runaways, now that Walker is gone. I find the people here almost unanimously opposed to being transferred to Honduras. They are mostly English negroes from the Leeward islands, who came here under the English rule, and who have a great abhorrence of "de Spanni man." There is also a "considerable sprinkling" of English and American whites, who are perhaps less hostile to the proposed change than their darker confreres. All are well armed, and altogether quite a different set of men from the mainlanders. There are about one hundred English troops here, of the Second West India regiment, who were yesterday reinforced by a company of thirty-five men from Belize. This does not look like a speedy evacuation of the island by the British. Should the Honduras authorities attempt to assert their jurisdiction, they will certainly be driven off the instant the English force is withdrawn. The people, notwithstanding their prejudices against Americans, look to New Orleans, with which they carry on a lucrative trade, for support in any revolutionary movement they may undertake. An English war steamer has just gone down the coast to catch Walker, in case he is not already cut up by the natives. If he is taken by the steamer his life and the lives of his followers will be safe. The worst that will probably happen to them, in that case, will be the mortification of being shipped back to New Orleans minus their arms, and with no great share of glory. If, on the other hand, the natives catch them, they will have short shrift and a tight cord. In any case, filibusterism, in this quarter of the world at least, is "played out."

This is a splendid island, with vast resources and with a commanding position, fully justifying the description of the old geographer Jeffreys, who styled it "the Garden of the Indies and a new Gibraltar." It is by far the finest island of the whole Antilles that I have seen, and must in a few years become rich and populous. Invalids from the mainland, and even from Jamaica, come here to regain their health. About a hundred vessels a year leave here with fruits, &c., chiefly for New Orleans and New York. There is an abundance of fine wood for ship building; and a few vessels have been built which would do credit to any shipyard at home.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE VERY LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 11.]

We were this morning put in possession of still further intelligence of Walker's expedition to Honduras. It is furnished to us from an authoritative source, and will perhaps help us to form an opinion of the probable fate of the party.

And first of all, we are assured that the steamer Osceola, whose report at Batabano, Cuba, we have already published, left Truxillo before our last arrival direct from that place. The news brought by her, therefore, that Walker's party had already, in various conflicts with the natives, been reduced to a remnant of twenty-five men, is believed to be incorrect. It comes to us, indeed, only as a report which had reached the town, where naturally any report of the kind would be very much magnified.

From a careful comparison of the date, we are convinced that the very latest news of the party is of Sunday, the 26th ult., on which day two of Walker's officers left the mainland for Ruatan Island, for provisions. They came over in a barge and experienced rough weather, but did not reach the island till the 29th, and then were compelled to land on an uninhabited shore, whence they made their way to Port McDonald the next day.

These officers left Walker and his party Sunday, the 26th, at a place called Limas, abandoned mahogany works, on a river of the same name, some thirty or forty miles from Truxillo, in the direction of Cape Gracias. Up to this time the losses had been only two—private Pomeroy, killed, as before stated, in an engagement with the enemy, and private Coleman, who fell a victim to the prevailing fever of the country.

In the engagement above mentioned there were also five wounded, as before stated—Major Hoff, of Virginia; private James J. Hogg, of this city, and private Samuel Coffin, of Natchez. The names of the other two have not reached us.

The remaining seventy-six were all in excellent health, and amply provided with arms and ammunition. Each man had a Minie musket, a hundred rounds, and many of them the latest improved revolvers. Of clothing they had only one suit each, but that good. Tents, blankets, or other camp equipage, they had none. The nights, however, in that country, at this season of the year, are not uncomfortably cold. They would absolutely stand in need of them only in case of rain.

It being a cattle raising country, they had, of course, abundance of good fresh beef. They were only in want of vegetables, for which the party mentioned had been sent to the neighboring island.

Soon after the news reached Port McDonald a small vessel was chartered by Walker's friends there, to proceed to the mainland with these provisions, additional clothing and other assistance.

As to the report brought by the Osceola that the party were seeking a return to the islands, we are assured it has no foundation in fact. It is believed by our informant that they would either proceed down the coast to Cape Gracias, to embark for some port in Nicaragua, or strike directly across the country with the same destination in view. Their next movement would be to a Caribb village, about twenty five miles from Limas, where signals were to be erected as guides for the returning officers.

In addition to the above, we learn that there is no probability of the party being further pursued in that direction by the natives. Fears, however, were entertained of being further molested by the British man-of-war. Capt. Salmon openly declared it to be his intention to get possession of Walker, if he could. But it is not probable he would send his marines, with which he was not very abundantly supplied, far inland.

