# NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Thursday, May 21, 1846.


### Intelligence from Europe.

The steamship Britannia had not arrived at Boston at half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She is now in her sixteenth day.

### Supplement to the Herald.

The intelligence from the seat of war, the proceedings of the Great War Meeting in the Park, last evening, and other interesting and important matter, compel us to issue another supplemental sheet this morning.


CONTENTS:—"Brooklyn Religious Anniversaries"—an Onslaught upon the Rumseller, American Baptist Publication Society, and the Baptist General Convention. "Court Intelligence"—reports of the General Sessions, Common Pleas, Supreme, U. S. Circuit, and County Courts; Court Calendar; New Mode of Paving; Varieties, and over nine columns of Advertisements.


It is served to all our regular subscribers in and out of the city.

## THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

We give on the outside of this day's paper, the latest intelligence from the South. It is highly interesting.

The next news will probably be of the greatest importance, perhaps decisive of the fate of Major Brown's forces.

All are anxious to learn the result of the "heavy cannonading."

### Mexico—European Interference.

It will be recollected that some time since it was reported that General Almonte had been despatched by Paredes, the present ruler of Mexico, on a special mission to England and France; and that Paredes' object in sending him on this errand, was principally to get him out of the way, as it was supposed he possessed influence sufficient to create another revolution, that might probably elevate himself to the head of affairs, and overthrow Paredes.

This supposition gained some strength and appearance of probability, from the fact that Almonte dismissed his private secretary at Vera Cruz; and, instead of proceeding to his destination, he remained for a long time at Havana, in the Island of Cuba, where Santa Anna has been in banishment for a length of time, and was reported to be actively engaged with the latter in concocting schemes and plans for the accomplishment of a new revolution, which would result in the overthrow of Paredes, and the elevation of Santa Anna. The public mind in this country had settled down upon this opinion.

The last intelligence from Havana gives another complexion to this affair, and leads us to believe that the mission of Almonte has more in it than is generally supposed. He has now, it appears, actually proceeded to England and France, on a mission from the Mexican government; and we think we can show the real object of it.

It is very well known; that while Almonte was in the United States, he expressed himself fully and freely to the effect, that if the annexation of Texas were consummated by the Americans, and war should grow out of the act, he had no doubt, that the Mexican government would certainly implore the intervention of European nations, and crave their assistance.

Now, when we look at the conduct of the Mexican usurper, Paredes, both previous and subsequent to the departure of Almonte, we think there can be no doubt that they understood themselves perfectly, and were aware of the events which were about to happen on the Rio Grande. The apparent mystery and doubt that hung over these movements, were manufactured for the purpose of deceiving us as to the real object of the mission, which we have no doubt, now, is to claim the interference of England and France, on the principle of M. Guizot's balance of power.

This, we think, is a perfect solution of all the mysterious movements of Almonte.

The importance of this movement, as regards the United States, turns on one point, viz.: the probability or improbability of those nations taking sides with Mexico. Mr. Polk, in his inaugural message, re-asserted a principle in regard to the affairs of this continent which was formed many years ago. This principle is, that no European nation shall be allowed to interfere in the affairs of this continent. This proposition is denied by both England and France; and, indeed, M. Guizot and the President are directly at issue on the point.

There is no doubt that Mr. Polk would be seconded and supported by the great body of the American people in carrying out this principle; and in case of hostilities growing out of it, the American people would be fully as unanimous, as on any other question in defending it.

Under such circumstances then, England or France cannot intermeddle with our relations with Mexico, except in an underhand, diplomatic and contemptible way—the same as they did in the annexation of Texas—without embroiling those countries in a war with the United States. That they will so intermeddle, we do not doubt; but neither of those countries will openly take sides with Mexico in the present war between that country and the United States. The commercial interests now existing between those countries and the United States, are too important to be hazarded, or even temporarily suspended, for so small a stake. But those countries may both, or England particularly, may, furnish the means to Mexico to carry on and protract the war, with the hope of making Mexico still further dependent upon her than she is, and by making more loans of money, acquire other mortgages on the mines of Mexico, which are now already pledged to the subjects of that country.

But the war is begun by the United States, as well as by Mexico. She has struck the first blow, but ours will be the second. It becomes us to deprive her of any opportunity of protracting the war, and bring it to a settlement as quickly as possible. To effect this, there is but one course, and that is to carry the war into the interior of the country, demolish the armies of the military usurpers, and dictate a peace, if need be, at the city of Mexico; taking as indemnity for our trouble and expense, the splendid department of California, and annex it at once to the United States—M. Guizot and his balance of power to the contrary, notwithstanding.

