Capt. Hogan of Gen. Meagher's staff made a patriotic appeal to all classes. He told the rich that if they did not open their purses Stonewall Jackson would open them, for he was coming this way, and we could not tell how soon he would be in New Jersey. If a man had $60,000, he should give $30,000 of it to suppress the Rebellion, or he might pose the whole. He would give a leg or an arm to save the Union. If he only had as many men as he could see and could arm with a musket, he hoped to make 3,000 Stand and die with the Union.

[Cheering.]

Lieut. Washington A. Bartlett made an explanation of a new invulnerable steamship for the war.

Lieut. Tryon made a pithy speech. He was not a speaking man, he said, but he was a fighting man.

John Brady next took the stand, and said he had run 34 miles from Bull Run. He was always ready to speak, and always ready to run. But he did not seem to be so ready to turn his back upon the audience, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour.

Samuel Hotaling announced that he had offered to raise a brigade and go to the field, although above the age for drafting. He had already sent 410 men to the field.

Michael Curran, in shirt sleeves and workman dress, said that he had got $100 in gold at home, No. 178 Orchard street, and that he would contribute it to the object of forming a brigade for Gen. Corcoran. He made an eloquent appeal for others to follow his example. We understand the money was duly contributed last evening.

It was after dark when the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Union, and three more for President Lincoln.

STAND NUMBER TWO.

This stand was located on the east side of the Park, opposite the Hall of Records.

Charles Gould called this meeting to order, and nominated Andrew Carrigan as President, and several gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The same resolutions as at Stand No. 1 were read and adopted.

Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel of the Army of the West was the first speaker. He said:

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. MITCHEL.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: It affords me the deepest pleasure once more to meet the upturned faces of my loyal countrymen. It is a long while since I had the honor of greeting my loyal countrymen. For nearly nine months I have been sunk deep among the enemy; I have been surrounded by them on all sides, and the multitudes I have met there were multitudes in arms against the flag of our country, ready to strike down that great banner; but, under my own eyes, that has never yet been done. [Cheers.] I have but little to say to you to-day. The time for talk, for eloquence, has passed by. The time for long speeches, and arguments, and figures, of rhetoric is gone. We want now the bayonet, the thunder of the cannon, the marching of trampling squadrons, the army of armed troops, and regiments moving forward in solid phalanx, to divide and crush and grind to powder the armed resistance of the enemy. [Applause.] That is what we want. We have engaged in the grandest conflict the world has ever witnessed. We are today fighting the battles of the liberty of the world. We are, I tell you, my friends, enough in the west to repulse all the armed forces that the world has ever witnessed. We are clearing to battle of freedom for the whole world. Single-handed as we are, are you ready today to meet this conflict? Are you ready to say, "I care not if the whole world were arrayed against me, our cause is pure and holy and glorious, and we are ready to die in defense of that cause?" Are you ready to say, "Our country calls, in the discharge of duty, for our blood, our money, our son, our life, and our brothers, and in this cause we freely give them to God and our country?" Last evening I had almost decided not to appear before you to-day, but the speech I picked up a newspaper, and in that paper I read a speech made at a banquet given to Lord John Russell by Mr. Gladstone [applause for Gladstone], and when I went to tell you what Gladstone said at that meeting. He said he had no sympathy with the North and its struggle, because our cause was unrighteous and immoral one, and could not succeed. I tell you our cause is the greatest one in which the world has ever witnessed. This war costs us thousands of lives and millions of expenditure; it has cost us blood without stint and money without stint. What do we gain for it all? Why, we are fighting for a great principle—the lib-
was trying to excite the envy and antipathy of the how he has triumphed, and you know how to stop melt down the brazen mask to the contemptuous mask, because if you get a bronze one the heat will better go down to the brass founder and get an iron I will give you the advice I gave a friend. You had peace? If you do you can never lift your head in who of you will ever be able to look the South should triumph over the North, any of your bear to think of it? Suppose death of utter contempt and degradation! Can we know the division of this country will be literal money, our blood, everything to protect it. Because hazards and risks, and will sacrifice our lives, our children, and let enlist under the banner of his every man that felt his path. The battle must be fought, and I will stand Jeff. Davis's despotic power, and I believe the thing I possess, belongs to my country," and I tell you the result cannot be doubtful. We have a tremendous battle to fight. Every day cements the final destruction to everything in its path. The battle must be fought, and I will tell you how it must be fought. We will acquire our best citizenship and discipline. I tell them, prepare them for the battle-field, and hunt the enemy wherever he may be found, and destroy him wherever we find him. There is to be no man left at the battle-field in regard to the matter. We will prosecute this war without any mercy toward the South, but with a firm determination to secure from that overpowered army those who are left. I understand them well. I understand Davis's doctrine of war, and I believe the army will surrender when we will secure the country from its desolation, and that peace will take us in return, to this old day which marks the victory of this Union. We have all not intending
Make up your minds to take up your musket. Just listen to what I have to tell you. Don't undertake to enlist as a matter of play; it is a mighty serious business. Enter upon it seriously, thoughtfully, determinedly; and when you have made up your mind, I will be equal, thoughtfulness, vividness, even on my part, on the march, when the cannon roar, when it is hot, I will be as solid as a rock. [Great cheering.] And I'll tell my lieutenants and you, the preservation of the Union, and the liberty of the captive negroes. Have you made up your minds what you will do? Some one will say, 'Can I leave my family? She clings around me, the tears flowing from her eyes.' Yes, I have done it all, and you must do it. Would you disgrace that wife? Would you have her blush with shame? Would you have your children grow up and curse you? 'Oh, father!' they will say, 'Oh, father! if I had been a man during this conflict, I would have died, giving everything I had under Heaven, before I could become the scoff and scorn of the entire world.' That is what you have got to meet right square. What is the result? Glory on the one hand, ignominy and contempt on the other. Make your choice to-day. Don't stand here halting. It is glory on the one side, and utter contempt and degradation on the other. I know what my Irish friends will answer. I go back to the days of my triumphs in the South, when all I had to say was: 'Boys, spring to it,' and like hounds from the leash every man rushed to his duty. [Great cheering.] I never had any man hold back there. All the trouble was, was to keep them out of the fight until the time came. [Laughter.] They said: 'You're not going to keep us back?' No, I will give you the word; then spring like the lightning, and deal blows like the thunderbolt. That is the training I gave to my division. We always struck but one blow, and the first blow they got was always the last one. [Laughter.]

