TRIUMPH OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

Congratulatory Meeting at the Metropolitan Theatre.

NOTHING LIKE PURE COLD WATER.

Speeches of Professor Mattison, Henry Ward Beecher, Wm. H. Burleigh and Dr. Tyng, &c., &c., &c.

A vast crowd assembled last evening in the Metropolitan theatre, in compliance with the call for a congratulatory meeting of the friends of a prohibitory liquor bill. The parquette, boxes, galleries and private boxes of the building were filled with a well dressed audience—the ladies, as usual, being preponderant in numbers. The crowd must have been attracted as much by the announcement of vocal and instrumental music as by the names of the gentlemen who were announced to speak. On the top gallery were displayed three banners, belonging to the Marine Temperance Society, which was organized some twenty two years ago.

The Rev. Dr MARSH stated that this was an adjourned meeting of one held in December to exchange congratulations on the election of Gov. Clark, and now they had met to exchange the like congratulations on the passage of the Prohibitory Liquor law. (Applause.) He presented, as chairman of the meeting, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge.

Mr. DODGE's nomination having been unanimously confirmed, he came forward and said—They were here for the purpose of congratulating each other on the great temperance measure which had passed the State Legislature so triumphantly. (Applause.) He had arrived in the city this evening after an absence of four weeks, and during his absence he was no less astonished than gratified at the progress of the principle of prohibition. The liquor shops in the principal cities of the West are now being closed on Sunday; and the praise of Mayor Wood was in every body's mouth. (Continued applause.) This was a general feeling; and thus they had abundant cause to congratulate themselves on the triumph which the principle of prohibition had achieved not only here, but throughout the republic. After a few further remarks of the same character the chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. De Witt, who said prayer.

That having come to a close, the following letter was read from Governor Clark:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR—I have received your note inviting me to attend a congratulatory meeting of friends of the law, for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism and crime, to be held at the Metropolitan theatre, on the 26th instant. In reply, I have to say that it will not be possible for me to be there on that occasion. It is my judgment, however, proper for all friends of temperance and good order to congratulate one another on the passage of the law, and also to take measures for proper and prompt action when the time comes for its enforcement. I believe the law will, in most parts of the State, be hailed with joy, and faithfully enforced; and I do not apprehend very serious resistance to it anywhere. If, however, it is here shall be, the constitutional executive power of this State will be promptly put in requisition for its maintenance.

Very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
MYRON H. CLARK.

Rev. JOHN MARSH.

The following list of Vice-Presidents, and officers of the meeting, was then read and approved of:—

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. James Harper,	James Macheau,	Lucius Hart,
Hon. George Hall,	John W. Oliver,	R. C. Andrus,
R. H. Maturdy,	John Falconer,	Edward Corning,
David Codwise,	C. C. C. Neth,	E. C. Benedict,
Thomas Denry,	Edmund Hyatt,	Joseph Hoxie,
Aaron G. Phelps,	Oliver H. Lee,	J. A. R. Wetmore,
Wm. D. Murphy,	M. T. Hewitt,	R. M. Hartley,
Francis A. Palmer,	E. L. Snow,	T. C. Fanning,
Theodore McNamee,	James O. Bennett,	C. C. Leigh,
Joseph P. Simpson,		

SECRETARIES.

John Marsh,	C. J. Warren,	A. Bosart.

Rev. Dr MARSH then read the following series of resolutions, most of which, particularly those allusive to Mayor Wood, were received with demonstrations of applause:—

Assembled, in the good providence of the Ruler of nations, to express our congratulations at the enactment of a law giving protection to us and our children from one of the severest oppressions in human society, we would, in a few resolutions, express the emotions of our hearts, define our position, and give an assurance to all in authority that we are a law loving and law abiding people.

1 Resolved, That the late enactment of a law, now upon the statute book of the State of New York, for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism and crime, is in our opinion, one of the most important events in human history, and will call forth the admiration and thanks of coming ages.

2. Resolved, That the Legislature of the State are deserving of our highest commendation for the diligent and laborious attention they have given to the subject; for their firmness in resisting all attempts to repeal the law and wrest it from the people; and that his Excellency, Myron H. Clark, Governor of the State, in promptly affixing his signature, has fully discharged his obligations, and secured the thanks and support of those who placed him in his high position.

3. Resolved, That we congratulate our beloved State that she is no longer to be a manufactory of drunkards, paupers and criminals, but is to be one vast asylum in which the inebriate may dwell in safety.

We congratulate the forty thousand drunkards in the State on the prospective removal of temptation from their path, and also their suffering families, that they soon will have bread enough and to spare.

We congratulate the shipowners and seamen of the port of New York that this is no longer to be a vast groggy harbor, in which the landsharks shall entice noble crews to dens of iniquity, strip them of all their hard earnings, and send them destitute and vile to "pasture upon the green seas."