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THE MAGNETIC OPERATORS.—We have heard a rumor that in consequence of the great fatigue attendant on the incessant labor and watching that the recent expresses have entailed on the operators at the magnetic stations, and the small salary allowed them, some of the *employées* of the company have sent in their resignations. Before a year, the business of the telegraph company will increase to such an extent that there will be no scarcity of applicants for situations in the different offices, as the company will be well able to pay their agents good salaries, and to employ a sufficient force to relieve each other, night and day; and in such an intelligent community as ours, there will be no lack of talented and efficient operators. The enterprise is, as yet, in its infancy, and perfection cannot be as yet expected.

We would suggest to the operators along the line to use more caution, and be less communicative of private despatches. This is absolutely necessary, both to the reputation and the interest of the company.

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QUICK SAILING.—The new and splendid bark Rosina, Captain Doty, on her last passage from Rio Grande to this port, made the run in the unprecedented short space of thirty-seven days, and from the latitude of Rio de Janeiro in twenty-six days. This is, certainly, without a parallel. The U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, under Captain McKeever, once made the passage from the latter place to Norfolk, in a little over twenty-nine days, which performance was then considered [illegible] to beat. The Rosina, we understand, [illegible] the house of W. W. De Forest & Co.

# TREMENDOUS WAR GATHERING

## IN THE PARK.

## FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT

## WAR TO THE KNIFE, AND NO COMPROMISE,

## Until all our Just Rights are Restored.

## VOCIFEROUS CHEERING.

### GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

&c., &c.

As early as five o'clock last evening, several thousand anxious and patriotic citizens were assembled in front of the City Hall, for the purpose of attending the great war meeting which had been called some days previously by his Honor, Mayor Mickle, and a large committee, composed of the most respectable and influential men in the city. At half-past 5, all the avenues leading to the Park were thronged with moving masses of human beings, forming, as it were, tributaries to the great ocean which had congregated around the Speaker's stand. At a quarter before 6, the scene presented was one of the most animating spectacles we ever beheld. Patriotism and a determination to chastise the treacherous Mexicans who have not only wantonly insulted us, but who have invaded our soil, and shed the blood of freemen on the soil protected by the stars and stripes, was marked in every countenance so as not to be mistaken. The national and city flags, the folinge of the Park, the setting sun which shone on the galaxy of beauty on the roofs of the City Hall, the Astor, American and other public buildings, the flag which waved in triumph over England's proudest Commanders; the immense sea of heads waving and tossing like the billows of the ocean, the fountain in the rear spouting with its greatest energy—all combined, formed a scene calculated to arouse the feelings of the most inanimate, and fill the patriot's bosom with emotion.

At ten minutes to six the noble band which was engaged for the occasion, struck up, "come sing me that simple air again."

The following named gentlemen were then named officers of the meeting:—

ANDREW H. MICKLE, Mayor of the City, Chairman.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

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| Major William Popham, | William V. Brady, |
| William Paulding, | Gen. Henry Storms, |
| Stephen Allen, | Adam P. Pentz, |
| Aaron Clark, | Mangle M. Quackenboss, |
| Philip Hone, | Stephen Whitney, |
| Walter Bowne, | John Targee, |
| Isaac L. Varian, | Gen. John Lloyd, |
| Cornelius W. Lawrence, | James Harper, |
| Robert H. Morris, | Edward H. Nicoll, |
| Wm. F. Havemeyer, | Stephen H. Feeks, |
| Wm. B. Cozzens, | E. K. Collins, |
| Jacob Ames, | Elias G. Drake, |
| Nicholas Schureman, | Henry Vandewater, |
| Thomas O'Conner, | Campbell P. White, |
| Gen. Chas. W Sanford, | Wm. L. Frall, |
| Cornelius V. Anderson, | James Lee, |
| Alexander Stewart, | Edward Prime, |
| Patrick Dougherty, | William Whitlock, |
| James C. Stoneall, | Anthony Compton, |
| Joh n Leveridge, | Gen. James Lynch, |
| Saul Alley, | Richard J. Smith, |
| James McCullough, | Christian H. Sand, |
| Lyman Candee, | David Brown, |
| Alfred Ashfield, | David Graham, |
| Joseph Keelar, | Minard Lafever, |
| A. R. Lawrence, | Abraham Hatfield, |
| Nathaniel Pearce, | Frederick R. Lee, |
| William Quackenbush, | Egbert Benson, |
| Jacob A. Westervelt, | Elijah F. Purdy, |
| Uzal P. Ward, | Myndert Van Schaick, |
| James T. Brady, | Eldad Holmes, |
| Gen. Wm. Gibbs McNiel, | John M. Bradhurst, |
| J. Jarvis, | John Coger, Jr. |
| Maximilian Rader, | George Folsom. |
| Hamilton Fish, | David Banks, |

J. Sherman Brownell.

Dr. Wm. A. WALTERS nominated the following gentlemen as Secretaries:

