
 ex-members of the Old Sixty-ninth.

Gen. WALBRIDGE and KNIGHT left the stand, and  
 as a Committee, received Gen. CORCORAN and brought  
 him upon the platform. His appearance there was  
 the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration by the  
 multitude who at this time must have numbered at  
 least 30,000, and who cheered louder, longer and more  
 lustily than ever before.

At this moment the scene from the stand was most  
 exciting. The vast crowd had broken all barriers-  
 and sweeping up like the waves of the sea, had swal-  
 lowed up policemen, soldiers and all, and stood  
 shouting, red-faced and cheery, in honor of their  
 friend, whose military career, so well commenced,  
 promises to be most brilliantly successful.

Gen. WETMORE, after awhile, renounced the plat-  
 form and announced that after he had read the

**RESOLUTIONS**

Gen. CORCORAN would speak. This made the boys  
 good-natured, and the reading was done as follows:

1. Resolved, That in this struggle for our Nation's  
 existence, we here solemnly pledge our faith, our  
 fortunes, our lives and our honor; that this rebellion  
 shall be crushed, and the National soil redeemed  
 from every taint of treason. [Great applause.]
  2. Resolved, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal  
 States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we  
 call on the moneyed and other corporations to con-  
 tribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every  
 effort for suppressing the rebellion. [Enthusiastic ap-  
 plause.]
- Resolved, That, up to the 13th day of September  
 we request that all places of business, so far as  
 possible, be closed on each day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

[cheers.] to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering, and perfect themselves in military drill. [Applause.]

4. Resolved, That any interference on the part of foreign Powers in the great contest for the existence of our free institutions, will be regarded by our people and treated by our Government as a declaration of war.

5. Resolved, That we most earnestly urge the President of the United States to authorize Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN (three cheers for CORCORAN.) to recruit a legion of twenty thousand men, to be under his command, and to fight with him for the land of our adoption or our birth, and for the flag which symbolizes everything we cherish in national pride, and everything we love in national freedom. [Cheer upon cheer.]

6. Resolved, That as we cherish that national pride and love that national flag, so will we do our utmost to plant that flag on every foot of United States' soil, and make this home of the brave the land of the free. [Immense applause.]

The resolutions were, of course, adopted unanimously, and

GEN. CORCORAN

was then introduced by the Mayor, who said:

"Fellow-citizens, I feel that we have a man among us who needs no introduction at my hands—a man whom it is a pleasure to esteem, to know, and to respect throughout these United States. I present to you Gen. CORCORAN."

It was long before he could be heard. The excited crowd would brook no interference with their rights. He was an Irishman, and so were they to a great extent, and they didn't know why they should be kept from his side. They rushed towards the stand, they screamed themselves blind, they demanded the most extravagant honors for their favorite, they invoked the blessing of the Infinite upon him and his men, they swore he was a hero, they kissed the green flag, hugged the soldiers, all tattered and torn, and they made such an uproar that it was as idle to speak to them as it would be to address a herd of buffaloes.

Quiet being in a measure—small one—restored, the General spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The call for this meeting proclaims that the time for discussion is past, and that the time for action has arrived. This is the appropriate sentiment, and, in accordance with that sentiment, I stand here before you, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment stand here too—[“Hurrah,” and cheers]—ready to take action, in common with our fellow-citizens, for the immediate and speedy suppression of the rebellion. [“Hear, hear,” and cheers.] The City of New-York, I know, is not ashamed of the Sixty-ninth—[“No, no,” and cheers]—and the Sixty-ninth feel justly proud to be identified with the patriotic citizens of this great Empire City; and they come here, Mr. Mayor, not to loiter but to reorganize; not to desert, but to fill up their ranks to their full standard, and, whilst determined never to give up the cause of their country, are equally bent on continuing to do it every service in their power—desirous of seeing their families, it is true—wishing, as I know, to return here with me to see their families and their friends, and equally resolved to return with me from the seat of war to see you again. [Cheers.] We have amongst us, perhaps, some few who think that the rebellion has now assumed gigantic proportions and that we ought to let them go. To these men there is only one answer, and that is the answer of the people of this great City, and of this nation, to the world, that never, until the last man is lost and the last dollar expended, shall we cease our efforts until this rebellion is crushed.

Let us take a review of how this rebellion stands. For thirty years, at least, those men have been plotting against our institutions. During that time they have been preparing themselves for the opportunity to strike the blow. The opportunity came, perhaps, sooner than they anticipated. We made the opportunity and we forced them to act before they felt ready—but enough. They were much more ready than we were; and, when we went forth to meet them, we went forth like a father going to chastise his disobedient child, and we found that the child would act so unruly that we must deny him, as it were, the absurdities which he claimed. [Cheers.]