We congratulate the hard working men of our city that they are no longer to toil, by day and by night, to pay enormous taxes imposed by the grog shops on their labors.

We congratulate our rich men in the prospective removal of those gay and splendid saloons and hotel bars at which their sons have so often been made curses to their families and nuisances in society.

We congratulate every branch of useful industry, the grocer, the baker, the tailor, the hatter, the smith, the builder, the teacher—all who are profitable in human society, on a certain and constant increase of their business, as millions of dollars, no longer wasted on intoxicating drinks, will henceforth be exchanged for their needed and valuable productions.

We congratulate our thousands of children and youth, who will grow up in a State and city without the seductive snares of former times ensuring their early and fatal destruction.

We congratulate the moral and religious community on the prospect of quiet streets, purer morals, peaceful Sabbaths, a diminution of swearing, gambling, and all that pollutes and destroys man.

We congratulate the Mayors and Common Councils of New York and Brooklyn, that they are released from the responsibility of licensing men by thousands to set traps for the ruin of their fellow men; and that instead of enlarging their alms houses and prisons, they may henceforth be engaged in disposing of those they have for new and better purposes.

And we congratulate the vendors themselves on being discharged by an act of the State from a business which is a curse to the world, and may prove a curse to them and their children.

4. Resolved, That, in our opinion, the new Prohibitory law is entirely constitutional; but we challenge the closest scrutiny; and we would urge it upon our fellow citizens of all classes, who may not entirely coincide with us in opinion, to inquire into the necessity and provisions of this law; and at least, as it is now the law of the State, to give it a fair trial.

5. Resolved, That it is the glory of our country that we are a law abiding people, and that all attempts to excite a discontented, disobedient and rebellious spirit, and any revolution, excepting through the ballot box, should be frowned upon by every virtuous citizen.

6. Resolved, That the amount of property which may be sacrificed, and the gains cut off by the operations of this law, is but a true index of the amount of evil to be remedied, since every dollar extracted for them inflicts in return an equal amount of poverty, suffering and death. While, therefore, we wish no one evil, the amount sacrificed and not gained becomes the measure of our joy.

7. Resolved, That we have no fear of the money power for the establishing of a moral wrong. Money is alluring, but money can neither destroy the conscience nor stop, in this enlightened State, the course of public justice.

8. Resolved, That we hail the first of May as relieving us from the burden of a corrupt license system, while it commits us to an unrepealed prohibitory law; and that the coming Fourth of July will be welcome to our hearts as giving us, throughout the Empire State, a new and glorious independence from the most searching tyranny with which our race have been afflicted.

9. Resolved, That we congratulate our ten sister States which have now renounced the rotten system of regulating a traffic in tears and blood, and who have adopted a system of prohibition, varying in degree, but all tending to the same thing—the destruction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

10. Resolved, That the Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the city of New York, and the Hon. Geo. Hall, Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, have our warmest thanks for the stand they have taken in suppressing drunkenness, crime, and every evil work; and that we do assure them of our firm and undinching support in the discharge of the high duties which may devolve upon them by the enactment of this law.

Mr. MARSH, in offering these resolutions said he felt, in doing so, exceedingly oppressed. They were in the midst of a revolution, such as the world had never witnessed. Said the voice of monition to the great Cæsar, "The ides of March remember"—says the public voice of the State of New York now, "The first of May remember." There is to be more moving that day than ever. Every grog shop is to be tumbled down and moving on that day. 'Tis moving day. (Laughter.) What was the Fourth of July, 1776, to the Fourth of July, 1855? (Some grinning and applause.) That Senator made a great mistake who moved in his place, that the day for enforcing the law be postponed from the 15th of April to the 4th of July. That is the day, after all, for the State of New York to get rid of the great tyrant. (Applause.) We say of it, as the elder John Adams said of the first great Fourth of July—"Let it be celebrated throughout all coming time with songs and dances and fireworks and ringing of bells," and all that sort of thing. Sink or swim, live or die, we do not go back to the dominion of the rum cause. (Great applause.) And so, after a little stirring up by the Hutchinson family, we will propose the adoption of the resolutions.

There being no possible objection to this proposition, three gentlemen, representing the Hutchinson family, came before the footlights and sang, in their peculiarly comic style, a song in praise of cold water, ending with the refrain—

There's nothing for a beverage
Like sparkling pure cold water.