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| H. F. Quackenbos, | Clarkson Crolius, |
| Edmund B. Green, | Morgan Morgans, |
| Joseph C. Albertson, | Henry Arcularius, |
| Thomas Tileston, | Wm. McArdle, |
| Dr. Daniel H. Carpenter, | Patrick Rafferty, |
| Theodore E. Tomlinson, | Daniel W. Norris, |
| James S. Sandford, | John McMahon, |
| Frederick W. Weigand, | Wm. H. Cornell, |
| Henry E. Davies, | William Senn |
| William Hall, | Dr. S. R. Harris, |
| Lathrop S. Eddy, | Dr. Wm. F. Piatt, |
| Thomas W. Tucker, | Robert B. Boyd, |
| William Gage, | Alexander W. Bradford, |
| George Taylor, | Joseph Hopkins, |
| Charles Hunter, | John Van Cott, |
| James E. Wood, | John Colgan, |
| Samuel A. Crapo, | Marcellus Eells, |
| James S. Carpentier, | Charles S. Dougherty, |
| Wm. Mackey, | Peter Parks. |

The call of the meeting was read and approved, and the band again played.

Mr. F. A. Nash then sung the following National Anthem, composed for the occasion by George P. Morris, Esq., the twenty thousand persons present joining in chorus:—

Freedom spreads her downy wings
Over all created things;
Glory to the King of Kings!
Bend low to Him the knee;
Bring the heart before His throne—
Bow to Him and Him alone;
He's the only King we own,
And He has made us free!
CHORUS.—Arm and on, ye brave and free!
Arm and strike for liberty!

The holiest spot a smiling sun
E'er shed its genial rays upon,
Is that which gave a Washington,
The drooping world to cheer!
Sound the clarion peals of Fame,
Ye who bear Columbia's name—
With existence freedom came—
It is man's birthright here.
CHORUS.—Arm and on, ye brave and free!
Arm and strike for liberty!

Heirs of an immortal sire,
Let his deeds your hearts inspire—
Weave the strain and wake the lyre,
Where your proud altars stand;
Hail with shouts and loud hurrahs,
Streaming from a thousand spars,
Freedom's rainbow flag of stars,
The symbol of our land!
CHORUS.—Arm and on, ye brave and free!
Arm and strike for liberty!

Immense cheering followed the singing.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Esq., then proposed the following preamble and resolutions, which were carried with the most enthusiastic applause:—

The citizens of the city and county of New York, in general meeting assembled, in view of the fact that a state of war exists between the government of Mexico and the United States, pass the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the aggravated and multiplied wrongs to which our country has been subjected by the authorities of Mexico, for a long series of years, and for which reparation has been repeatedly demanded, and continues to be withheld, and which are at last followed by the refusal to receive an envoy, appointed to make an amicable adjustment of existing controversies, and consummated by actual hostilities, have brought our relations with that nation to a crisis, in which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and submission would be deemed pusilanimous by the civilized world—

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the authority given by Congress to the President of the United States to call out 50,000 volunteers, and for the employment of the army and navy of the United States in defending the American soil, thus unexpectedly assailed, and in the signal and ever avenging punishment of its invaders; that this is a cause in which we can appeal with entire confidence for the purity of our motives to the God of battles, and with a full reliance upon the resistless energies of our fellow citizens, to defeat the enemy, and preserve the integrity of the Union; and we hereby pledge our lives and fortunes to support the government of the United States in the just and necessary war in which we are now engaged with Mexico.

Resolved, That it is the public expectation that this government will be prompt, vigorous and extensive in its operations by land and sea—offensive and defensive. That in the successful prosecution of the war, the moral standing of the government of the United States with the governments of the world is more or less involved. That, therefore, vigor, promptitude, decision, and a wise liberality, are imperatively requisite on the part of the constitutional authorities to beget that confidence in the navy and army, and among the people, so essential to lead to a result at once brief, honorable, and triumphant.

Resolved, That for the purpose of anticipating any requisition that may be made upon the city and county of New York, it is respectfully requested that the Common Council extend every facility for the enrollment of volunteers, by granting the use of such public buildings as are convenient for places of rendezvous, and that the military companies now organized be requested immediately to hold a convention to adopt an efficient system of enrollment, and devise means for the harmonious action of all those patriotic citizens who feel disposed to respond to any call the government may make upon them.

Resolved, That a "Committee of Safety," consisting of twenty-five citizens, be appointed by the Chair, with authority to collect such information, and make such suggestions to the national government as the interests of the country and the city of New York will seem to require.