Now, I grant that the rebellion has assumed gigantic proportions; but what have we been doing? [Cheers.] Admit that we have assumed gigantic proportions, the most immense of any country on the face of the earth, and we are better prepared to meet the enemy than any country ever was on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] The Government is now prepared to meet and to prosecute this war with vigor. You are willing to support it, to prosecute this war with unabated vigor, and to contribute to this war with the last dollar you have in your possession. [Cheers.] Now, further, how is it to-day? We have strong footholds in all the Southern States except one or two, and, with a noble and cordial response in answer to the call of the President of the United States, we find that it brings forth these 600,000 volunteers, and I am satisfied that before six months roll by this rebellion will be forever crushed. [Immense applause.] I feel the most infinite pride in looking at this meeting to-day. It will send a thrill of joy throughout this nation when they read of this immense gathering of freemen in this Empire City of the Empire State, which has so nobly done its duty; and I say to you, that no matter how many battles the Southern people

ly have you, they cannot hope of any prominent success while you present an undivided front to them while you show them that you are determined that you must be the possessors of every inch of soil on this continent, and that, too, before this war ceases. (Cheers.) I have spoken everywhere, where I have spoken publicly at all, in favor of the President being invested with the fullest authority at this crisis, because I have full confidence in him as the representative of the people. I believe in the people of this City—(Cheers)—and I believe that in expressing my views I represent them in this particular—(Cheers)—that they will agree with me when I say that I do not believe that at this day any "ism" should be introduced into this war in favor of the Constitution, and that nothing but the Union and Constitution should be introduced into this war—nothing more and nothing less. (Cheers.) I like to assert my own principles and my own views, because I think the time has arrived for every man to ascertain his own principles and his own views. The man who is not with us now is against us. No one half-way about it. (Cheers.) If men are not coming up to fight with us, let them come out and spend their money in the cause. (Great cheering.) I know there are men in the country who are willing only to enjoy our prosperity; but call upon them in our difficulties, and where are they? They are skeddaddling off. (Loud laughter.) I am glad that the opportunity has arrived when the country can know its friends; and I am glad that the hour has arrived, when, as Irishmen, we can say from this platform, that we have something to show, by way of practical illustration, of our devotion to preserve the integrity of this glorious Constitution and Union, and that we will ever use our efforts to maintain them, until this glorious country is redeemed from the thralldom of Jerr. Davis and his associates. (Loud cheers.) And, gentlemen, I know that it is unnecessary for me to tell the people of this great City of what their duty is in this important crisis. From the first, every Irish heart has beat proudly, fondly and heartily for the cause, and the Irish, I am confident, will never cease their exertions until that cause be won. (Cheers.) It is useless for me to tell you of the black reign of terror and despotism which weighs over the people of the Southern country, and which has now forced them into, apparent unity, as it were, in battle array against you. (Cheers.) They are endeavoring to attack and defeat our troops before it is possible for our people to respond to the last call of the President and Government for reinforcements; but, thank God, they are frustrated. (Cheers.) We are already almost prepared to meet them, and before they can advance five miles more toward Washington, we shall have 500,000 men more, and the Irish Brigade will be there to support them. (Loud cheering.)

Fellow-citizens, as I announced in the commencement of my remarks that the call of this meeting had plainly spoken my sentiments, that the time for meditation had passed and the time for action was at hand, I beg to add that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is here—that they are tired and fatigued—that they wish to retire to their quarters, and afterward to have an opportunity of rejoining their friends. (Cheers.)

I have only time to say that the Sixty-ninth recruiting offices will be open in a few days. They will open in every prominent locality in the City.

And it may be as well for me to say that I shall make no national distinction in the selection. I shall extend the right hand of fellowship to the American-born; I will even take the hand of the Know-Nothing and the Black Republican, or any man of any other "ism." (Laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your patience, and permit me to retire. (The speaker retired amid much applause.)