As to the probability of reinforcements, we only know that a party of some thirty-five left this city on the 31st for Truxillo direct. They will there soon find out the actual state of things, and probably attempt to reach their friends on the lower coast. But it is doubtful if they will be able to make a landing. Capt. Salmon says he will prevent it if possible.

Another party of fifty is now assembled in our city and nearly ready to sail; but we understand that their movements are not yet definitely arranged.

Among the passengers by the brig Kate, which arrived in the stream last evening, from Ruatan Island, was Mr. Charles Allen, private secretary to Gen. Walker in the expedition to Honduras. Mr. A. was one of the seven who were taken on board the British man-of-war Icarus, by whose officers he was treated with the greatest civility and most assiduous attention.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATEST ENGAGEMENTS.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 12.]

BAY ISLANDS, August 31, 1860.

I presume you have had the fullest particulars before now of the daring manner in which Gen. Walker took the fortress of Truxillo. It was defended by three hundred men. The General's force was ninety. With a rush they milled in, and had entire possession fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired by the advanced guard, nearly a mile from the fortress.

What arrant cowards these Hondurans are! Here is a town of two thousand inhabitants, with a strong fortress, defended by three hundred troops and townspeople *ad infinitum*, taken in fifteen minutes by ninety men, the attacking party having only two men slightly and one severely wounded.

The General supposed he had established an excellent base of operations. The position is undoubtedly strong, and only assailable by heavy artillery, of which the Hondurans have none; or by a *coup de main* and pluck; they have not got that, and I believe two thousand of such things as they call soldiers could not have recovered it.

After Gen. Walker had held possession two weeks, an English man-of-war, the Icarus, laid claim to it as British property, and demanded $60,000 to be paid down, or the General and his men to surrender without conditions.

This British interference in the affairs of Central America took place on Tuesday, the 21st August, an hour before sunset. The General consulted his officers, and resolved to evacuate, as he had no means of resisting the broadside of such a ship as that. The order was carried out at nine o'clock at night, and the party took up a line of march to the eastward.

The Honduran commandant had to be sent for two or three times before he could get up courage enough to take possession of the empty fortress. On Wednesday evening he entered, and on Thursday sent one hundred men in pursuit of Gen. Walker. They came up with him on Friday, during a halt at Cotton Tree, on the banks of the Roman river, when his men were mostly sleeping, took them by surprise, and fired a volley into them at forty yards distance, with so little effect that the General lost only one man killed, one dangerously and four slightly wounded. The second volley might have told with fearful effect while the Americans were huddled together getting their arms, but fortunately it was diverted from the main body towards one man at a distance, who, hearing the firing, rushed towards his comrades, and ran the gauntlet through the second volley from the whole troop without receiving a shot. By this time the Americans had formed, delivered their fire, which knocked over ten or twelve, then charged, and scattered the Hondurans like a flock of sheep. About thirty plunged into the river, where several were drowned. The remainder scattered through the savanna, and all that were not shot got to cover.

In this affair the Hondurans lost about fifty killed and wounded. General Walker one killed and seven wounded, himself among the latter. He has now possession of part of the Carib town of Limas, where he is strongly barricaded, and able to resist 500 Hondurans; but we hear that the Icarus is bound down again to rout him or make him prisoner.

This vessel brought seven of Walker's men from Truxillo that were left behind sick when the place was evacuated, and has landed them here without any means of support, though they surrendered themselves prisoners to the British flag; at the same time the authorities denounce as filibusters any persons that render Walker's men assistance. But as men must not be allowed to starve in the midst of plenty, some of the inhabitants for charity's sake are rendering themselves obnoxious to the powers that be.

The news of the recapture of Truxillo, added to the effects of gin a Honduran stood treat for, so elated one of our high officials that he disdained to walk, and had to be carried home glorious and uproarious.

The inhabitants of these islands watch the proceedings of General Walker with intense interest, and heartily wish him success. Considerable assistance in the way of provisions and ammunition has been sent him. Several men from here have joined his force, and had not the British authorities interfered I think half our available men would have been with him in less than a month. The people look upon his cause as their own, in his determination to resist the authority of Guardiola, for the Bay Islanders are resolved never to submit to the dictation of such a blackhearted villain.

If ever the flag of Honduras is hoisted, and the islands are ceded to that government, their rule must be only nominal, and they will have to allow us the reality, or else their government must be conducted on much more enlightened principles than at present.

The obstacles they place in the way of trade are so great, that this little island exports more in value and clears more tonnage than the port of Truxillo, though that is the only harbor in an extent of three hundred miles of coast, and by nature the richest part of the continent of America. Their exports ought to be counted by millions of pounds sterling instead of a few thousand dollars, and had General Walker been allowed to keep possession of Truxillo, and have thrown open the country for emigration, removed the restrictions on trade, and allowed the very rich deposits of gold to be worked without hindrance, as was his intention, in a very short time it would have been a flourishing city, instead of the dead and alive pile of ruins it now is.