Be it further resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of New York be, and they are hereby presented to Gen. Taylor, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for the consummate skill and undaunted courage displayed by them on the 4th inst., in an engagement with and defeat of the enemy before Matamoras, which has decked with fresh laurels the gallant General and his brave officers and soldiers, and covered the American arms with unfading glory.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the presiding officer of this meeting to General Taylor, with a request that the same may be communicated to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the officers, be transmitted to the President of the United States and to both Houses of Congress

In pursuance of the resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint twenty-five persons as a "Committee of Safety," his honor, Mr. Mickle, named the following gentlemen:—

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| Wm. F. Havemeyer, | Stephen Whitney, |
| David Graham, | John Leveridge |
| Wm. B. Cozzens, | Solomon Townsend, |
| Egbert Benson, | Theodore E. Tomlinson, |
| James T. Brady, | James Harper, |
| Edward Prime, | George H. Purser, |
| Alexander F. Vache, | Robert Smith, |
| Abraham R. Lawrence, | Alonzo A. Alvord, |
| Elias H. Ely, | P. Jones Mumford, |
| Prosper M. Wetmore, | Dudley Selden, |
| Hamilton Fish, | David S. Jackson, |
| Wm. L. Prall, | Ogden Hoffman. |
| Stephen R. Harris, | |

[The above committee are requested to meet at the Mayor's office this evening at 6 o'clock.]

David Graham, Esquire then rose, (after being repeatedly called,) and addressed the mighty assemblage in the following patriotic and soul animating strain:—

I rise, fellow citizens, to second the resolutions which have been just offered, and I acknowledge that I do it in no feeble or lukewarm spirit. We are not assembled, fellow citizens, on the present occasion, in a party point of view. We are not assembled to discuss a question of local or national politics, but we are assembled this evening in the might and majesty of American freemen, to respond to the call that our country has made on us, and to express our determination to sustain our government in vindicating and defending the national honor. There are in the matters out of which this controversy has arisen, many questions of local concernment, on which the American people do not entirely agree; but when we are called upon as one people—as American citizens—to sustain the Legislature and Executive of the country, and to cheer the brave soldiers of our nation who have perilled their lives for the honor of our country, I trust there is but one feeling among the multitude that is assembled here this evening, and among the people of the whole nation. (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.)—There are many among us, no doubt, who are disposed to look back on the events which have led to this crisis. For myself, I do not hositate to say that I am not one of the number. I am disposed to look forward (cheers) and to lend my voice, and if necessary my arms in defence of this country, whose honor has beenassailed. That star which for a long time shone alone in the political firmament, now clusters among the glorious constellation whose folds are now waving above us; and it is for us to say, whether the glory of that star shall be dimmed, and whether being dimmed, the glory of the nation shall be assailed. (After delivering this beautiful sentiment, a triumphant shout of applause ascended from the mighty multitude.) This is the question which at this time should occupy our attention—this is the question which you, as citizens of this great republic, of this glorious confederacy, are to answer; and I put it to you to say what will be your answer? (Cheering in the meeting, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies on the roof of the City Hall.) Will you not sustain the efforts of the government in this case? Are you not ready to stand by the army, which, though small in numerical force, yet mighty in valor, has defended your rights on the Rio Grande? (Loud applause, which lasted several minutes.) If you are, then approve the resolutions that have been read to you! You are told by these resolutions, that the war in which we are engaged with Mexico is a just and necessary war; and such I do not hesitate to avow, I believe it to be. You are told that the people of this country have for a long time sustained wrong, injury, and insult from that nation! Is there a man among this mighty throng who doubts the truth of it? That nation has admitted time and again her obligation to repair the injury she has inflicted upon our citizens, and she has failed to do any thing. When our government sent a minister to negotiate for an honorable and peaceful adjustment of all the difficulties that existed between the two countries—when this minister was sent in a spirit of kindness and forbearance, he was spurned with contempt from the country. You are asked by these resolutions to instruct your Executive to make vigorous and energetic preparations, at every hazard, and with the full confidence of your full and hearty support, for the purpose of prosecuting this war. You are to instruct him to pursue these measures, and bring this war to a close that shall reflect honor on the American name. You are asked by these resolutions to encourage by your approving voices, your army, which has stood by you in sustaining the honor of the country. Will you not do so? ["We will—we will!" by ten thousand voices.] Will you not say that you thank them in the name of God and of your country? (Tremendous applause.) Will you not say to them, by the moral force of these resolutions, which are to be sent as the expression of the opinion of this great metropolis on this question—will you not say, we sympathize with you in your temporary trials and privations—we grieve for the misfortunes that have temporarily befallen you? Will you not, my fellow citizens, act in the spirit of the resolutions, and animated by the patriotism of our revolutionary fathers, and by that spirit, which, in more recent times, animated yourselves, in standing by your brave army? And will you not, my fellow citizens, in presenting an undivided front, discard every thing of minor consideration, and array yourselves, shoulder to shoulder, under the flag of our common country? (A most overwhelming burst of applause was here vented by the great mass in front of the speaker.) I call upon you, by the glorious declaration of independence which we now enjoy; I call upon you by the recollections of the struggles by which our glorious constitution was guarantied to us, to maintain the principles put forth in these resolutions. I call upon you to sustain the government on all questions that have a bearing upon the defence of the national honor. I know that no man worthy of the liberties we enjoy, will fail in heartily responding to these resolutions. Let us act up to the spirit of these resolutions, and to the spirit that has been presented by the thousands here assembled. Let us present to Mexico and to the civilized world, the united front that is here presented. Let us act on principles like these, and our army cannot fail to be triumphant, and the glory and honor of the American name vindicated and defended.