After the normal uproar which followed the speech of Gen. Corcoran had partially subsided, Gen. Wreghan introduced his old friend and the public's old friend,

**GEN. HIRSH WALBRIDGE,**

Who has been making speeches since the war began, and who was received with evidences of popular favor. After a short speech he presented the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That any man fails to properly comprehend the great crisis through which the nation is now passing who does not realize that God himself is manifest in the moral and political phenomena which this great, loyal, intelligent people have thus far constantly displayed in sustaining constitutional representative Government, when assailed with arms and violence by traitors who have most largely enjoyed its benefits and protection.
2. *Resolved*, That each seeming disaster has only more fully developed a higher courage, a loftier patriotism, a more thorough and inviolable determination, and a more sublime devotion, on the part of the loyal, patriotic masses, for the preservation of the Union, for freedom and for free government.
3. *Resolved*, That in all these great events we recognize the wisdom of Providence in disciplining and educating this vigorous young nation for the high destiny confided to it of forever placing on an enduring basis individual and public liberty, and we conscientiously believe that, without this chastening discipline, we should now have been weakened by divided counsels, by conflicting opinions and unformed purposes, and the world would never have witnessed the sublime spectacle upon the altar of patriotism of the voluntary tender of more than a million of our hardy, patriotic, loyal sons, and the entire resources of more than twenty millions of active, enterpris-

ing and industrious population, to quell this infamous rebellion and preserve the national existence; that if they fall, other men, still waiting, equally patriotic, shall hasten to avenge their death; all we ask in return is the restoration of our glorious Union; the right to hear, at the earliest possible moment, every incident that marks the varying fortunes of the struggle; the prudent husbandry of our resources, the most rigid and vigilant economy in every department of the Government; that our brave and unrivaled troops be led by experience, skill and valor; that courage, capacity and fidelity be promptly rewarded; that partisan objects be banished while we are saving the national life, treason forever annihilated, traitors summarily punished, the Union preserved, the Constitution inviolable; any foreign interference promptly met with decisive, unequivocal, energetic resistance, and every disturbing element swept with the besom of destruction that can in any degree interrupt the tranquillity of the Republic, as it again becomes the acknowledged representative of constitutional, well-regulated liberty in every quarter of the globe.

The Mayor then put the resolutions to the vote and they were vociferously adopted, after which Mr. CHARLES GOULD offered the following

**ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION.**

Resolved, That the following citizens, namely, Geo. Opdyke, Peter Cooper, Charles Gould, Moses H. Grinnell, D. Dudley Field, Alex. T. Stewart, Prosper M. Wetmore, Richard D. Lathrop, Michael Corcoran, William Orton, J. Auston Stevens, Nehemiah Knight, Isaac Sherman, Abram Wakeman, Andrew Curran, R. M. Blatchford, James W. Waite, W. Curtis Noyes, David Dows, A. C. Richard, Terence Farley, Samuel Sloan, Edwards Pierrepont, Jonathan Sturges, H. W. T. Mall, be a "National War Committee," (with power to add to their number and fill vacancies,) to represent the people of the City of New-York in all that relates to obtaining and using the means for a vigorous prosecution of the war and a speedy destruction of the rebellion.

This was unanimously adopted, when the Mayor announced that he had just received a very interesting

**COMMUNICATION**

from a gentleman of the City, which, he had no doubt, would prove more interesting than all the speeches, and proceeded to read it, as follows:

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,  
New-York, Aug. 27, 1862.

SIR: On behalf of the American Bank Note Company, I hand you a check for \$2,000, to be applied in raising volunteers to put down the rebellion, and to maintain the Constitution and the Union.

Let New-York furnish her quota and avoid the necessity of a draft. Very truly yours,

TRACY R. EDSON, President.

To Hon. Geo. Ordway, &c., &c.

After this Gen. WETMORE announced that His Honor the Mayor had authorized him to tender the sum of \$1,000 to the Committee for the same purposes. This was greeted with hearty cheers, and the people waited for more.

Gen. WALENOR was then added to the Committee. Gen. WETMORE announced

**HON. MOSES F. ODELL,**

Member of Congress for Brooklyn, who spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In other days, now passed, our people have assembled here for various objects. But never before has any one assemblage been of equal importance with this. Here we all stand—the lawyer, the carpenter, the laborer, shoulder to shoulder, and what for? For the Union! That's what I'm here for. I wish the President of the United States, an honest man, was here to see this assemblage. I wish he had his Cabinet here with him, and I would say, Sir, as the humble representative of this great mass, we demand of you, the President of the United States, that the armies in Virginia shall move onward—[cheers]—and that they shall not cease moving onward until this old flag shall wave in triumph from the rebel Capital. [Cheers.] And those are the sentiments of every loyal man here, and every loyal man in the City, and I do say that we, the people, have the right thus to speak to him, for we put him where he is and gave him his power. We, of New-York, have early done our duty, and we continue to do it cheerfully. When Mr. Cass wants money, he goes to the railroad office and buys a through ticket for this City, and when he gets here, he gets his money here, and therefore we have a right to say the armies must go on. And the armies ought not to stop at Richmond, but should go on to the very Gulf—and, Sir, we will not be satisfied till the flag floats from the flag-staff of Sumter. [Applause.] The force against us is mighty in malevolence and in numbers. We have a duty to perform, each one of us. We have grown rich here, and made fortunes here, and now our country wants our money and our fortunes. I say to the men of wealth give up some of your treasure to keep the families of our brave soldiers from starving. [Good, good.] We want the spirit which pervades the soldiers in the field, to pervade the breasts of the people at home. Now, I hope every man in this City will do his duty—the rich and the poor, side by side, each his best, and then this rebellion will certainly be crushed; and when your regiments return, as you return they will victorious, I want to be here to see them march up Broadway, to the cheers and hearty congratulations of their fellow-citizens, who will say to them, "Well done, good and faithful citizens; you have done your duty, God bless you, now and forever!" [Hearty applause.]