The song being ended, the chairman rose for some purpose, but the audience seemed to think that anything he had to say was not so interesting as the song, and insisted for some time on having the Hutchinsons back again. They were at length satisfied, on being informed that the family troubadours would give another great song, in praise of Mayor Wood, in the course of the evening. The chairman then presented to the meeting Professor H. MATTISON, who said:—

I read the announcement of this meeting about ten o'clock to-day, when I was about one hundred miles distant from the city. It was stated that the house should be jammed full of people. Now, sir, show me an empty seat in the house. Look at those tiers, and that wall which is crammed full of people. A second point in the account of the meeting was, that the friends of temperance were to be here, to concert measures to carry out the Maine law. A third point was, that the house would be filled with bigots and fanatics. (Laughter.) The second point quite so correct as the other two points. Certainly, but they seem to be here with sound and fine [illegible] and hearing around on each other. Now, sir, I never saw a more cheerful audience than this. I have looked around among the reporters, but so far as my eye could reach, I have not been able to find the first man that looked sad, or sour, or glowering. (Laughter.) I looked in Webster to see what the word "glowering" meant, but I couldn't find it. I read the word in the HERALD the first time I ever saw it. (Applause and hisses.) We are not bigots; we are not sour; we have no vinegar aspects; we are powerful, strong of heart, and full of hope—every man, every woman in all this vast assembly—and we intend to carry out the Maine law. And in order to do this, allow me to say, in the fifteen minutes allotted to me, it strikes me first that it is time now that every man should show his colors—if he is a temperance man, that he talk as a temperance man, act as a temperance man, give as a temperance man, and in everything show precisely where he stands. (Applause.) We expect to give to this the undivided—I wish I could say with enthusiasm—the undivided influence of the Christian pulpit. We intend to pray for the execution, perfect and everlasting success of prohibition in the city of New York and over the whole earth. (Applause.) We intend, we say, to pray to him who has said that no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God—that nothing to make drunkards shall be sold on earth. We intend to rally more than ever to the support of the temperance press, and especially the secular press that sustains the cause of prohibition—(applause)—those presses that are in favor not merely of a prohibitory law, but of the Prohibitory law. (Applause.) I believe these resolutions give very cordial, strong and unwavering support to our Executive in this State and elsewhere. We shall not only cheer and encourage him, but we must see to it that no man who does his whole duty shall lose anything now or hereafter, for doing that duty. (Applause.) I don't suppose that his honor the Mayor has done anything hitherto, or will in time to come, merely with a view to promotion; but yet it has come to be a fact that Fernando Wood is to-day the most popular man in the United States. (Applause.) And it is well enough for us to let him know what we can do, if the line of policy already begun is only carried out thoroughly. We can put him in the chair of the Governor at Albany, and make him President of the United States. (Applause.) When we get news that the Maine law has passed the Assembly of California, and that it was adopted on the 17th of February last in Liberia, it looks as if every State would have a Maine law, and we must have a Maine law President. There is a great mystery connected with the thorough line of policy pursued by our Mayor; they cannot understand how it is that he has done what he has in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks; and I heard to day a somewhat amusing story about it. Some persons, it appears, have found a key to it in the old doctrine of transmigration. They have heard that sometimes two or three spirits of persons, long since dead, get into the body of another man, and they solve the mystery by supposing that the spirits of some temperance men have got into the body of Fernando Wood. (Laughter.) Now, how it is I am not able to say, but I believe they thought that two or three spirits got him, and they were neither rum, gin or brandy. (Renewed laughter.) And if any spirits at all have got into Fernando Wood, they must be the spirits of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington and Andrew Jackson combined. (Laughter.) And if the spirits of these men live and reign in Fernando Wood, let them reign. I suppose at least ten minutes of my fifteen have been consumed, but I wish to make a remark before I take my seat in regard to the position we expect to take and the calculations we ought to make in carrying out this law. I read to-day the opinions of the Counsel to the Corporation, characterized in an evening paper, as a bombshell thrown into the Maine law ranks. That opinion goes to show we cannot have the services of the Mayor or of any Alderman in listening to complaints for breaches of this law. The logic seemed to me to be this:—first, all Justices of the Peace may hear individual complaints; secondly, the Mayor and Aldermen are, by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Peace—therefore, the Mayor and Alderman may not hear such complaints. I suppose we apply this to the subject of marriage, just as important as the carrying out the Maine law. Now there is a statute of this State, which says that marriages may be carried out by ministers of the gospel and priests of every denomination. I will make a syllogism on that law. We are aware archbishops are priests, but priests are not archbishops; an archbishop is a priest by virtue of his office, but a priest is not an archbishop. Now, then, the archbishop is a priest, and more than a priest, but because he is more than a priest and the law only mentions priests, therefore archbishops may not marry—Bishop Hughes consequently must not marry. The Mayor is not only a Justice of the Peace, but he is more than a Justice of the Peace—therefore he must not touch the Maine law. The speaker here compared the opinion of the counsel to that of Achitophel, the wicked counsellor, mentioned in the scriptures, and quoted the sentence passed upon him—"Let his days be few and let another take his office." (Applause.) I saw to-day, he continued, a notice of a great meeting to be held tomorrow night. It says:—

The Society of Liquor Dealers call a public meeting at Tammany Hall on Friday evening, April 27, at 8 o'clock, to express their sentiments, and adopt a system of action in relation to the tyrannical law recently enacted by hypocrites, fanatics and traitors, to take effect on the Fourth of July, and thus insolently proclaim the iron rule of fanatical despotism on the anniversary of American liberty. Rally for your rights and the honor of your country.