Mr. Graham then sat down, amid the most thundering bursts of applause that ever emanated from a public meeting in the city of New York.

General SMITH, of Philadelphia, was next introduced to the meeting by the Mayor, and addressed the assembly. Fellow-citizens, I rise to address you as citizens of this, your native State, although myself a citizen of another State. Yet, when I cast my eyes over the map of this great and glorious Union, when I survey the land of our common country, I feel that there are no ideal boundaries which are able to divide us; but that with one hand and one heart, we are all of us ready and prepared to arise like one man, against the common enemy, and unite in one common sentiment and feeling against the invaders of our country. Last week, fellow-citizens, 15,000 people met together in Independent Square at Philadelphia; they met on that memorable spot where first our glorious Declaration of Independence was prepared and signed; from whence first issued forth that great and immortal document; and they met altogether without any distinction of party—they were neither whigs nor democrats, nor any other party name which met there, but all as one man, in one cause, with one heart and soul, rejoiced in the glorious news recounting the noble deeds of our brave army. They met together in the same noble spirit which I see this evening exhibited before me, in the response you have made like a clap of thunder to those glorious resolutions which we have heard read. When I left Philadelphia this morning, every body was talking of the events which were expected—all were waiting to hear that the Mexicans had fallen under the bravery of our valorous little army; all were intently looking out, with their ears, as it were, clapped down, to hear the details conveyed by the electric line. But, my friends, I am afraid we shall get no details; for our batteries will have knocked the Mexican batteries down, without leaving any details. (Great applause.) It is a well-known saying of an ancient general (Julius Cæsar) that we ought to consider nothing yet done so long as anything remains to be done. I see this maxim realised and acted upon before me, when you, the noble inhabitants of New York State, come forward, with one heart, as one man, to speak in one loud and undivided voice, in the glorious cause of our country. Well, indeed, is she called the "Empire State," when she voted 50,000 men for the defence of our soil; a number as great as that which was voted by the whole Union in Congress. So much for New York, my native land, in thus sending volunteers to Mexico. We do not hear that many volunteers have as yet proceeded from Texas to participate in this war; but yet I think she sent at once a mighty force when she sent the gallant Walker. The blast of his bugle has done more harm to the Mexicans than ten thousand men. The President, we hear, has called out the people of the Southern States. Be it so: But when war is once began, we know no distinctions of North or South. As Americans, as native-born citizens, we are ready for the onset, and exclaim, with one voice, "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." (Great applause.) Let us then, fellow-citizens, move onward, with one heart and voice—let us move forward together—and if we should all be wanted for the war, we shall all be found ready to march on to the Rio Grande; and, if necessary, before we can obtain an honorable peace, we will march into the very halls of Montezuma.—(Thunders of applause.)