Gen. WETMORE then read the following letter from  
HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1862.  
GEN. WETMORE: I am directed by the President to express his sincere regret that owing to imperative engagements he cannot be at New-York to-morrow. It will be impossible for me to attend your meeting. But why should it be necessary? If disunion shall prevail, New-York, so far as its assumed destiny is concerned, will cease to be. It is for New-York itself to decide whether disunion shall prevail.  
Faithfully yours, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.  
Gen. PROSPER M. WETMORE.

THE SIXTY-NINTH,  
which had been standing in the broiling sun all this time, and which had become completely engulfed in the surrounding crowd, now began to prepare to move on.

Gen. CORCORAN left the stand, saluted by cheers and followed by some thousand people, more or less, who pulled his hand, his coat or his sword, and, falling in these, his horse's tail, and mauling his steed, forced his way through the admiring but dreadfully crowded mass, and placing himself at the head of the regiment, gave the order to march. The scene of confusion which followed can't be told. Like an infuriated swarm of bees, like a frightened nest of worms, the people twisted here and there, squirmed in and out, and involved themselves in a series of scurrillages, fights, rows and miscellaneous pushings and haulings, the like of which has rarely been known in this orderly city.

All seemed good-natured, and that was part of the mystery. Finally, the last of CORCORAN and his men were away, and the meeting proceeded, with the introduction of

HON. MR. ARNOLD,  
M. C. for Illinois. Mr. ARNOLD made a clear and forcible speech in favor of enlistments. He compared the doings of the West with those of New-York, reviewed the present position of affairs, and concluded with an eloquent eulogy upon the heroism, the patriotism and the zeal of the troops of the Union.

He was followed by  
HON. JAMES BRIGGS,  
State Agent of Ohio, and formerly member of Congress for that State.

Mr. Briggs, who is one of the most popular of our resident orators, gave one of his very best-considered speeches, filled with go-aheadism, and abounding in points most pleasing to the Irish-born citizen, and calculated to aid in a very material way the progress of recruiting. He gave some very interesting statistics concerning the comparative number of men furnished by Illinois, Ohio and New-York, and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the masses before him to enlist, at once and without delay.

WM. ROSS WALLACE then read, in an impassioned manner, and with great effect, an ode, of which this verse is a part, and for the whole of which we regret that we have no room:

"See! to the hero's mighty cry  
Brave Erin's 'sun-burst' glitters by!  
See Kosciusko's children beam  
Again by Freedom's rushing stream!  
Behold the gallant sons of France  
Rush with LAFAYETTE'S olden lance  
See great GERMANIA'S sword and lyre  
Leap to the fight with song and fire!  
And hark!—with these the native born,  
To Washington, they shout reply—  
Honor's broad glory on each brow,  
And wild in every eye."

The President then introduced  
COL. NUGENT,

of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, who was received with great enthusiasm, and said:

Order! Just keep still for a moment. I have only a few words to say to you. I will be very brief. This meeting has been called by His Honor the Mayor. First in that call is the requirement that it is to fill up the veteran regiments of the New-York volunteers. I am a little interested in that. I suppose you are aware that I belong to the Irish Brigade. [Cheers.] That is a brigade that has done credit to the City of New-York. [Cheers.] The Sixty-ninth, the regiment that I had the honor to lead through seven hard days' fighting, wants a few days to recruit, and I think I see a good many faces here prepared to say, "Col. NUGENT, I will join your regiment to-morrow." [Cheers.] Now, let every man of you in favor of raising the Irish Brigade just raise your hand [cheers and raising of hands.] and I will enlist you all right away. [Cheers.] There are some other regiments of the brigade that want recruits. You can join them, too. I am satisfied, however, that there are enough men here to fill up our first brigade. [Cheers.] There are, also, some decimated regiments where you are all wanted, and where you all may be put, and which you will, I have no doubt, heartily join, and make as efficient as before. [Loud cheering.]