Mr. Richard Busteed was the next speaker introduced. He said: The nationality of the American people depends upon their unity. [Applause.] This is the sole solder of their strength. Whatever threatens the indivisibility of the nation endangers its continued existence. Very early in its history, a motto was engraved on the nation's seal which contains the secret of its perpetuity, "United we stand, divided we fall." To parcel out the soil into independent sovereignties, would be to sow the whole of it with the teeth of the dragon of discord, rivalry, and bloodshed. Our people begin to understand this, and it is well they do. No greater political heresies have grown up among us than those which have their origin in false notions of what are called State Rights. The Nullification of 1832, and the Secessionism of our own day, are the offspring of this error. We meet to inflame zeal, to inspire loyalty, and to declare to our President and his Cabinet that the City of New-York—the great commercial metropolis of the country—favors the suppression of this most wicked Rebellion, by the prompt, free, fearless use of every and any means necessary to crush it out at once and forever. [Great cheering.] What these means are, the Executive is charged with the responsibility of deciding; but as he has recently, in a well-considered Letter, declared his continued support for the Union, and his determination to maintain it at all hazards, I claim the right and embrace this occasion to say that it is my deliberate conviction that the cause of this Rebellion is Slavery, and that the cause and the effect must perish or survive in force together. [Good.] For one, I sincerely believe if Slavery lives the Republic dies. ["That's the talk."] And I deny that the Government, struck at and attempted to be destroyed by the Slave Power, should do anything to preserve Slavery as a stock in trade for a future rebellion. God has decreed that their sin shall perish with them! This is a fortunate epoch, and no man, not himself, but every patriot, every honest man, every man with a heart, will rejoice that the Republic of America is to be preserved; that she is to be, as it were, an island in a sea of France; that she is to be the bulwark of the world, and the bulwark of her own freedom. All hail the day! [Great cheering.] In this connection, I have a word or two to say to men who, like myself, are Irishmen, and who have sought and found a home in the United States of America. It is supposed by none of my countrymen, and they have been taught to think so by the speeches of men who profess to be friends of the Irish, that the freedom and the rights of the Irish in America are to be sacrificed or subordinated to the rights of the South. This is false. The rights of the Irish are to be preserved and protected, and the South must make a right and just sacrifice for the sake of the Union. No such consequence
would or could follow from the freedom of the blacks. Residence is not a matter of mere choice. It is controlled by great natural and philosophical laws, to the acceptance of which all men are held by an imperious necessity. Which of us could, for example, live in the heart of Ethiopia, although our revenue should be a million times what it is in the State of New-York? So, the swarthy child of the torrid zones cannot live amid the snows of Northern latitudes. He never can enter their fields of labor as a competitor. The country is in imminent peril. Traitors in arms menace and assault the people and their rulers; citizens are being ruthlessly slain; homes and hearts are made desolate; constitutional obligations and compacts are whistled down the winds, and the sacred name of revelation perverted to the abominable uses of treason and rebellion. This is not the time to discuss how far the Government will be justified by the Constitution, or previously existing laws, in using this, that, or the other, as a means of re-establishing the national authority and maintaining the national power.