JOHN MCKEON, Esq., District Attorney, was here introduced by the May[illegible] and was received with deafening cheers. He said—Fellow Citizens: I hold in my hand a paper, which has been received by a gentleman in this city, from one of the brave spirits now at the seat of war, and dated Point Isabel. (Immense cheers.) It was, my friends, written amid the thunders of the enemy's cannon. (Renewed cheers.) I am not at liberty to give the name of the writer; but onits authenticity you may rely. The writer says, he had but one moment to write, amid the thunders of the cannonade, which had resulted so gloriously for the American arms. It was the "bloody seventh," with its glorious commander, who had resolved to do it or perish. [The letter merely confirmed the statements which have already appeared, giving in detail the particulars of the engagement opposite Matamoras, lauded the bravery of the gallant Brown—and the writer concluded by saying, "he felt quite intoxicated with the joyous news he was communicating—'a little tip-top'"—which caused considerable laughter and cheers.] Would that the writer and his companions could hear these shouts. Yes, my friends, I would that they could reach the scene of battle—they would animate the hearts and cheer the spirits of our brave soldiery. (Cheering) I agree with the speaker who has preceded me, Mr. Graham, that whatever difference of opinion may exist amongst us, with regard to party distinction, there is but one voice—one heart—one response—for the gallant men who have so nobly fought before Matamoras. (Vociferous and prolonged cheering) I agree with the gentleman who preceded me, that on a question like this, we are not to look behind upon any minor points, but to look before. (Cheers) Yes, my friends; for the national honor and the character of the country are involved in this question. (Cheering) I will explain to you, in a few words, with regard to the indignities and injuries, which the United States has suffered at the hands of Mexico, and which the government of the United States would not have submitted to in the case of any other power, except that of Mexico—a sister republic. For year after year, we have submitted to every species of imposition. Our citizens have been robbed of their property—many of them have been seized upon the confines and within the bounds of the Mexican frontier—they have been confined and thrown into prisons, and suffered every indignity. They have suffered after the revolution, at the hands of Mexico. We have, in vain, sought redress, for a series of grievances and oppressions; and the Mexican government have replied to us, from time to time, by procrastination. They have sneered at our public functionaries, who sought, in vain, to procure redress; but at length we succeeded in procuring some terms, which promised to settle the question in years—yes, my friends, it was but a promise—and we were next told that we should wait ten years longer. (Laughter.) At length the government of the United States brought Mexico Mexico to acknowledge she owed our citizens this debt, and I know men who have suffered to the vast amount of some millions of dollars by the non-payment of their claims by Mexico; and Mexico, even now, is indebted to the United States to the amount of several millions of dollars. (Loud cries of, "she must now pay it with interest," amid cheers.) In the case of France but one feeling was felt, and she did not owe one-eighth the amount of what the government of Mexico owes the United States. But I have not come here to discuss these matters now. (Cheers.) I am not here to investigate this question. It is enough for me to know, with Mr. Graham, that the State of Texas is a bright star that shines in the constellation under our Union; and he who would be a traitor, and would now desert her in her present struggle, would be unworthy of the name of American. (Loud and vociferous cheering) In a government like this we must differ upon abstract questions of local policy. It is the policy under our happy government and constitution, that we should so differ upon local questions—for we can't have, all of us, our own way. But, in a case like this, we must all to a man, follow the track of the country. (Tremendous cheering which lasted for some time.) I know there may be some here who doubt the policy of acting in the spirit of one of the departed patriots of the country—he who has been called the "immortal Decatur—who laid it down as a maxim, "our country right or wrong." (Vociferous cheering.) But I say, "our country, may it be always right; but right our wrong, our country." (The acclamations that rent the air at this sentiment were loud and prolonged.) The victory which had been accomplished, is a victory, my friends, which is to cover the American name with glory. (Cheers.) I would ask you, is it whigs, or democrats, or natives, that are to have the exclusive honor which it confers? No, it is Americans who are to have the honor of it, and who must claim it as an American victory. (Cheers.) If defeat should come upon our arms, upon whom would defeat come? Not upon any section of party, but upon all the American people—and one which every American would be sure to see placed upon the escutcheon of that proud name, to sully the glory and the honor of the republic. (Applause.) We wish in this glorious struggle to have the moral spectacle presented to the world, of what a republic can do. We wish to let the world at large see that when the national spirit is evoked in the cause of our country, what we can accomplish. (Cheers.) That the thousands and thousands who are stretching from one end of this vast Park to the other—though differing upon minor points on questions of party politics, show but one front—one feeling—and one resolution, to stand in the present emergency by the government. (Immense cheering.) Let me also tell you, that after all those battles are fought, and when the Mexicans become informed that the American people are all one on this great question—that this national spirit is thoroughly aroused—it will strike terror into them, even more than the victory at Matamoras. (Cheering.) From this great city of New York, the effect of this movement will also infuse fresh feeling into the national mind—the effect of such a declaration as this, emanating from New York, will convince the people of Mexico that it would be idle to contend with America in a struggle like this. (Cheers.) There is another subject that I cannot leave unnoticed—it is the glory which has been achieved by our gallant little band who have been engaged before Matamoras—(Immense cheering,)—and we are not to forget that the ability displayed in that brilliant achievement, owed something to an institution upon which, although there may happen to be some difference of opinion, still I will say, that every shot that was levelled from the American batteries, was directed by the ability and skill that had been acquired at West Point—levelled with a precision that told with such deadly effect upon the enemy. I will say that this success was the result, in a great measure, of what had been learned at West Point, by some of our most eminent engineers; and I cannot, therefore, allow this opportunity to pass over, without returning thanks, on the part of this meeting, to the gallant Brown and his comrades—yes, to the humblest individual who fought under that flag. (Loud cheering, which lasted for some time.) I have already indulged and occupied too much time. (Cries of "no, no.") Let there be no difference of opinion on this question, my friends. From the time that we commence fighting the battle, the question is not how the vessel got upon the rock? We have only to know that she is there, and that we must get her off it. In doing so, my friends, we shall give security to our friends and citizens, and glory and honor to the American name.

[This patriotic effusion called forth repeated interruptions of applause, as the speaker proceeded with his address.]

ALEXANDER WELLS, Esq, being next introduced to the vast assemblage, spoke as follows:—

Fellow citizens, I came here thinking that I should have to address you in gloom respecting the war in which we are engaged; but when I look upon these faces now before me, I behold anything but gloom. Enthusiastic patriotism is observable in the face of every one present.—Gloom! gloom! No, there is no gloom here hanging over our country; but every heart is beating warm and high with a desire to gratify his feeling to avenge the wrongs which his country has suffered from this villanous nation, with which we are now at war.