After Col. NUGENT retired, the President said: Gentlemen, I have heard that during the recent Peninsular battles, the New-Jersey Brigade conducted itself with great coolness and efficiency. They were well led, and I have the pleasure of introducing to you the man who led them, in the person of

GEN. WRIGHT,

of New-Jersey, who spoke substantially as follows:

The Governor remarked that he was not aware that he could make himself distinctly heard by such a large body of his fellow-citizens. [Cries of "Try it,"] but he was obliged to lean from the bottom of his heart for the indulgence they had extended to him. Jerseymen would say to New-York that while it (the latter) excelled them in point of numbers, it did not excel them in point of patriotism, and every Jerseyman felt himself, in that particular, to be the equal of at least five New-Yorkers. In America the men were free. Let us be intelligent, he said, and we secured the right to be free. He trusted for the honor of this great State that New-York would never have it said of her that she sent a conscript to the war, and that, by our unflinching performance of our duties as American citizens and patriots, we would prove ourselves to be the admiration and the model of the whole world. New-Jersey was true to the Union. Let the Union be perpetual. Let not the sun of heaven ever shine on an enslaved land. We can make no terms with traitors who have arms in their hands, until we force them back into fealty. [Cheers.]

As a fit representative of the Yankee who can whip the world and feed the people while he whips them,

MAJ. Z. K. PANGBORN,

of the United States army, and formerly of the *Atlas and Bee*, of Boston, was introduced. Maj. Pangborn's bright, pithy, humorous, jolly and effective speech was one of the incidents of the gathering, and did execution beyond a doubt. For it we have no room. He kept his vast audience in the best of moods for half an hour, and then gave way for

JOHN A. MCSORLEY,

the "Irish-Dutchman," who made a very funny Celtic-Teutonic address in favor of instantaneous and universal enlistment, which kept the crowd in a continual roar for many minutes.

The hour of 7 was now reached, but the list of good speakers and the patience of the long-standing audience were by no means wearied. Several gentlemen, for whose good efforts we have no room, spoke patriotically, and were received enthusiastically, after which the vast throng dispersed, singing, cheering and shouting for the Union, the Constitution and the maintenance of the laws.

AT STAND NO. 2.

CHARLES GOULD called the meeting to order, and nominated ANDREW CARRIGAN as President, who was unanimously chosen.

Mr. H. D. LATHROP nominated the following, who were likewise elected

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. A. Low, Josiah Sutherland, Elijah F. Purdy, Henry J. Raymond, Wilson G. Hunt, Shepherd Knapp, Charles King, Wm. H. Leonard, John A. Stevens, Sheridan Shook, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. B. Taylor, Joseph E. Varnum, Jr., Royal Phelps, Wm. H. Anthon, Wm. M. Evarts, Richard B. Connolly, John J. Bradley, R. H. McCurdy, A. C. Richards, John Dimon, Richard F. Carman, James B. Nicholson, Edwin Herah, Geo. W. Quintard, Benjamin F. Manierre, S. B. Chittenden, Egbert Starr, James S. T. Stranahan.

SECRETARIES.

Henry J. Barney, T. B. Wakeman, Frank Shepherd, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Wm. Coster, Andrew R. Trotter, John A. Foster, Frank W. Ballard, Cephas Drainerd, Nat. Wood Howell.

The same resolutions read at the other stands were here passed, amid uproarious enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF GEN. ORMSBY M. MITCHELL.

Major-Gen. ORMSBY M. MITCHELL was the first speaker introduced, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: It gives me the greatest pleasure once more to meet the upturned faces of my loyal countrymen. [Applause.] It is a long while since I had the pleasure of meeting my loyal countrymen. For nearly nine months, you will remember, I have been sunk deep among the enemy. I was surrounded by them on all sides, and the multitudes I have met there was the multitude in arms against the flag of our country, and ready to strike down, if it might be, that sacred banner. But, thank God, that under my eye that has not been done. [Applause.] I have little to say to you to-day. The time for talking, my friends, has passed by. The time for long speeches and argument, and figures of rhetoric has gone. We want now the bayonet. We want now the thunder of the cannon. [Hear, hear.] We want now the marching and trampling of squadrons. [Applause.] We want now the array of armed troops, of battalions and regiments moving forward to head the phalanx, to crush and grind to powder the armed resistance of the enemy. [Applause.] That is what we want, and that is what we are to see. We are engaged in the grandest conflict that the world has ever known. [Hear.] We are to-day fighting the battles of the liberty of the world. [Applause.] We are, my friends, I tell you, engaged in the most stupendous struggle that the world has ever known. Go back to those struggles of the French Revolution. They were nothing to the struggles in which we are engaged to-day. We are fighting the battle of freedom of the whole world, and I am sorry to find that we shall be compelled to fight it single-handed and alone. [Applause.] Are you ready to sustain our flag? [Yes.] Are you ready to-day, though the whole world is arrayed against you, to die in defence of that cause? [Good, good.] Are you