Salus populi suprema est lex.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Nor is this the time to regard the condition of the country from any political standpoint. In this hour party must be forgotten. There is a great fight on hand between democracy and aristocracy ["That's true"], 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. 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. ["Bravo."] I will be 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 most of it. ["Good, Good," and applause.]

The Hon. Luther R. Marshall was the next speaker. He drew a vivid picture of our prosperous condition for fifty years previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, painted the perfidy and treachery of the South in their efforts to break up the Government, and appealed in strong terms to his hearers to take up the musket and the sword to put down the widespread treason. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. J. W. T. Van Brunt of New-Jersey followed in ardent appeal for enlistments, stating that he belonged to a regiment and intended to return to the field.

Mr. H. S. Smith made a short and patriotic speech, stating he was born in this city, and had learned to love the institutions under which he lived, and was ready to defend them to the last.

Capt. Price of Sickles's Brigade followed in a glowing appeal to his countrymen to enlist. He had a word to say to the ladies. They could determine the fortunes of this war. Let them resolve they would marry only returned volunteers, and we should soon have sufficient recruits to put a stop to the rebellion. He thought any girl who would marry any but a returned volunteer was not worth having.

Mr. John Brady was introduced, and made a patriotic, though somewhat disjointed appeal, to the Irish and Germans to rally round the Stars and Stripes, under which Jeff. Davis and Despotism were both equally to fall.

Stand Number Three.

At the stand toward Broadway from the City Hall a very large number of citizens listened to eloquent speeches. That portion of the great mass meeting was called to order by Henry Hill, esq., and the Hon. A. Wakeman, Postmaster of the city, was elected President, and a number of gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Albert Cardozo was the first speaker. Retracing the traditions of his voice, be raised to trumpet tones to impart to his countrymen a tithe of the hope for the perpetuity of the Union which he possessed. The nation was in travail, and she looked to New-York to insure her safe deliverance. Should New-York prove recreant to her duty? ["No, no."] To-day she spoke in her might, to make all the nations feel that we were a great and glorious people, capable of taking care of our country. It was now the time to do our utmost.

The 69th Regiment now came in through the Park and were received with loud cheers. Mr. Cardozo interrupted his speech, and before he could resume, the Aldermen and Councilmen appeared with batons of office. Mr. Wakeman gracefully resigned in favor of Alderman Farley, and Mr. Cardozo briefly concluded.

Gen. W. T. Sherman was then introduced. He said he had been requested to tell his story in the city of his birth, as he had been during the last two months in the loyal state of G-
West, to speak to the citizens, ... To-day in the presence of a rebellion that threatened to destroy our Government, let us all band together, loyal citizens of all parties, defenders of our country's flag, before this sun, and let the assurance go forth to our half million of men in the field that we would stand by them, as long as life lasts in support of the Government. He had been in the glorious West. ["Them's the boys."] He had chosen the West because he had believed that until the Mississippi was reclaimed we could not dismember the terrible rebellion that had broken out in our country. He would see for himself whether the citizens of the West would rescue the great river of their land from the presence of traitors. And to-day the Valley of the Mississippi was safe. [Cheers] The men living on its borders would never give it up as long as there was a drop of blood to flow in the North-West. As long as those ten States remained in the geography of the country, so long would the Atlantic streams in the possession of Free Men and Free Labor. He was absent on a few days' leave to recuperate his exhausted energies. All was safe in the mighty West. With 50,000 more men they could hold everything west of the five Cotton States.

His father, after six battles with Washington, stood 52 years on one leg. His sons all but one were in the Army of the West, and that one had left his clerkship in Canada, and would enroll himself to-morrow as a soldier from New-York. Thank God there were loyal men from all nations and climes—they had whole regiments in the West. They sang patriotic songs, the chorus of one of which being to the tune of Dixie, was this: "The stars shall shine, and the stripes shall wave, all over the land of Dixie." In the southern counties of Illinois, where there had ... most sympathy with Secession twelve months ago, they were now enrolling themselves, since to a duty they now fully understood that there was no safety in anything else in putting down the Rebellion. A detachment of Sickles' Brigade had formed in front of the stand, and were greeted with loud applause.