How long is this state of things to continue? Not long, for now at last the country is awakened, and the day of retribution is at hand. It is assuming a heavy responsibility for any country to declare war against its nearest neighbor, and nothing but the grossest violation of our rights and our national honor had induced us to enter into a war. In resorting to arms against our neighbor, and endeavoring to spill the blood of our enemies, it is proper that we should have just cause for so doing. Have we then good cause to declare war against our neighbors; and to retaliate the wrongs suffered by us, with the blood of our neighbors? What is the state of affairs between the two countries? If we refer to the history of our relations for the last fifteen or twenty years, it will be seen that the United States has continued to suffer wrong from the Mexicans; they have extorted from our merchants their very existence; they have imposed upon those who have gone amongst them, and commenced business or otherwise fallen into their hands; and lastly, the injury done to those are not the only injuries we have to complain of; they have imprisoned, aye, murdered American citizens who went there in good faith; so gross were the wrongs that they felt it necessary, incumbent upon them to throw off the yoke which they had willingly put on, and finally when the war was waged, it resulted in an entire success, a glorious triumph of those who fought for freedom, and a total defeat of those who had endeavored to establish despotism in the land; until at last Great Britain, indeed all the nations of Europe, acknowledged the independence of the Republic. Then, acting as such, they sought to be annexed to this country, and we received them with open arms; and although the Mexicans might consider that we may have violated existing treaties, such pretences cannot be sustained by the Mexicans; for the difficulties arising out of the annexation of Texas are the only injuries that have been received by that nation; and with a view of settling all difficulties between the two nations, a Minister Plenipotentiary was sent to Mexico. He had full powers to settle them, either by paying money or any other manner that might be agreed upon, and my fellow citizens, this envoy was sent by the invitation of that nation, and the plighted faith of that government, to receive him. He went, and how was he received? The plighted faith was broken, and our minister was driven from that court. Nor was this all; he was robbed before he had been two days in the country—yes, he was robbed before he had been two days in the country; indeed, the three last ministers sent there by this country were robbed before they reached the capital, by the same banditti.—Texas becoming a portion of the United States, the American nation sent a small army to occupy Texas; our soldiers went there in peace, in the prosecution of their rights, and erected fortifications for their own protection In the meantime, our wily enemies sent forth their wandering marauders, their land pirates, to rob and murder all the unfortunate victims who might fall into their hands. Is it not so? [Cries of yes, yes.] You will find that Col. Cross was inhumanly and ingloriously murdered, stripped naked and left exposed to be devoured by birds of prey. This is so; recollect this simple fact, that America has not lost one single son except he has been basely murdered by this dastardly nation. Then have we not forborne long enough? Have we not been robbed, abused and wronged? and for what, but to struggle with the assassin's knife? Have we not sent a minister with the olive branch and prayed that peace might exist between the two nations? In humility, or rather in magnanimity, we sought peace, and anything for peace; but what is the return? Why, base ingratitude, dastardly robbery, and brutal murder of American citizens.—Have we, then, not just cause for war? And let no man say that this is a mere war of conquest.—It is no war for the acquisition of territory. It is a war of defence; and in such a war, where is the man who will not come forward and pour out his life's blood in defence of his country? Such is the war we are waging, we are therefore waging a just war, and I hold it to be true that it is necessary for us, as a nation, first to consider whether we have just cause for going into war, and next whether we can come out of it triumphantly. Then, have we no just cause for going into a war? I say, have we no just cause for going to war? Have we not existing cause to level all their temples to the dust? (Voices—"No, no; let us have no church burning.") Having thus briefly looked at this subject, I would inquire whether it is not the duty of the citizens of this great metropolis to sustain the general government, and carry out this war to a glorious result? And if the city, in performing its duties to sustain the general government, and to maintain the national honor, the blood of her citizens is wanted, let New York speak forth. New York at least will do her duty. How then should this war be prosecuted—with revenge? No, not with revenge; let us seek a higher foe to reek it upon, when we remember that the wrongs we have suffered have been instigated by more powerful foes. But we are able to fight Europe with all her armies. We will not then seek revenge on the Mexicans, we will let the poor creatures live on as they have; we will leave them to the mercies of God, and if their priesthood can save them, be it so. (Hisses here became so general that the speaker could not be heard.) * * There are thousands of human beings here; thousands of sects and factions, parties, principles and policies; thousands, like the waves, but united in one like the sea. Mr. Wells then retired amidst considerable applause and some hissing.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., being loudly called for, addressed the meeting as follows:—Fellow citizens—I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you, that Mr. Wells was betrayed by a mere slip of the tongue, into the use of a word that he had no intention to utter. He is incapable of entertaining or expressing an ill opinion on any subject. (Cheers) With this remark, let me say a word for myself. I would to God it were in my power to make my voice heard in this vast assembly. There must be but one sentiment in relation to this war, fellow citizens. If I know any thing of the people, they would spit with contempt upon any paltry politician who would permit the dignity of the country to be lowered. I came here, not to argue the question of war. It is enough for me to know that war exists; and I look upon the man who would stop to argue about how it commenced, when American honor is to be vindicated, as capable of looking on coolly when his mother is insulted, and asking why it happened. (Cheers) When, before the settlement of our country, the pilgrim fathers landed on these shores to found this republic, it was said to be the greatest achievement of political and religious liberty ever known. I look upon it as a bright period in the history of our country. But the light of that achievement must pale before the success of our gallant little army in Texas. When the stripes and stars extend, as they are destined to extend, from one end of the continent to the other, the people of that day will look back in triumph on the bravery of the gallant band who have fought on the banks of the Rio Grande. (Immense cheering.) That glorious flag (pointing to the bunting over his head) waves in triumph on the extreme South-western border of our republic. Shall that flag come down? (Cries of "Never, never," and great cheering.) It is nailed to the mast, and its tenure is to eternity It is hoisted at the extreme limit of our sister State of Texas—shall it be turned back? ("No—by G—d.") It is a source of sincere gratulation to me, fellow citizens, as it must be to you, to find all classes of our countrymen uniting here to-day, to sustain the government in its present course in relation to Mexico. Not the least fortunate of the circumstances of this war, is, that it will serve to rekindle that fire of patriotism that has burned low in the American breast; I do not mean in the breasts of American masses, but in those who have commercial interests at stake. When the proclamation of the President was issued, I saw at the street corners, and in Wall street, merchants and brokers, and stock-jobbers, shaking their heads, and asking if the war be just? Greater difficulties impend over us from the interference of the monarchical governments of Europe. So help me, Heaven, I believe if one shout from this vast assemblage were to come to the ears of the Mexicans, it would terrify them into an ignominious flight. Mexico is an enemy unworthy our arms. We do not want to crush her, but we will take her assassins and robbers, and dispose of them in such a way as will strike terror into them. When we have conquered Mexico, we may have something else on our hands. We must turn our eyes to Oregon. The American flag must float higher and higher, and farther and farther, until its folds encircle the entire continent. (Tremendous cheers). This is not to be done by stinting your country in munitions and men We want more men, fellow citizens, so that Great Britain may see, by the vigor with which we enable the President to prosecute the present war, that if she wishes to try a brush with us, she will not find us unprepared, aye, even to plant the standard of liberty on the ruins of the British throne. (Tremendous cheers.) Fellow citizens, I fear I tire you. ("No; No," "Go on, go on.") As an humble son of New York, I would have felt ashamed had I not uttered my feelings on this occasion. I am glad to find we have not forgotten our country, and that the spirit of '76 is not dead amongst us. (Here the speaker quoted some beautiful lines from William Cullen Bryant, during the delivery of which the Drummond light streamed forth from the balcony of the City Hall, where it had been arranged for the occasion) In this struggle there will be no distinction of class or country. The natives of Ireland, and of Scotland, and of America, will all go to battle together, and fight shoulder to shoulder, in defence of the honor of our common country. Mr. Brady retired amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