About a hundred foreigners got into the country five years since, and in the space of three months realized upwards of $60,000 of gold, when an edict from Guatemala suddenly put a stop to their operations, and obliged them to leave.

The gold fields cover an extent of upwards of 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and ought to yield upwards of $10,000,000 per annum, while silver, copper and timber would, properly handled, yield as much more, to say nothing of agricultural produce, such as sugar, cotton, coffee, &c., that might be raised to an indefinite extent. All that is wanted is free trade and a population. The race in possession is utterly effete, and a change must inevitably take place before long, whether General Walker is or is not the man destined to effect it.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

The Monster Meeting Last Night.

Cooper Institute and all the Surrounding Streets Crammed with People.

The Greatest Demonstration Ever Held in the United States.

THIRTY THOUSAND VOTERS EN MASSE.

NEW YORK WIDE AWAKE.

Splendid Display of the Minute Men of the Union.

Delegations from Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Newark and Paterson.

Brilliant Torchlight and Pyrotechnic Display.

Speeches of Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky; Hon. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama; Joshua J. Henry, Mayor Wood, Eli P. Norton, of New York; Randall Hunt, of Louisiana, and Others.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE UNION.

One Union Ticket to be Proposed to the People.

ESTO PERPETUA!

&c., &c., &c.

The Cooper Institute and the surrounding district was last evening the scene of immense excitement, and a degree of public enthusiasm rarely equalled. From an early hour in the afternoon large crowds began to assemble about the building, watching the active preparations which were in progress for the great national demonstration of the day. Rostrums and stands were erected in front of the Institute, and flags and banners, bearing patriotic devices, were suspended all around. It is scarcely necessary to say that the attraction was the grand national mass meeting announced to be held by all the friends of the Union, the constitution and the laws, and all who are opposed to black republicanism and to its sectional and bloodthirsty doctrines. The national sentiment was thoroughly aroused in the minds of the masses, and the people congregated in great numbers to show their devotion to constitutional principles and to the Union and perpetuity of the States. Among the thousands of distinguished gentlemen who took an active part in this demonstration we may mention the following, who support the "Union for the sake of union":—

Henry Grinnell,	Greene C. Bronson,
Peter I. Nevins,	Benjamin Leder,
W. Butler Duncan,	Jeremiah Towle,
George B. Lamar,	Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Reuben Withers,	J. H. Hobart Haws,
Henrys, Smith & Townsend,	Lewis A. Sayre,
Hiram Ketchum,	Chas. A. Lamont,
Wm. P. Lee,	M. S. Whitney,
Nathan C. Platt,	Samuel D. Babcock,
John R. Briggs,	Lathrop & Wilkinson,
John F. Cowan,	Horace H. Day,
James Wilde, Jr., & Co.,	Stephen Roberts,
Fernando Wood,	Cochran & Co.,
Reuben W. Howes,	Daniel Devlin,
Chas. M. Connolly,	Samuel Boardman,
Geo. B. DeForrest,	Edwin J. Brown,
Benj. M. Whitlock,	C. P. Schermerhorn.

These gentlemen united in the calling upon their fellow citizens to join in the grand mass meeting, as they were opposed to the republican party and its principles, believing that the success of that party would prove injurious to the peace and prosperity of the country. The appeal was answered by the mustering of thousands of free and true hearts, every one of which beat steadily to the music of fraternity and the Union.

At seven o'clock the echoes of Clinton square, Astor place, were aroused by the loud detonations of artillery, pealing and reverberating for miles around. As time moved on the sky became luminous with multitudes of rockets; and lanterns, torches and flambeaux flashed forth brilliantly on every side. The excitement and enthusiasm were immense, and the people acted with a common purpose and a unity of feeling which bespoke earnestness and a determination to support the great principles and the faith in which their fathers lived and died.

The Cooper Institute was filled even to suffocation. The idea of a crowded building is generally an indistinct one to convey to those who do not actually witness the appearance of the multitude; but the largest crowd that ever assembled in one place in this city is as nothing to the overwhelming masses that crowded the ground floor, corridors, portals, and even windows, of this well known and capacious institution last night. At a quarter past seven the house was full; at half past it was crowded to repletion; at a quarter to eight the side windows were thrown open to the public; and at eight o'clock—the hour fixed for the beginning of the proceedings—the people were packed together as closely as the grains in a keg of gunpowder.

The splendid band of the New York Seventh regiment (National Guard) was in attendance, and discoursed very beautiful music during the evening.

At eight o'clock precisely the clarions of the band struck up the national hymn, "Hail Columbia," which was received with a burst of genuine enthusiasm.