Gen. STRONG made eloquent allusion to the performances of the brigade. Let it be the purpose, he said, of everyone of us to put down the Rebellion and preserve the Government. He had been in Europe when the Rebellion broke out, and he instituted a comparison between the benefit of this country and its form of Government and those of the Governments of Europe. He concluded by urging his entire army to pledge its fortunes, and sacred honor to the salvation of our country. All responded. Then, and he, at all go to the places of enrolling and put down their names. Everything valuable in this world was enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States. Let everything be expended before surrendering the unity of this blessed Government. The traitors were animated with the spirit of fiends. It was a wanton, malignant machination, and if it prevailed there would be one general night of darkness and desolation. In this we were all interested. He pledged his all until our Government was established—muscle and heart's blood. [Loud applause.]

ETHAN ALLEN, esq., then made a short speech, announcing his intention to enlist. This announcement was received with loud applause as well as some spirited remarks on the general condition of affairs.

ABRAHAM WADSWORTH, esq., then read the resolutions they were received with loud applause, and adopted with enthusiastic unanimity. They were like those at stand No. 1.

Brig.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES was the next speaker. He said: To-day the imperial city speaks. Her voice is potent, because it is the expression of loyalty, courage, and intelligence. Thirty thousand brave soldiers represent the metropolis ... field; $300,000,000 of her treasure is in ... the national exchequer. The golden tide now flows like another Pactolus, from Wall street to Washing-

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bounty. Let us hear from the merchants

purse, it will be a very sizeable and handsome

York, representing as they do untold millions, wake

and failing everywhere, at last made known his

with which to fit out his expedition of discovery,

king to king, and Court to Court, seeking the money

Columbus went out on his voyage, and America, the discovery

St. Clare is an example to the women of America. The same

enormous which Petrella made to men in discovery,

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Community in the world. Those who have done

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The Hon. O. B. Colfax was the last speaker.

He would tell his friends how he would bring them back to

selves, but he followed up this by such fine,

and sent their plates into the rivers of the army

The most important part in the Navy was the Army.

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THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Orders for the departure of this regiment today were received on Saturday night, and the work of fitting up for war has been proceeding vigorously since then. Up to last evening over six thousand volunteers had been received, but others were received from Governor Morgan not to recruit a larger number than was sufficient to complete the regimental comple­ment of 3,500 men, and they are consequently compelled to limit the number to that figure. The men are very enthusiastic for active service and express the hope that they will be called to go through battles and foreign service at Washington. Regimental line is to be formed this morning, at five o'clock, on Broadway, cor­ner of Great Jones street, whence they will proceed to the war footing has been proceeding vigorously ever since.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Yesterday orders were transmitted to the regiment to leave this morning, at eight o’clock. The arrangements was, the excitement reached fever heat. All was bustle among the soldiers. Uniforms were taken, horses were posted, and every one was busied with the work of preparation. The army was filled throughout the day with the friends of the men who were about to depart for the war, and at eight the band was completely examined, and the town was in a perfect commotion. The music was heard from every house in the city, and the crowd was immense. The troops attached to this regiment, not being required for two weeks is hereby granted to Chaplain Denis F. Sullivan, who will report to the Major General for orders immedi­ately.

Headquarters Sixty-ninth Regiment,
New York, April 22, 1861.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment:—

The President, Albert M. Ewing, then reviewed the regiment, and addressed the men, and delivered to them the orders of the Government to take possession of the armory. The men were then marched off to the armory, and the regiment was placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Burns.

The Eighty and Eighty-ninth of New York, and the Thirteenth and Twenty­eighth of Brooklyn.