ready, I ask! "Yes?" Give me your response. Say Yes, call us to the battle-field, and us to sustain the cause of our country. Ask what you may, ask of our souls, ask everything of us, and we will give all to God and our country. [Applause.] Let a voice— "I have three sons in the Union army." Last evening I had almost decided not to speak to you to-day, but this afternoon I took up the London Globe newspaper and read a speech made in Sheffield at a great banquet given to Lord Palmerston—a speech made by a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Roxbury. ["Three groans for him."] And now, my friends, I want to tell you what Mr. Roxbury said at that meeting. I beg you to listen, for it is extremely important. He said, in the first place, that he had no sympathy with the North, and that the struggle because of the cause was unjustifiable and could not succeed. Now let me answer Mr. Roxbury in two words. [A voice—Roxbury, the wasp, sir; that is his name.] I tell you that our cause is one of necessity. What prompting have we to lift our hands against the South? We lose in the first place \$300,000,000, which they owe us. In the next place we lose \$300,000,000, which we should have made last year without the war by trade with them. We lose \$1,000,000,000 by the expenditures of the war to keep up our armies. It costs us blood without limit, and what are we fighting for? I tell you it is for a grand principle. It is for the liberty of the world. It is for the integrity of the nation. If this integrity is destroyed, you will have witnessed the death-blow to humanity. [Applause.] But, Mr. Roxbury tells us that if the United States are divided, it will be for the benefit of England. There he shows the cloven foot. What destroys the United States, will be for the benefit of England. We have been too insulting. We have been too gross. We have taken John Bull by the throat and compelled him to do justice, by telling him that we would shake him until he did us justice. [Applause.]

At this point Gen. Mironz was compelled to desist speaking, in order to allow those present to participate in the welcome of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, just passing the stand. At the expiration of a few minutes, amid renewed cheering, the General continued as follows:

Nothing, my friends, could have given us greater gratification than to see again the brave Sixty-ninth Regiment and the gallant Concoran. [Cheers.] Sixteen months ago I met Col. Concoran at Annapolis Junction, on his way to Washington City, where I had the honor of dining with him and his Staff, and with many officers of that regiment you know as patriot soldiers. You know that he has suffered for us and for his country. You know how he has resisted the efforts of the enemy, and their offers to induce him to accept a parole and leave his loathsome prison. You know how he has at last triumphed, and you know how to receive a noble hero suffering in the cause of liberty and of his country. [Applause.] Let him go on. You have made him a Brigadier. You have offered him a brigade of four regiments—give him at once forty regiments, and let it be done at once. [Applause.]

But I was telling you of the probability we have of meeting in this struggle the envy and hatred of the aristocracy of the Old World. I tell you that Roxbury was attempting to turn the honest, upright people of England against us. I tell you that the division of this country England will be proud to see. But, I tell Mr. Roxbury, that when he begins the game of separation and dividing, it is a game that two can play at. [Tremendous cheering.] The integrity of our country is sacred, and we will preserve it at every hazard and every risk. We will give our lives, our blood, our money—all we have got, to protect it, because we know that in the division of this country we die. We die—literally and absolutely, we die. Not a physical death, but die a death of utter contempt and degradation. [Applause.] Suppose we give it up? Suppose the South, with smaller resources, should triumph over us, with greater resources? Could you look an honest man in the face? ["No! No!"] If that should take place, I would advise you as I did a friend of mine who thought of going abroad to run away from the disturbances in his section of the country. I asked him: "Have you been down to the brass-founders to get you a mask? Make it an inch thick, or the heat of the blush of shame will melt the metal and expose you to the contemptuous gaze of everybody on the other side of the water." [Applause and laughter.] Mr. Roxbury says we cannot make friends with the South.

A Voice—"With the North."