"For the honor of your country!" (Laughter.) Now, the honor of our country is to be taken care of to-morrow night at Tammany Hall. (Laughter.) Is not John N. Hayward, president, and N. R. Bunce, vice president, and won't they take care of the honor of the country? (Renewed laughter.) One word more. I got a pamphlet this afternoon, headed "The Liquor Law, its Uses and Abuses, or a Popular and Legal View of all its Provisions; by a Member of the New York Bar, &c." I have looked it through, and find it to be a book of instructions eminently adapted to all those who wish to set at defiance the law of the land, to learn how to sell intoxicating drinks in the dark, and evade the officers of justice. This is the book for all that class of persons in the State who desire to evade the Maine law. It says, first, that any gentleman wishing to sell intoxicating liquors may establish a reading room, furnish it with papers; let his customers pay for reading, and give away the rum. Second, he may have a piano or violin in the house, and have his daughter play on it, and let his guests pay for the music. Thirdly, he may have a billiard room or bowling alley in his house, and the marking or the pin servant be paid for, giving away the rum; or it may be given away by those who patronize chemical establishments or mechanical arts, requiring intoxicating drinks, and finally, a person wishing to distribute alcohol, may manufacture large thermometers and spirit levels, and those who want them can have the thermometers filled with mercury, and break one every day. (Laughter.) Now I suggest to those gentlemen that in the first place, they will soon find this plan of the thermometers quite cool enough, and in the second, they will find their proper level in time. These gentlemen, however, have been making spirit levels already—the only difference is this—they have used human bodies for the purpose, have filled them with alcohol, and laid them in the gutters—this they have been doing for many years. I will resume my seat by saying, with a view to having the title of this book answer to its contents, I have prepared with great care a suitable title. I propose that the publishers shall amend it as follows:—"The Rumsellers Manuel—a book of instructions as to the best methods of setting at defiance the law of the land and of God, and continuing the sale of alcoholic poison; by a member of the New York bar, who had little practice and expects less; and who considers this a good way to raise the wind." (Laughter and applause.)

The next item in the course of proceedings was announced as "Music by the Band," and so the orchestra (Dodworth's band) struck up a medley, consisting of "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." (Hearty applause.)