Mr. TOMLINSON was next introduced to the meeting, and spoke as follows:—Fellow-citizens, we are met to respond to the call of the Chief Magistrate of our country, to lend him our aid to secure a speedy and honorable termination of the war which has been forced upon us. We do not go into this war for the purposes of plunder, but to show the powers of Europe who are inching on the Mexicans to their aggression on our rights, that however we may differ among ourselves on political topics, and however distracted our councils are at home; yet when danger impends, the people are cemented together as one man to strike for the flag that waves above us. (Cheers) The lone star burns beautifully in our galaxy, and I would not have it plucked out of our glorious firmament. (Renewed cheers.) I go for delivering Texas from the attack of Mexico; because she is of the same race as ourselves; and I would be for giving the Executive not 10,000 men, but 100,000 men if necessary. (Cheers.) There is another hand apparent in this invasion of our territory—the hand of a power across the water. But it is better for her not to invoke the lightning of destruction on the iron point of war. (Great cheering.) We stand on the threshold of untold destinies. If we bear ourselves gallantly through this fight it will settle the question of European interference on this continent. I am not an advocate for war, but for sustaining the honor of our country. If we wish to secure peace we must convince the world of our strength. (Cheers.) Mexico we fear not. But I would teach this lesson to united Europe, that when they combine to make war on America they will find us prepared, and to show them the task they will have to perform, if they once attempt to lay the arm of power on even the humblest of our citizens. (Mr. Tomlinson sat down amid immense cheering.)

Captain RYNDERS was called for, and was received on his appearance with great applause. Fellow citizens—commenced the Captain—it is gratifying to me to see such a vast assemblage collected on this occasion—to see this immense outpouring of citizens of the Empire city to sustain the Executive of our country at the present crisis. (Here a few drops of rain pattered on the note book.) I see around me men of every class and grade, from the merchant to the mechanic, met to respond to the call of the President of the United States. I am rejoiced to see men of every shade of polit