The gas lights were now turned on in the fulness of their brightness and dazzling brilliancy. The *coup d'œil* was then extremely beautiful and interesting. Such an assembly of intelligence and patriotism as was presented to the eye was a sight rarely to be seen, even in New York. The appearance of the building was in unison with the patriotic manifestations of the immense multitude. The decorations, though simple, were numerous and effective; and wherever the eye could turn it was sure to be gladdened by the sight of the name of some immortal patriot, gleaming as with the light of celestial fires. The noble dead seemed thus to be holding immediate communion with their descendants and warning them of the course they should pursue. As when alive they labored earnestly for right and justice, so now their words still breathe and burn, and

"Even in their ashes live their wonted fires."

At the northern extremity of the building was the inscription, supported by the American flag in the background:—

> The triumphant emblem of Union and Fraternity,
> Prosperity and Power.
> WASHINGTON.

In front of the platform, facing the audience, were three banners, inscribed with appropriate devices. That in the centre displayed the following quotation:—

> "Indignantly frowning upon the first dawn of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."—*Washington.*

On the right was this:—

> THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.

And on the left side:—

> THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

On the lower part of the platform, in large and brilliant characters, appeared:—

> JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

At each side of the hall were banners emblazoned with the names of distinguished American statesmen, patriots and orators, running thus, each on a separate square:—

DALLAS.	CALHOUN.	WEBSTER.	CLAYTON.
BENTON.	MONROE.	JACKSON.
WRIGHT.	CLAY.	JEFFERSON.

At the lower end of the room a number of American flags were formed into festoons, and in the centre of the whole stood forth the following inscription, attracting general attention:—

> I shall stand by the Union, and by all who stand by it. I shall do justice to the whole country, and act for the good of the whole country in all I do. I mean to stand upon the constitution. I need no other platform.—*Daniel Webster's Speech in the Senate, July 17, 1850.*

General F. A. TALLMADGE called the meeting to order in a very brief speech, in which he introduced Joshua J. Henry, Esq., as presiding officer.

Mr. HENRY, on taking the chair, was received with loud and prolonged applause. He said:—

