Mass Meeting of the Merchants and Bankers of New-York.

THE "SOLID" MEN FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

A large meeting of the merchants, bankers and business men of New-York was held yesterday afternoon in front of the Custom-House, Wall-street, on behalf of Lincoln and Johnson. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, and was attended by an immense crowd of the *real, solid* business men of New-York, prominent among whom were a large number of our most eminent merchants, whose names appeared in THE TRIBUNE yesterday as officers of the meeting, and who filled the platform erected on the Custom-House steps. Those less fortunate blocked up the street to far beyond hearing distance, while others more adventurous occupied every nook and corner of vantage on the steps and windows of the buildings opposite and swarming round the massive pillars of the Custom-House.

The meeting was called to order by CHARLES S. SPENCER, esq., President of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, who nominated as President of the meeting Moses H. Grinnell, esq., who was received with loud cheers.

MOSES H. GRINNELL said they were here to pronounce in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the country. (Two small Secession flags were here unfurled, amid loud hisses.) Mr. Grinnell said, pointing to the one on the right, Here is the first flag that was started by the Rebel Government, and was replaced by this on the left; and he asked the meeting which flag, in their judgment, should wave over the country in one year hence. Should it not be that flag, the Star-Spangled Banner? [Loud cheers]. It was in their power to plant that flag from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. [A voice: "We will." Cheers.] On next Tuesday they would have to deposit their votes in the ballot-box, and only let them vote according to their good sound common sense, and there could be but one choice, and that choice would be the Union ticket, for the preservation of the Union and the glory of the country. He would say nothing of either of the candidates, for, personally, they were both his friends; but when it came to a question of principle, whether the country should stand or fall, his vote should be cast for Abraham Lincoln and the Union. [Loud cheers].

DENNING DUER, esq., then read the list of officers of the meeting, which have already appeared in our columns, and which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD then presented the following address and resolutions:

ADDRESS.

To the Electors of the City of New-York:

FELLOW CITIZENS: There is not a citizen of the United States to whom the election of next Tuesday is not a matter of great importance. But to you who stand in the gate of the continent through which passes commerce with all the world, the importance of the contest is incalculable. The growth and prosperity of our city are due in a great measure to that union of the States which began under Washington, and which has made us one nation under a strong government, capable of commanding obedience at home and respect abroad. That Union has been assailed by force; the principles which lie at its foundation have been contested by sophistry, and the loyal people of the land are now contending against not only the Rebels in the field, but with their doctrines preached among ourselves; against that love of domination which would make slaves of all who labor with their hands, and which was the exciting cause of the Rebellion; against that heresy of Secession, which was the pretext for the resistance of States when they were defeated at the elections, and is now the pretext of their supporters and abettors for "an immediate suspension of hostilities" to overcome that resistance—and against the evil passions which Slavery and treason have excited, and which stealthily destroy unoffending merchantmen and fishermen on the seas; send ruffians on board passenger ships disguised as passengers, that they may fall upon the unguarded to kill and despoil—which send cowards across the borders disguised as visitors, that they may rob and murder our unsuspecting people, and which are even now engaged in conspiracies to set fire to our chief cities. The result of the contest in which the nation is now struggling will show whether we have a stable government, capable of maintaining itself as our fathers supposed, or whether our political society must be resolved in its elements. The real ultimate question which this war is to solve is, whether the United States of America constitute a nation or a confederation of nations; whether New-York, Georgia and California are parts of one nation, or three nations united by a federal bond dissoluble at will. There can be no permanent union without a common government, and no government without the power of coercing refractory members, whether individuals or States. If there be any such supporters of Gen. McClellan, their conduct is strangely at variance with their opinions. In the midst of a war which the Rebels began, and which they are fighting under the twin banners of Slavery and Secession, the supporters of McClellan falsely calling themselves Democrats, demand an immediate suspension of hostilities with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States. To ask a suspension of hostilities from Rebels in arms is to confess either that we have not the right to coerce rebellious States, or that we have not the ability to coerce them. To adopt the former alternative is to confess ourselves Secessionists; to adopt the latter is to confess ourselves cowards. To go for a Convention of the States is to go for a change of the Constitution; to offer it to the Rebels is to offer such a change as they demand, and that change is an acknowledgement of both Slavery and Secession. Therefore, fellow citizens of New-York, if you think that your prosperity and honor do not require the permanent union of the States, you can pronounce for McClellan and the platform of principles which the Chicago convention laid down for him and his followers. You are told that Mr. Lincoln has made mistakes in his administration of the National Government. Let that be granted for the sake of the argument; it is no reason for throwing away a National Government altogether. It is rather a reason for all true men to stand together, and by their counsel and cooperation, correct whatever mistakes may have been made. It is not so much Mr. Lincoln as Mr. Lincoln's cause, that we wish you to support; it is not so much in his defense as in the defense of the country, that we ask your suffrages. It is not so much for his honor as for the honor of the flag of our common land, that we urge you to labor. They may complain of his administration as they will, they cannot say that he has ever despaired of the Republic, or has ever thought of "a suspension of hostilities," so long as traitors in arms are holding our fortresses, flouting their Rebel banners in our faces, burning our merchant ships, making raids over the borders, and denying food and shelter to our soldiers whom the fortunes of war have placed in their hands. You are told that the nation has already contracted a debt of three thousand millions. We need not tell you that this is a gross exaggeration made after the manner of the enemies of the Government; but we answer further that it is better to have a national debt of five thousand or ten thousand millions, than not to have a nation at all. We need not tell you who they are that support McClellan. You know them well yourselves. That some of them, though misguided, are well-wishers of the country we will not deny. But there are others, about whose wishes and designs and the evil nature of them, there can be no mistake. You know that at the beginning of the war one of their present leaders, then Mayor of this city, proposed that it should itself secede from both the Union and the State, and declare itself a free city—a proposal which would reduce it to the position, and in a few years to the size of Hamburg; and which may serve to show you upon what a tempestuous sea of theories you may be tossed if you once swing away from the moorings of the Constitution. The same man sent to the Governor of Georgia his apology for the stoppage of arms on their way to the Rebels, indicating, it would seem, that "the wars of the men of peace" are to give arms to the Rebels and take them from ourselves. You know also that later in the war, others of the "Democratic leaders" sought interviews with Lord Lyons; that they then declared to him "the plans and hopes of the Democratic party;" that they gave him to understand that "the subject uppermost in their minds" was "foreign mediation" between the North and the South; that they desired "to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether;" and that "if their own party was in power, they would accept an offer of mediation." You know further, that the presses which are the advocates of McClellan, are ever belittling the successes and magnifying the reverses of the national arms. Union men of New-York, when you go to the polls on Tuesday next, remember that every disunionist among us is for McClellan. Merchants of New-York, remember that every repudiator of the national debt is for McClellan. Mechanics of New-York, remember that they who stigmatize your employment as base, and your position as degraded, have rebelled against your Government, and that the supporters of McClellan are for making terms with them before they have submitted. All you who labor with your hands for your daily bread, remember that they who claim that the laborer should be a slave, and that he who employs him should own him, have rebelled against your Government, and that the supporters of McClellan are for conciliating them before they have yielded to its authority. All you, of whatever calling, who have fathers, brothers, or sons on Southern fields or in Southern graves, remember that the supporters of McClellan are for "an immediate