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THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Orders for the departure of this regiment today were received on Saturday night, and the work of fitting up for war has been proceeding vigorously since then. Up to last evening over six thousand volunteers had been received, but others were received from Governor Morgan not to recruit a larger number than was sufficient to complete the regimental comple­ment of 3,500 men, and they are consequently compelled to limit the number to that figure. The men are very enthusiastic for active service and express the hope that they will be called to go through battles and foreign service at Washington. Regimental line is to be formed this morning, at five o'clock, on Broadway, cor­ner of Great Jones street, whence they will proceed to the war footing has been proceeding vigorously ever since.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Orders were transmitted to the regiment to leave this morning, at eight o’clock. The arrangements was, the excitement reached fever heat. All was bustle among the soldiers. Uniforms were taken, horses were posted, and every one was busied with the work of preparation. The army was filled throughout the day with the friends of the men who were about to depart for the war, and at eight the band was completely examined, and the town was in a perfect commotion. The music was heard from every house in the city, and the crowd was immense. The troops attached to this regiment, not being required for two weeks is hereby granted to Chaplain Denis F. Sullivan, who will report to the Major General for orders immedi­ately.

Headquarters Sixty-ninth Regiment,
New York, April 22, 1861.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment:—

The President, Albert M. Ewing, then reviewed the regiment, and addressed the men, and delivered to them the orders of the Government to take possession of the armory. The men were then marched off to the armory, and the regiment was placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Burns.

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THE CASUALTIES AT BULL RUN.

Names of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

We append a list of the members of the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment of the city who were killed or wounded at the battle of Bull Run on Sunday, together with the names of the missing, so far as can be ascertained. The list is prepared from authentic sources, and is as complete as it is possible to make it at present:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Captain William B. King, the head on the 18th, in Washington hospital.

Captain J. E. Jones, in the hand, slightly, brought home.

Captain James Murphy, slightly; Captain P. Duff, in the hand, brought home.

Captain D. J. Cahill, left on the field; John Heddington, in both legs, brought home; Patrick Callahan, in the back, brought home; Corporal C. O'Neil, in the arm, left at the field hospital; Patrick O'Donnell, Peter Murphy, Corporal P. Cahill, Richard C. Kelly, William Finnegan; Color-Sergeant John Murphy, in the leg, left at Centreville; John O'Neil. [O'Neil took Colonel Corcoran's belt with the promise to see it safely to Washington or Fort Corcoran, and its loss is proportionally very heavy.]


Capt. John Murphy, in the leg, left at the field hospital; Sergeant James Kelleher, Corporal P. Cahill, Richard C. Kelly, William Finnegan; Color-Sergeant John Murphy, in the leg, left at Centreville; Thomas Keene, Hugh Duffy.


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A GOLD WATCH TO BE PRESENTED TO QUEEN CAROLINE, WIFE OF THE CANTERBURY BISHOP.

Mr. Joseph F. Meagher, the Irish Brigade and Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher,

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JAMES J. SMITH, Adjutant. Madison avenue. By order of Col. ROBT. NUGENT. will take place at the residence of Archbishop Hughes, in the gift of the ladies of the city. The presentation of its arrival in New York, Washington. This regiment will be presented with a magnificent stand of colors on its arrival in New York, and will also make requisition for the transportation of the provisions for the troops on the route to Washington, and equipage, and two days' cooked. Quartermaster Sullivan of their respective commands made and left with the adjutants of companies will have complete muster-in rolls immediately provide themselves with the same. Commanders of the Sixty-ninth, formerly the First regiment, commanded by Col. Nugent, had the right of the line, flanked by Captain O'Connor, and the Eighty-eighth, formerly the Fourth, commanded by Col. O'Farrell, also of the Sixth regiment, and the Fifth (cavalry and artillery) regiment command by Colonel Stannard, with Captain Hamilton's battery, also of the Fifth regiment. The battery of the Irish Brigade, was on the left, commanded by Col. Meagher. The Sixty-ninth, formerly the First regiment, commanded by Col. Nugent, had the right of the line, flanked by Captain O'Connor, and the Eighty-eighth, formerly the Fourth, commanded by Col. O'Farrell, also of the Sixth regiment, and the Fifth (cavalry and artillery) regiment. The battery of the Irish Brigade, was on the left, commanded by Col. Meagher. The Sixty-ninth, formerly the First regiment, commanded by Col. Nugent, had the right of the line, flanked by Captain O'Connor, and the Eighty-eighth, formerly the Fourth, commanded by Col. O'Farrell, also of the Sixth regiment, and the Fifth (cavalry and artillery) regiment. The battery of the Irish Brigade, was on the left, commanded by Col. Meagher. The Sixty-ninth, formerly the First regiment, commanded by Col. Nugent, had the right of the line, flanked by Captain O'Connor, and the Eighty-eighth, formerly the Fourth, commanded by Col. O'Farrell, also of the Sixth regiment, and the Fifth (cavalry and artillery) regiment. The battery of the Irish Brigade, was on the left, commanded by Col. Meagher.