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was next introduced. He said—If the weather had been propitious, and the moon had shone bright to night, it might have been supposed that it was curiosity which brought this immense assembly together, but on such a rainy night as this curiosity did not bring so many people here; it was rather interest—moral interest. (Applause.) If there were any gentlemen present who were gathering materials for to-morrow night's meeting, he would say to them that, personally, they had no animosity against them, but, as the Devil's conveyancers, they hated them, and would pursue them to the uttermost. (Laughter.) The question throughout the State is what the people of the city of New York think about the law, and what they are going to do about it. The voice of this meeting would satisfy them. He would pursue that division of the subject, as he thought it was a good one. They had got a law declaring the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks a crime. It may be some time, he confessed, before they could get the jaws of this law to close upon a subject. (Laughter.) The people have once and twice declared the trade in liquor a crime. We have got this principle, he said, engraited on the public mind, as well as on the statute. They could never get them to go back. They might as well try to squeeze the last year's chicken into its shell. (General laughter.) There would be, doubtless, a great contest to be waged; but they (the temperance folks) had a great advantage over them (the opponents of the law) in one thing. When the argument was made before a fair and honest tribunal, the verdict must be on their side. It is a most felicitous thing, he thought, that by this law we can brand a man where he will feel the brand. It was of little avail to fine a man who derived such immense profits from his trade; but when that same man found the term "criminal jail bird" against him, he would hardly run the risk again. That was a great point gained. (Applause and laughter.) Secondly, it was a great gain that now they had implements to work with. Heretofore they had to make brick without straw. Under the judicatory of judicious temperance authority all they could do was by moral suasion. He, for his part, would as lief try the influence of the ten commandments on a slab of granite, as try moral suasion on a liquor dealer. (Great Laughter.) They had now got rid of their judicious temperance friends, and they had men who would carry out the law. This law about to go into execution will run the dividing line between the community, and the friends of the cause must be found ranged on one side, and the enemies of it on the other. That was another great point gained. The moral influence of the community was nine-tenths on the side of the Maine law. It will be the testimony of those who have visited the rural districts that the substantial men of the country were in favor of the law. They were the right sort of men to work with. They had the flush of hope, and the cooperation of all the Eastern States, and with such advantages he should like to see the first friend of the cause who would despair of success. They felt assured that the Maine law would stand in the State of New York and be executed, and would stand in the city of New York and be executed. (Applause.) Now they had entered really on the contest. Like the allies before Sepastopol, they had hitherto been merely preparing, running trenches zig-zag, &c; but now they would commence the assault in earnest, and he thought they would not be half so long in taking Sebastopol (laughter) as the allies are. He recognized the fact that there was some danger to this law in passing through the Courts; but when it came through them, it would not be charged again. To be sure, (he said,) there may be some filing down—some rounding of the edges, &c; but what then? Let these improvements be made. If they say our law is wrong in this or that particular, we will rectify it; we will try it as the engineer tests the boiler—chalking here and there where it leaks, and then fixing it. If, therefore, there are any hitches in the law, we will fix them up. If there is an inch too long in one place, we will file it off. (Laughter.) We are in for this battle to the end of our life, and we will have ingenuity and perseverance and resolution till we fix it up. (Applause.) We have, he said, to do battle, too, with men who are bound against us by interest. We have got to attack this hydra head by head, heat by head, head by head, and time is the great element of success. We have the advantage of these men. Then there is another class—miserable dealers—who make up in virus what they lose in influence. He (the speaker) had recently had an interview with the late Governor of this State, who said to him that the law could not be carried out, and he told him how they evaded the law in Vermont, and how the great charm towards intoxicating drinks was in the mystery of finding it out; but he had said to that ex-Governor, that if he would make it so hard to find liquor in New York, he (Mr Beecher) would be quite satisfied. Old soakers might go nuzzling about for drink, but those who were not inveterately bitten with the love of drink would not do so. (Laughter and applause). There was one more point he wished to make, which was this, that although if it failed in the city it would not fail in the State; still, if it was thoroughly enforced in the city it would facilitate the enforcement of it in the rural districts. He wanted to send to them a voice of assurance from this meeting—to say that they were like the Guards at Waterloo, lying on the ground, watching the eye of their great commander, and only waiting for the order "Up, Guards, and at them," and he trusted and felt assured that the temperance friends of New York were now in that same attitude; and that they would soon be "up and at them."

The orchestra again came in at this stage, and pleasantly diversified the proceedings with the discussion of most intoxicating music.

Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH, (not the Fourierite philosopher with the beard) was next introduced to the audience. After some introductory remarks he said:—They had assailed the enemy at a point where they felt their weakness. There has been a good deal of legislation on the subject of the sale of intoxicating drinks, ever since they had had a government. They had made license laws; and altered and modified them in a variety of ways; and still the liquor dealers looked on with complacency; it was satisfactory to them. They listened, too, with patience to the temperance speeches, so far as they get into the papers. But when they commence to speak of prohibition there is a change in the tone of the liquor dealer's sentiment; and when they realize prohibition, there comes up a universal howl from gin palaces down to the very demoralizing of rot gut, against the law of prohibition. (Laughter.) What does this indicate? What—but that the rum shop stand face to face with their enemies? Their prayer to God had been granted, to be placed where eye glared into eye, where foot was planted against foot, where hand met hand; and in this contest they had no fear, and had but one prayer to offer, and that was—"May God defend the right." (General applause.) This idea of prohibition is predicated on the central principle of social government. The right of the people to protect themselves from evil on the right hand and evil on the left—to protect their firesides to shield themselves from rapine, robbery and murder. In 1854 there were no less than fifty homicides perpetrated through the influence of liquor, in this, the Empire city. The agency at work in these multiplied murders were the grog shops. And yet government is organized to protect its citizens. It has entered into a solemn pledge to throw the aegis of its protection over all. Does it redeem its pledge when it permits this destructive traffic to be carried on? I assert that government derelict to its duty when it fails to put forth its hand to prohibit this traffic, which is an offence to God and a disgrace to man. Lawyers differ on this law of prohibition; for while Mr. Oakey Hall takes a position which he says is fatal to the law, Mr. Somebodyelse takes a position which seems to be as fatal to the laws as to Mr. Oakey Hall's position. (Laughter.) And so they wage, as it were, internecine war, and it allowed rope enough they will, beyond all peradventure, hang one another. The speaker went on to paint in glowing terms the diabolic trade of rum-sellers; and his sentiments in that respect seemed to be congenially accepted. He admitted that there were certain provisions engrafted on that law by the enemy, which he did not desire to see, and it was a remarkable fact that those provisions which were most vigorously attacked by the Satanic press (applause) and others, were those very provisions engrafted on it by its enemy. But because the enemy had sown tares, should they pluck up the wheat? Nay, verily; but let both grow up together, and then separate the tares from the wheat. They must stand, ever *cap a pié*, ready to repel the assault of the invader wherever he came, and to defend the truth, no matter from what quarter it was attacked. This exhortation came not alone from him, but from the victims of the trade, from ten thousand desolated homes—from wives who are more than widowed by the dying, not of the husband, but of all honor, affection and manhood—from children more than orphaned. From all these comes a cry for succor, now importunate, now beseeching, anon harsh, startling and discordant. That cry, the mingling of wails of sadness and anguish, may be changed into a note of thanksgiving, a song of exultation to God; or it may grow hoarser and wilder, and ascend to the throne of God, to fall from thence on the heads of those who had heard and heeded it not. (Loud applause.)