SPEECH OF JOSHUA J. HENRY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you for the high honor conferred on me in being called upon to preside over this assemblage. I find myself in the presence of, and surrounded by, men well known both at home and abroad, and whose names and character give an elevated tone to any meeting upon any subject; and your thoughtful brows to-night indicate too plainly the grave importance of the movement in which we are engaged. I recognize the supporters of the brave and fearless Douglas. (Enthusiastic applause.) I see the partisans of the frank and high-minded Breckinridge—(great applause)—and last, but oh, not least, I see troops of friends and admirers of that eminent statesman, John Bell, of Tennessee. (Tremendous cheering.) Surely, fellow citizens, any cause which can assemble all these under one roof must be a laudable one, and commend itself to the approbation of all fair minded men. (Applause.) And what is the motive that has thus assembled us? We are now within six weeks of a Presidential election. A party geographically and strictly Northern, and embracing many with whom some of you in times past have been accustomed to act, overlooking those high characteristics which should adorn and distinguish the candidate for the Presidential chair, with the clarion voice of Henry Clay—(loud applause)—and the majestic eloquence of Daniel Webster—(renewed applause)—yet ringing in their ears, have nominated a man who has rendered no services to his country worth speaking of, either in the field or otherwise, and whose chief merit and highest achievement is the discovery that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, and that the whole country must be either all slave or all free; and this aggressive, wicked and dangerous doctrine has been taken up as the war cry of the republican party. Now, fellow citizens, I have been engaged in business in this city for more than twenty-five years, and I think I know the South and Southern men, and Southern institutions, as well as Mr. Lincoln. I have travelled over more Southern country in one year than ever Mr. Lincoln did in all his life—(applause)—and I deny and pronounce it false and untrue, that any such irrepressible conflict exists, save such as has been created by the aggressive doctrines of him and his party. (Applause.) But, on the contrary, I assert that the North and the South were made for each other, are essential to each other, have reciprocal duties and benefits devolving on and flowing from each other, and that man or that party is false and recreant to the best interests of his country who would sow one seed of discord between them. (Applause.) But, fellow citizens, it is fortunate for you and fortunate for the whole country that there are other candidates before the people, either of whom is ten thousand times preferable to Mr. Lincoln. The defeat of such a candidate under ordinary circumstances would be a very easy matter. Unhappily, however, differences of opinion upon an abstract point have placed three candidates in the field to oppose him, and it must be very apparent that unless this opposition can be concentrated and consolidated upon one electoral ticket, Mr. Lincoln will be elected. (Never, never, never.) His election, in my opinion, would be attended with the most serious results to the peace and prosperity of the country; nay, more, would shake the very foundation of this Union. Behold, fellow citizens, simply the first fruits of the teachings of the leaders of this new party, in the cowardly attack at Harper's Ferry, and almost now, while I speak, the midnight torch of the incendiary, and the secret poison are doing their work in more than one of the Southern States. Mark just one of the inconsistencies of this sectional party. While claiming all the great West for the sole occupation of white men, a portion of its constituency at the same time are loudly clamorous for the abolition of slavery in the South. They would thus let loose this African host, free to go and settle where they will. No, for several of the free States have passed laws specially forbidding them to reside in those States. To initiate the proper measures to defeat this candidate and this party, is the object of this meeting. I stand not here to-night a partisan of Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell. (Applause.) But do I speak to any man here who will hesitate to unite with us in making just so much sacrifice and no more as will ensure the desired result. No party is called upon to abandon its cardinal principles, but fellow citizens, if we cannot agree in everything we can upon one thing and that is, that we do not want Mr. Lincoln to be elected. (Renewed applause.) We boast that our railroads and other steam communications have annihilated both time and space, and brought the most distant points of the country to be easily accessible. Yet here is a party whose tendency is to obliterate that mutual regard and fraternal feeling that once existed between us, and makes us as wide as the poles asunder. And while I do not believe in the practicability of a dissolution of the Union, I think we are in a fair way to realize all the evils of it, and in the language of Daniel Webster, that we shall soon cease to be one people. Fellow citizens, the eyes of the whole nation are turned towards this State, aye, are riveted upon this city, to inaugurate this movement, and well may they call on us, for here, here in New York, the federal constitution was put into operation in the year 1789, and the oath taken to support it by Washington on the very site where our Custom House now stands. And for what was that Constitution formed? Not to regulate matters of religion, nor the morals of domestic affairs of the several States, but, in the language of the instrument itself, "To form a more perfect Union, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defence." Now, fellow citizens, does the republican party and its leaders carry out these principles? Do they promote tranquillity? Have they not a tendency to destroy this Union? (Cries of "Yes, yes," "No, no," hisses, "Put him out.") It has been often said, in view of these exciting questions, that a foreign war would unite the people of this country and be a benefit in the end. Gentlemen, there can be no enemy so fatal to the peace and prosperity of this country as this same republican party. In your name, and in the name of the independent, conservative, union loving citizens of this great State, I indict the republican party as hostile to your peace and prosperity, and destructive of your best interests. Supporters of Douglas, friends of Breckinridge Bell and Everett men, point your guns at our common enemy and not at each other. (Applause.) Come out from your party, so much and so far as will make certain the defeat of Lincoln. (Continued applause.) Make this patriotic sacrifice, let not these questions of organization induce you to fight for some minor point and lose the main chance. Do it, and do it without delay. Do it while yet the time remains. Merchants, mechanics, traders and working men of all classes, your interest in this question is paramount to any other interest that may engage your attention. Avail yourselves of your high prerogative and take a part in this movement. (Applause and cries of "Good, good.") I envy not the position of that man or that party who may undertake to stop this good work. Denunciations both loud and deep will be his portion. He may gain some temporary success, but it will be a barren victory, one that not enriches him but makes us all poor indeed. But I will no longer detain you; eminent and distinguished gentlemen from various sections of the country are here to-night prepared to speak to you, and I invoke your earnest attention to their remarks.

Mr. Henry's speech was followed by the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." Loud cries then arose for Brady and Wood, and the Chairman had some difficulty in maintaining order. Eventually Mr. John B. Backus came forward, and, amid loud applause, proposed the following gentlemen as President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting:—

PRESIDENT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
FROM OTHER STATES:

Alabama—Hon. D. B. Coleman.
Arkansas—Hon. A. Flournoy.
Connecticut—Hon. John A. Rockwell.
California—Hon. Jos. Simpson.
Delaware—Hon. H. McCall.
Florida—Hon. Thomas H. Austin.
Georgia—Col. John Thomas.
Illinois—Hon. Jacob Pratt.
Indiana—Gov. Willard.
Iowa—C. A. Dodge.
Kentucky—Hon. Leslie Combs.
Louisiana—Major N. R. Jennings.
Maine—Hon. Nathan Cummings.
Massachusetts—Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.
Missouri—Hon. Stanley Ryland.
Michigan—James M. Welch.
Mississippi—Hon. W. L. Long.
Maryland—Hon. Jno. P. Kennedy.
North Carolina—Hon. John A. Williams.
New Jersey—Gov. Wright.
New York—Gov. Washington Hunt.
Ohio—Hon. J. T. Wood.
Pennsylvania—Hon. Josiah Randall.
Rhode Island—Gov. Sprague.
South Carolina—Hon. Joseph L. Umphrey.
Tennessee—Hon. Thos. Hartness.
Texas—W. J. Benjamin.
Virginia—Hon. Wm. F. Lockadoo.
Vermont—Professor Wheeler.