Gen. Mironz—I beg your pardon, Sir, he said the North. He said the Southerners were gentlemen, English gentlemen and their descendants, and that the North was composed of the scum and refuse of Europe. ["Shame."] This is his language: "With the South you can make friends. They are Englishmen. They are not the scum and refuse of Europe." The only meaning of that language is that the North are such. Let me tell you again, it is nothing but the envy and hatred of English Aristocracy of American Democracy; and I tell you that we have got to meet it everywhere—in England or elsewhere—and I ask you now are you prepared to meet it and to do it? ["Yes, yes."] I devote my life to this conflict. God knows I have nothing to live for now but my country. I care for nothing else. Sixteen months ago, in the presence of a multitude in Union-square, I laid down my life, to be offered if necessary, on the altar of my country. I will give all will



lend my country. [Applause.] The best strength, the best power; all that I have got. [Three cheers for Gen. Mitchell.] Now, my friends, that is all very well. What do you cheer me for? [Voices—"Your sentiments," "your services," &c.] If you like the sentiment enact it. Perhaps you will say it is hard to leave my wife, my children. Yes, it is hard. But you must do it. [Voice—"We are doing it."] The President has called for 300,000 men; he has added to that number 300,000 more, yet the 600,000 be forthcoming at once. Let them be freely offered. The result cannot then be doubtful. Let us be united. The South is now perfectly cemented, while we are to a certain extent divided. But we are coming together every day. The battle must be fought, and let me tell you how. It must be fought with armies—with brigades and divisions—on the battle-field, and then we will hunt the enemy wherever we can find him, and destroy him wherever he is found. There is to be no more dallying, no more hesitation in this matter. I know JEFFERSON DAVIS, and can appreciate the tyranny which he has established over the South. I know that when the South is disenthralled, there will be found many who will rejoice at the return of the old flag—the sovereignty of the Constitution and the glorious Union. [Applause.] Make up your minds to enlist, every one of you. Don't do it as a mere matter of pleasure. War is a mighty serious business. Solemnly serious. Do it thoughtfully, determinedly; and, when you make up your minds, and say "I am going to be a soldier," be willing to perform a soldier's duty. You will have to give up wife and children. I have had to do it. Let not your children grow up and upbraid you by saying, "Father, if we had only been men during the time of the rebellion, we would have fought and died; would have given everything, rather than have endured the ignominy, contempt and degradation of defeat." That's what you have got to meet—right square. What do you decide—glory, or possibly death, in the armies of your country, or despal, ignominy and contumely? There is no use waiting longer. There is liberty, glory and your country's emancipation on the one side, and contempt, shame, scorn and degradation on the other. I know what my fellow-citizens will answer. I understand them. I know what my Irish friends will answer—I had them with me in the Tenth Ohio—I had none to hold back there. All the trouble I had was to keep them out of the fighting until the time came. [Applause.] When I said, "Hold on," they said: "Och, General, yere not goin' to keep us back, shure?" [Laughter.] "Oh no, boys; I will give you the word directly, and then spring to it like the lightning," and it was always done. [Applause.] That was the spirit of my Division. They always liked to strike the first blow, and when the first blow was struck it was always the last blow, too. [Applause, during which Gen. Mitchell retired.]

**BRIG.-GEN. RICHARD BUSTEED**

was then introduced and received with great enthusiasm. He delivered a stirring speech, concluding as follows:

I have the utmost contempt for him who by speech or act attempts to draw party lines now. This is the appropriate office of home traitors; let them have a monopoly of the work. I am certain no true Democrat will engage in it; at least no intelligent or reputable person will do so. There is a great fight on hand between democracy and aristocracy—between the privileges of the few and the rights of the multitude—between caste and republican equality—and he is the genuine democrat who loves Liberty more than Slavery.

The democracy that will not endure this test is spurious. The man who delays or hazards victory to our arms, by talking kindly of rebels, or unkindly of lawful authority or necessary instrumentalities, or by preventing enlistments, or in any other way, is not only not a democrat, but he is a traitor, meaner than all his Southern compatriots; a sneaking, snivelling, cowardly traitor, scarcely worth the rope or time it would take to hang him.

My own position is easily declared. I was a Democrat. I am a loyal lover of my country, whose free institutions I do not care to outlive. [Cheers.] I will do what her necessities, the convictions of my intelligence and the dictates of my conscience make me. If this be treason to party, party can make the coat of it. [Great applause.]

Hon. LUTHER R. MARRS next delivered a long and able address, a verbatim report of which is unavoidably crowded out. He read, in conclusion, the following telegraph dispatch:

ALBANY, AUG. 27.

to Chas. Gould, Secretary, &c., Erie Meeting: The crisis is fairly upon us. Men and means are no agencies required to meet it. God has placed these in our hands. Will we devote them to the patriotic work? Shall the old regiments be filled up? Shall the new ones be completed? Shall conscription be avoided? Shall the brave and honored CORCORAN march back to the battle-fields of Virginia with an thousand men? The country has done and is doing nobly. Her best and brightest spirits are earnest and faithful in the cause, laboring for it as they never labored before. The great metropolis will fall short of its duty unless it can give up present peace, property, personal and political considerations, health, life, and all that is sacred and dear, for the one object—the salvation of the Union and the Constitution. What is New-York's response to these questions? B. B. MORGAN.