The Hutchinsons were again introduced, and sung a song composed by them in honor of Mayor Wood. We give a verse of this funny composition, which was received with loud applause.

The Mayor sits in his chair of state—
While an eager throng about him wait,
Young and old, and wealthy and poor,
Pressing in at the open door;
Every seeker of gain or good,
Comes with his troubles to Mayor Wood.
Chorus—
Then here's for each and all a smile,
We never shall be gayer,
Or sing a merrier song, then while
Fernando Wood is Mayor
Hurra! three cheers! and let them ring:
Fernando Wood is Mayor!

The Rev. Dr. PECK, ex-President of Carlisle College, Pa., next addressed the meeting, but as the press of matter forbids our devoting any more space to the proceedings of the meeting, we are compelled to exclude a report of his remarks.

The resolutions read were then submitted for approval, and were approved without a dissentient voice.

The audience was subsequently—after some more pleasant music from the band—addressed by the Rev. Dr. TYNG. In the course of his remarks he perpetrated the following pun: "If we have not yet taken Sebastopol, we are fairly launched on the crime-ea;" but as few understood the witticism, of course but few laughed at it. Talking of Mayor Wood, he said that never, never, was he so highly complimented as when he saw in the New York papers that Mayor Wood was influenced by poor Dr Tyng. (Laughter.) He would say let thy wood become iron, and thy iron brass, and thy brass silver, and thy silver gold, and I will make thee as thick as the summer trees in the vale." In conclusion, he asked where were the great lawyers, the great merchants, the great divines of the city, (naming several prominent names,) who should be here supporting this temperance principle? They would come in by and by, no doubt, when their influence would be of less value; but they should be here now. Dr. Tyng was very facetious and very happy in his somewhat extended remarks, and received many manifestations of applause.

After another round of vocal and instrumental music, and a few further short speeches from Mr. Cuyler and others, the crowd began to disperse, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

Personal Intelligence.

W. C. Smith, Mayor of Boston, and several members of the Common Council of the same city, arrived in this city at an early hour last evening and engaged rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel. Quite a number of members of the Boston press also arrived.

Ex-Governor Gibbs, of Rhode Island, was at the St Nicholas.

ARRIVALS.

At the Metropolitan—Col Jas Greene, Ohio; B F White, Baltimore; José Degaray, Mexico; M Escandon, Mexico; Mr and Mrs Denny, Boston; F Andrews, Boston; John Eastburn, Boston.

At the Astor House—Capt R F Loper, Philadelphia; Capt Joseph Lawrence, ship Webster; Capt M S Pitcher, U S Army; Capt Barwede, San Francisco; W S Hay, U S Navy; Dr Tobey, Providence; J Levy and wife, H Ryman, and J and L Levinsky, of California, John F Goddard, of St John, N B; Hon J C Tache, M P Secretary of the executive committee of Paris Exhibition; Mrs Dr John Reddy and infant, of Montreal. — Batry, J Hamilton, John Thom, John Leslee and John H Swan, of Canada; Mrs T Brown and two children, Dr Thomas Illay, of Peterboro, C W; J Kendall, T Kendall, of Hamilton, C W; J White, of Toronto; Rev Hugh Reed, wife and infant, of Jamaica; Cesanto Medina, Perfecto Medina and Francisco Medina, of Central America; Miss Forman, H W Clifford, — Barlon, F E Field, Rev Nicholas Pocock and wife, and Martin Abel, of England; Capt De Rohan and J Leslie, of London; James Kleet and wife, of Liverpool; John C Kilgower, of Scotland; Fred Furst, of Hamburg; G Guillaumer, — Archard, and Morrill, of France; L Sherbiton, of Turkey; — Findlay, of Manila; — Owen government passenger; Thomas Edwards, residence not given—143.