FROM THE METROPOLIS.

Gen. Winfield Scott.	
William B. Astor,	James Gordon Bennett,
John J. Cisco,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
Thomas Tileston,	John A. Dix,
Dr. R. S. Stevens,	Moses Taylor,
James W. Beekman,	Charles O'Conor,
Benjamin H. Field,	Daniel Drew,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Henry Grinnell,
Shepherd Knapp,	Ambrose C. Kingsland,
Edward Fenner,	Myndert Von Schaick,
Chas. M. Connolly,	Samuel L. Roosevelt,
Francis A. Palmer,	Benjamin M. Whitlock,
Nathan C. Platt,	John J. Henry,
Edward Lines,	Benjamin R. Winthrop,
John R. Briggs,	Cornelius V. A. Schuyler,
William Kent,	Greene C. Bronson,
James Brooks,	Bradish Johnson,
Gerard Hallock,	Wyllys Lockstone,
Horace H. Day,	Seymour L. Husted,
Edgar S. Van Winkle,	Peter Morris,
Chester Driggs,	Cornelius DuBois,
Day O. Kellogg,	Amos P. Eno,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	Chas. P. Kirkland,
J. A. McMasters,	Thomas G. Smith,
Conklin Brush,	John Lloyd,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Abraham Duryee,
Daniel Devlin,	Richard F. Carman,
M. S. Hopkins,	Marshall Lefferts,
Zophar Mills,	J. J. Sherman,
A. H. Ward,	Lewis A. Sayre,
C. B. Hatch,	Jacob A. Westervelt,
John C. Jacobs,	Edmund Driggs,
Frederick Williamson,	John Leveridge,
A. M. Bininger,	Philip Henry, Jr.,
Washington Durbrow,	F. A. Tallmadge,
Wm. H. Neilson,	Benjamin Wood,
Thomas A. Davies,	Walter H. Bulkley,
Eli P. Norton,	James Stokes,
Simeon Baldwin,	John W. Francis,
John Gates,	H. L. Levitt,
George D. Bulen,	Thos. B. Tappan,
Hiram Ketchum,	Jno. B. Stevenson,
Jas. L. Smith,	Roswell Graves,
Jeremiah Towle,	William F. Leo,
Isaac Dyckman,	Jno. L. Riker,
Richard H. Bishop,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
Benj. Wells,	Peter I. Nevins,
Hiram Hitchcock,	Geo. W. Quintard,
A. K. Maynard,	Anthony Eichoff,
Wm. Tenbune,	James Conner,
Benj. Drake,	Geo. W. Carles,
Thomas Fenner,	Chas. de Vere,
Abraham Kastor,	Jas. McGrath,
Daniel O'Conor,	Edwin L. Trowbridge,
J. F. Wright,	Peter S. Duryee,
Florence McCarthy,	Elisha Robbins,
Chas. Lassalle,	Samuel E. Sprouls,
John Bryan,	William Bryce,
Dwight Ripley,	Ira A. Libby,
John B. Crumb,	Frederick S. Betts,
Richard P. Ruff,	Rudolph Witthaus,
Reuben W. Howes,	Abm. R. Van Nest,
James Wilde, Jr.,	Cyrus Ramsay,
Ezra C. Reid,	Wm. F. Jackson,
Felix Ingeldeby,	Henry A. Moore,
Isley Melton,	Wm. R. Martin,
E. M. Carrington,	John A. Dagion,
Henry K. Sheldon,	Wm. G. Spencer,
Smith Ely, Jr.,	Samuel Daskman,
James W. Gerard,	John D. Wilson,
Henry Wood,	John A. Stemmler,
Charles B. Freeman,	A. T. Sperry.
Samuel B. Althause,	

SECRETARIES.