Commissioner of Charities Nicholson, was here called to preside, and he invited Mr. BENJAMIN VAN RENSSELAER, who made a stirring speech. HENRY S. SWING Esq., followed to a sustained, brief, pithy and highly patriotic address, which drew forth cheer after cheer.

The work of recruiting for the 69th Regiment was carried on yesterday with great success. It was intended that this veteran regiment would be ready for the field, once more, last evening, but for reasons incident to the arrangements necessary to be made for the departure of the regiment, this one was prevented taking its departure. The 69th, with full ranks, will leave at an early hour to-day.

**CORCORAN AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.**

**Speeches of General Corcoran—Secretary Seward's Reasons for Not Speaking.**

The Mayor of the City of New York and a few members of the Common Council insisted on giving to General Corcoran a complimentary dinner at the Astor House last evening. A table was sumptuously spread in Mr. Starson's best style, and all the guests did that justice that was to be expected from those who had gone through the hardships of the sultry day. His Honor Mayor Opdyke presided, having on his right hand Brigadier General Corcoran, the observed of all observers. Mr. Charles Gould acted as Vice President, having upon his right hand Major General Ormsby M. Mitchell, surnamed the "Ubiquitous."

Among the guests present were Brig. Gen. Strong, Brig. Gen. Rusteed, Gen. Wallbridge, Abram Wakeman, Capt. Kicker of the Sixty-ninth regiment, Ethan Allen, Esq., Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Peter Cooper, Judge Bonney, Dr. Grison, and about thirty other citizens.

After full justice had been done to the good things spread before them, his Honor Mayor Opdyke proposed the health of Brig. Gen. Corcoran, and expressed the hope that he might gather around him, as his deserts called for, twenty thousand men at least.

Gen. Corcoran was called to his feet by enthusiastic cheers, and, after quiet was restored, said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—I sincerely thank you for the kindness with which you have mentioned my name to-night. I take your compliment as rather intended for the cause in which I am engaged than for any merits which I myself possess. His Honor the Mayor has expressed the hope that I may gather around me twenty thousand men. I hope that I may gather around me at least one hundred thousand men, not that I may command them, but that I may offer them to my adopted country, as one slight token of the love I bear her. (Loud cheers.) As I told his Honor Mayor Wigham, of Boston, when invited to visit his city, I accepted his invitation not for the purpose of any personal glorification of myself, but for the sake of the advantage which I am persuaded the city might be for the cause which all of us have so near at heart. (Cheers.) I thank you all, and I take this opportunity to thank the whole country for the great interest manifested in my welfare from the moment of my captivity to the present time. All the return I can make is, to give my services for what they are worth in the field, which I will do immediately. (Applause.) I will give you gentlemen—His Honor the Mayor and my adopted city.

In answer to this toast his Honor rose, and observing some of the Common Council present, called upon Alderman Fayton to respond.

Alderman Fayton replied in a few happy and pertinent remarks.

During the evening it was announced that the Secretary of State, Hon. William H. Seward, was at the hotel, and a committee, of which the Hon. Abram Wakeman was chairman, was delegated to invite him to attend the dinner.

The committee, through Mr. Wakeman, reported that they had waited upon Mr. Seward, and that he thanked the gentlemen for their invitation, but that he was too much fatigued by travel to attend. He had a leave of absence from Washington for a few days, and was on his way to Auburn merely to recruit his health. He was under a pledge, given when he obtained his leave of absence, to participate in no public demonstrations or dances, but to attend exclusively to his physical welfare. He begged, therefore, to be excused from attending the dinner.

General Brewster then proposed three cheers for William H. Seward, as the right man in the right place, at the right time, which were given with a will.

The Mayor proposed the health of General Mitchell, which was responded to with the greatest enthusiasm.

General Mitchell very briefly responded, like Otello—we little knew but what pertained to his fate, and was best used to the end purpose of speech. His few remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

The press was possessed by the Mayor in most complimentary terms, special weight being given to an great service of recruiting, in the most reliable of all forms, the ranks of the war.

The toast was duly honored, and was responded to by Parks Goodwin, Esq., who spoke very elegantly of General Mitchell and Corcoran.

Gen. Wetmore followed in a strong war speech. Her interjection he cared nothing. If it came, the reserve and unsuspected power of this government would spring up from its hidden place, like another Achilles, to insure speedy destruction upon any and all powers who, taking advantage of our difficulties, and the non-appearance as yet of the hero of the war, that would dare to throw