For Halifax—J N Freeman and C L Ray, of Boston; J Brown and J Bulley, of New York; Mrs Goodwin, Messrs Cameron, P Power, J H Atwood, J Fraser, Geo T Smithers, — Seeton, H Lamson, and R A Wetmore, of Halifax; George Hyatt, of St Pierre; Rev D Cameron, of Montreal—15.

For Liverpool, in steamship America, from Boston—Miss Revere, Mrs Quincy, Miss Quincy, Mrs Bissir, B F Parker, Mrs H T Parker, Miss Parker, Mrs Dodge, Miss Dodge, Miss Curtis, two children and two servants, John Beard, Geo W Heard, Jr, Josiah Quincy, Jr, J M Kupper, T Speletick, Miss E T Parker and servant, J Trowbridge, and Michael Murphy, of Boston; Lewis B Munroe, of Charlestown; Dr H P Stearns, of Shrewsbury; N I Hooper, of Cambridge; Wm Smittermen, wife and son, of Campridgeport; Robert Bateman, of Worcester; Miss Kelley, of New Bedford; Tobias Nason, of Kennebunk; Peter Scott, wife and two infants, Mr Graham, child and nurse, — Stokes, David Barentrund, G Hessenburg and son, Mrs Forger, — Gibbs, Thomas Fielding, G Behrend, wife and child, H P Wilson, James H Black, D Messinore, J Reynerth, H Reynerth, S Kobrstaw, Thomas Britton, — Hradenberg, Joseph H Gardiner, Lemon Bache, W Fontaine, J T Pate, — Palmer, John Whitaker, James Howard, S P Turpin, Mrs E Riley, child and infant, — Dedrickson, nurse and child, of New York; Rev John P Mackie, of New Jersey; S Dobson and wife, Leon Dyer, J B Rondet, F A Kleemn, J Geo Klemm, J Benjamin, Richard Dickson, Dr Geo Hamilton, George T Knight, James Gulliliau, Jacob Meyer, and — Berlin, of Philadelphia; John Ogier, and Nicholas Ogier, of Baltimore; W W Cole, of Indiana; B F Bundley, of Kentucky; G J Cratts and wife, of Charleston; G Kurspecdt, — Mathan, and Fred Leison and wife, of New Orleans; Mr Osterman and Miss Dyer, of Texas; J Levy and wife, H Ryman, and J and L Levinsky, of California, John F Goddard, of St John, N B; Hon J C Tache, M P Secretary of the executive committee of Paris Exhibition; Mrs Dr John Reddy and infant, of Montreal. — Batry, J Hamilton, John Thom, John Leslee and John H Swan, of Canada; Mrs T Brown and two children, Dr Thomas Illay, of Peterboro, C W; J Kendall, T Kendall, of Hamilton, C W; J White, of Toronto; Rev Hugh Reed, wife and infant, of Jamaica; Cesanto Medina, Perfecto Medina and Francisco Medina, of Central America; Miss Forman, H W Clifford, — Barlon, F E Field, Rev Nicholas Pocock and wife, and Martin Abel, of England; Capt De Rohan and J Leslie, of London; James Kleet and wife, of Liverpool; John C Kilgower, of Scotland; Fred Furst, of Hamburg; G Guillaumer, — Archard, and Morrill, of France; L Sherbiton, of Turkey; — Findlay, of Manila; — Owen government passenger; Thomas Edwards, residence not given—143.

For Halifax—J N Freeman and C L Ray, of Boston; J Brown and J Bulley, of New York; Mrs Goodwin, Messrs Cameron, P Power, J H Atwood, J Fraser, Geo T Smithers, — Seeton, H Lamson, and R A Wetmore, of Halifax; George Hyatt, of St Pierre; Rev D Cameron, of Montreal—15.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, April 26—6 P. M.

There was considerable activity to-day in some of the leading railroad stocks. Quotations were unsettled and the market was rather feverish. At the first board, Missouri 6's fell off ¼ per cent; Reading Railroad, ¼; New York Central Railroad, ¼; Erie Railroad, ¼; Harlem Railroad, ¼. Erie Bonds, 1875, advanced ¼ per cent; Cleveland and Toledo Dividend Bonds, ¼; Nicaragua Transit, ¼; Cumberland Coal, ⅜; Hudson River Railroad, ¼. It appears by this that the different stocks are influenced entirely by local causes. The news from Europe has no effect, favorably or unfavorably, upon our leading railroad stocks. Railroad bonds, depending upon foreign markets, may be more or less affected by the position of financial affairs abroad, but so far as speculation is concerned on this side, the quotations for consols and returns of the Bank of England are a bugbear. If there is any basis for a rise in one or more of our stocks, nothing from Europe can permanently depress them. It is more important that the public here should clearly and thoroughly understand the changes which, from time to time, take place in the different stock securities on the market, so that they can operate with a perfect knowledge of their true value, than that consols should advance a quarter or a half per cent, or the Bank of England gain or lose a little bullion. Capitalists who buy a stock because its market value is below its intrinsic value, because its dividends this year, out of its actual earnings, will be double that of last, cannot be influenced or affected by the price of consols, and, therefore, pay very little attention to quotations for that wonderful security. It has very little effect upon the travel and traffic of our railroad companies, whether consols are ten per cent above or ten per cent below par.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:—