John A. Godfrey,	William H. Drapes.
A. Z. Buggins,	Henry Wheeler,
Henry D. Van Nostrand,	Alonzo R. Peck,
Wm. B. Clarke,	Gardiner Spring, Jr.,
Samuel Boardman,	Joseph W. Duryee,
John B. Steele,	Jer. B. Austin,
George W. Thorpe,	David Rowland,
A. C. Flanagan,	Frederick A. Fisher,
James M. Weed,	Samuel L. Lotta,
J. L. Dodge,	E. R. Bogardus,
Abm. Quackenbush, Jr.,	Wm. Martin,
Joseph C. Meeks,	Augustus T. Francis,
Frederick C. Wagner,	Edward R. Wilbur,
George L. Nevins,	John Burke,
E. S. Mills,	John Butler.
Oscar Cheesman,	Thomas M. Horsey,
George Carroll,	Cyrus J. Lawrence,
William Bulkley,	John E. Hanford,
Simeon N. Frost,	Stephen H. Conduct,
Joseph Heine,	John Burns,
John T. Bradley,	John M. Ramsay,
Wm. S. Tuole,	Wm. E. Frost,
John R. Voorhis,	Seneca M. Bell,
Henry H. Alden,	James S. Turner,
Wm. G. Paterson,	Geo. W. Cladle,
Wm. K. Comstock,	H. J. Seaman,
Thomas Walter.	

The names were received with tremendous applause, especially those of General Winfield Scott and three other gentlemen immediately following. The nominations were unanimously approved. After the band had played "Yankee Doodle,"

Mr. ELI P. NORTON read the following resolutions in a loud and distinct voice, the people breaking in with tremendous applause at various points:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States here assembled, now declare their reverence for the constitution and their unalterable attachment to the national Union, and they proclaim their fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and their posterity. They announce no other principles, establish no other platform, but content themselves with broadly resting where their forefathers have rested, upon the constitution of these United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher law. (Applause.)

Resolved, That this government of these United States was formed by conjoining in political unity widespread geographical sections, materially and necessarily differing not only in climate, products and modes of industry, but in social and domestic institutions; and any cause that shall permanently array these sections in political hostility, and establish parties founded only on geographical distinctions, must inevitably dissolve the American Union. (Confusion.)

Resolved, That in such an exigency we may and must disregard any subordinate questions of administration in exercising the constitutional powers of the government. It is enough for us now to know that the stability of the Union is imperilled by the principles and proceedings of the republican party—(faint applause)—manifested by the nomination of candidates openly favoring and advocating a constant and irrepressible conflict between geographical sections, the continuance of which must inevitably subvert our national government, and we pledge ourselves to use all proper and constitutional means to defeat their election. (Applause.)

Resolved, That, as our common English tongue, our common ancestry, our common laws, our common interests, the common sacrifices of our great fathers, from Bunker Hill to Savannah—our common rivers and bays linking and interlinking us as one people—the very chains of mountains that rivet us by the eternal rocks, as if by Almighty hands—each and all proclaim such a "conflict" false—it is our duty, one and all, to sacrifice all past prejudices or past passions upon the altar of our common country, in order to demonstrate—

That there is no internal conflict in our beloved country which wisdom cannot guide, which love of country cannot repress; and that instead of being enemies in peace even, or in a state of "conflict," or war, we are friends, brethren, countrymen, working in harmony for a common good and a common glory. (Applause.)

That in the words of Webster, we have

"One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny."

And in the words of Jackson, the

"Union must and shall be Preserved,"

(Loud applause)—in all the compacts, concessions and compromises bequeathed to us by our fathers.

And now, to carry into practice these declarations,

Be it Resolved—

1st. That, as Electors of President and Vice President were the creations of the Federal Constitution, stepping in between the direct vote of the people, and cutting off their direct vote for President and Vice President, thus stopping the people from the direct expression of their preferences for the Presidency, the only resource left for us, the people, all agreeing upon the sacrifice of mere men preferences—is, to insist upon one electoral ticket—(loud applause)—in order to present one common front against the common adversary of national peace, concord, and unity. (Renewed applause.)

2d. That as we are no man's party, belonging to neither Breckinridge, Bell nor Douglas, but our own masters, with independent wills and powers, no mere Party Convention, nor Political Machine can harness us to drag and draw each other to pieces, and therefore we should have no mere Breckinridge ticket, nor Bell ticket, nor Douglas ticket, but one common Union ticket—(Loud and continued applause)—

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION. (Renewed app).

3d. And that in order to create and secure such a ticket, the President of this meeting be authorized to select a committee of fifteen gentlemen, vested with full powers to adopt such an electoral ticket as the crisis and the country now demand. (Tremendous applause).

Resolved, That we decidedly disapprove the pending amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York proposed by the republican party for establishing equality of negro suffrage. (Loud applause).

The resolutions were then put and carried, *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN then said—I have the honor to present to to you this evening, as the first speaker, his Honor Fernando Wood. (Applause.)

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH.

Mayor Wood's appearance was greeted with the heartiest demonstrations of applause. Cheer after cheer was given and followed by "one cheer more." When order was in some degree restored, Mr. Wood said:—

MY FRIENDS—I am sure my appearance here to-night to contribute my feeble aid to the great cause in which you are interested needs no apology. (Applause.) This city subsists by its commerce and the products of a successful trade, domestic as well as foreign. And as Mayor, representing the whole people, all of whom are affected deeply by that which affects commerce and trade, I am sure I cannot better serve my fellow citizens than by combining to preserve intact those blessings which they now enjoy in so great abundance. Therefore am I here to-night. (Cheers.) I come to say a word of the Union—a word for the government as it is—and for a continuance of amicable relations with our sister States and with the people of the whole country. Loud cheers.) Fellow citizens, we are approaching no ordinary contest. In its character and effects it is without a precedent. It differs essentially from all the political struggles which have heretofore divided the people of this country. The last Presidential canvass, though to some extent its premonitor, did not present for consideration and determination the vital issue now before us. Upon that occasion the republican leaders had not yet disclosed in full the objects of their movement. The mask is now thrown off, and we behold for the first time the hideous features of sectional hostility, of a war against social institutions, and "an irrepressible conflict" within and for or against the Union. (Groans for the black republicans.) Presidential elections heretofore have not assumed the character of irrepressibility. In their nature the issues presented were but temporary, and after a fair and decided expression of the popular will were closed. The watchfires were extinguished, and new fields selected for the arbitration of party dominance. How different at this time. Partisan strife has ceased. It has often worn a front of passion, but never before did it wear the aspect of civil and social estrangement and antipathy. That feature was left for these days; and may the American people be as patriotic in discharging their duty in the present emergency as they have been intelligent in deciding the issues of foreign and domestic policy in the past. Those issues have not been settled without fierce and determined struggles. The interests of classes and the advancement of leaders were involved and gave intensity to the strife of opinion. The warring elements are now of another and far more portentous character. They are not political, in the strict party sense of the word. They do not refer to the shaping of the national policy, but assail constitutional rights and the existence of social relations. While the results of this election are pregnant with far graver consequences than those of any which have heretofore been presented to the American people, yet circumstances and the cunning of our adversary attempt to keep this out of view as matter for discussion and settlement in the canvass. (Loud applause.) Rightly to understand and fully to comprehend what, in my opinion, constitutes the vital principle involved, permit me to premise that the great leading idea of the age in which we live is commerce. (Cheers.) Commerce rules all. Based on the industry of man and the bounty of nature, commerce sits enthroned in the seats of the highest civilization, and directs the course of trade in obedience to the wants of mankind. It is true that it has always existed, but of no period could it be said in the same wide significance as of the present, this is a commercial age. Commerce governs the world. It shapes the policy of the most powerful nations. It supplies the means and the requisites for the dissemination of civilization and Christianity, and is the one ruling principle to which all other considerations bend and give way. It makes war and concludes treaties. (Applause.) A movement of Russia on the key of the Bosphorus made England fear for her commercial empire in the East, and France for her command of the Mediterranean. War was declared, and when peace was concluded a new code of naval warfare was adopted for the benefit of commerce. Science doubted whether steam could be profitably applied to ocean navigation, but commercial enterprise compelled success. And notwithstanding failure, commercial interests seem to link distant continents by the electric wire. Who can fail to discern this sceptre to which public opinion bends and monarchs pay fealty?—the guide of national policy—the source of national power. The ship despatched by the merchant of New York or London arrives at some distant land, and the first act of barter is a step towards civilization. New wants and new desires seize upon the mind of the savage, and to satisfy them he begins to be a laborer and producer. The missionary, bringing the tidings of "peace on earth," accompanies the ship launched by an agency that is fostered by peace. The process is slow, but it resembles the change effected on some barren island, to which the birds of the air bring the seeds of plants and trees, that take root and grow until it becomes the seat of verdure and fertility, and is prepared for the abode of man. Napoleon, the first man of the age (loud cheers), has succeeded, because, having early discovered the supremacy of commerce, he directed his public career in reference to its indications. Having felt the pulses of commerce, he shaped his political movements in accordance. Observe the effect that a specie drain or unfavorable harvest has upon the permanency of an English Ministry. When clouds in the political horizon overshadow the commercial world, we are sure that those who have committed the errors that have caused them will not long be sustained by public opinion. Admit that there have been passages in the course of Napoleon that have caused distrust, remark with what earnest solicitude he seeks to prevent their operating to create a want of commercial confidence. His leading policy is to develope French commerce by warlike glory. Thus the passion of the nation is made to subserve this greater end in the mind of one who recognises in the advance of trade, the stimulus to production, and the secret of national wealth and power. (Applause.) He promises peace, because he finds that the apprehension of a warlike policy produces distrust, assails credit and retards the development of commerce in France. He identifies himself with the merchant, views all France as his storehouse, and shapes his foreign policy to enhance the value of his commodities. Thus understanding the spirit of the age, by reflecting it he becomes its leading