$5,000 Pennsylvania State 5 per cent	90¾
10,000 Ohio State 6 per cent	105⅞
15,000 Indiana State 5 per cent	84⅞
5,000 Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland RR. 1st mort	86
5,000 New York Central RR. 6's	89
2,000 Canandaigua and Corning RR. 1st mort	67⅝
4,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg RR. 1st mort	68¾
2,000 Northern Indiana RR. bonds	81
4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR. 1st M.	85¼
2,000 Chicago and Mississippi RR. 2d mort	65¼
5,000 Fox & Wisconsin Improvement 1st mort. 8's	83
121 shares Third Avenue Railroad	26½ a 28½
15 do Stock and Leather Bank	95⅞
20 do St. Nicholas Bank	95½
10 do National Fire Ins. Co	177½
10 do Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	82½
29 do Lenox Fire Ins. Co	81½
28 do New Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co	90½
10 do Phenix Fire Ins. Co	78
125 do Isabella Copper Stock	Together 22
300 do Potomac Copper Stock	

Albert H. Nicolay will sell to-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 507 shares of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

At the second board, there was not much business in any stock, except Erie, which closed at a decline of ¼ per cent. All others were firm at prices current in the morning, with no stock offering.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to-day, were as follows:—

Paid on Treasury account	$140,217 16
Received do.	89,496 38
Balance do.	2,298 848 28
Paid for Assay office	99,451 39

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 24th inst., were:—

For the redemption of stock	$44 627 65
For paying Treasury debts	727,807 83
(Of which sum $718 867 35 are for the Post Office Department)	
For the Customs	23,619 85
For the War Department	33,115 40
For repaying for the War Department	1,620 53
For the Navy Department	80,000 00
For the Interior Department	24,179 11
For repaying for the Interior Department	2,515 57

At a numerously attended meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Page & Bacon, held at St Louis on the 19th instant, for the purpose of conference upon the best mode of arranging their indebtedness, Mr Bacon, on behalf of the firm stated their extreme regret that various unfortunate circumstances had combined to bring them to a position which made a meeting of their creditors necessary, and also that they were now unable to pay all their indebtedness in cash—that the process of conversion of their assets would unavoidably be slow, that to many of their creditors this might prove inconvenient, and that to relieve such difficulty, and to accomplish a quick and satisfactory payment, was the object of this meeting, and of the proposition which Page & Bacon now made to their creditors, viz: to pay in cash twenty per cent of the amount, and for the balance to give full paid stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Western division, running from St Louis to Vincennes,) at the rate of fifty per cent of its par value.

Samuel Gaty, Esq., one of the directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, stated that the road running from St. Louis to Vincennes, some one hundred and forty six miles in length, was so nearly done that its completion in August next was confidently expected; that, to finish it, including rolling stock, would require an additional expenditure of $250,000, of which $150,000 had been arranged for, leaving the comparatively insignificant sum of $100,000 to be obtained.

Mr. Alexander, Treasurer of the Company, stated that the amount of stock issued is $1,821,700; 1st and 2d mortgage bonds, $2,350,000; that there has been expended on the road, in construction and equipment, $4 346,906.

Mr. Leach, of the house of Leach & Goodrich, said he was more than gratified with the manly and magnanimous proposition—he accepted it with cheerfulness, and thought its liberality could not be commended too much. It was a worthy act, and an honor to the head and heart of Mr. Bacon. He doubted whether a like example could be found in this country, or in any other. It should, he said, be borne in mind that one-fifth of the indebtedness of the house is to be paid in coin, and the balance in the stock of a corporation, that had cost the house one hundred cents on the dollar, and was now surrendered to their creditors at a valuation of fifty cents on the dollar. From all the information before him, Mr. L. had no doubt that in one year the holders of the stock would find it a dividend paying stock of six per cent upon its face. He was satified at the unanimity with which the proposition was received; that our leading insurance companies had taken such prompt and favorable action upon it; that our business men, who were so largely represented here, had, thus far, without a dissenting voice, given it the seal of their approbation.

The proposition of Mr. Bacon was accepted with but one dissenting voice.

Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, April 26, 1855.

$8000 Ind State 5's	84¼	100 shs Cum Cl Co	s20 29
1000 Virginia 6's	97⅛	400 do