SUPPLEMENT TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

gantic lozenges, which were distributed to the guests. It is enough to say that the eatables were of the most exquisite and delicate kind, only adding that there was an abundance of excellent wines, and we will have said all that is necessary on this part of this subject.

The orchestra, which was magnificent, played a number of operatic selections, intermingled with Mexican airs, alternating with "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia." The sweet accents of the music, reverberating from the other hall without any noise or disturbance, did not prevent conversation, which flowed on in a constant and animated strain, full of friendship and cordiality.

Some of those who subscribed their names to the invitation were not able to attend the dinner, in consequence of family and other matters. Mr. Aspinwall, for instance, lost his mother-in-law a day before the banquet; Mr. Fish, scarcely a week before, had received information of the death of a daughter, resident in France, and Mr. Noyes, only four days previously, lost his old and venerable mother. Other persons had unavoidable business to call them away, as in the case of Mr Brady and Mr. Ruggles. The following letter was received from Mr. Brady:—

LETTER FROM MR. JAS. T. BRADY.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1864.

J. W. HAMERSLEY, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR—I am detained here by professional business, and fear that I will not be able to reach New York in time for the dinner to Senor Romero, on the 29th, which I would be so happy to attend, and in which I am willing in every way to participate. If I be kept away please give my best respects to the Senor, and let me wish you all the pleasure you expect from the festivity. Yours, truly, JAS. T. BRADY.

Besides Mr. Romero, Senor Don Juan N. Navarro, Consul General of the Mexican republic in New York; Senor Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of the Mexican Legation in the United States, and Don Fernando de la Cuesta, a member of the same legation, were also invited to the banquet.

After the "good things" had been ably discussed, Mr. Beekman, the President, arose and proposed the health of the President of the United States. The toast was received with general enthusiasm—the whole assemblage rising.

Mr. D. D. FIELD was requested by the President to respond, and spoke as follows:—

REMARKS OF MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Mr. CHAIRMAN—Why I should be called upon to answer this toast I do not precisely know. I hold, as you know, sir, no official position, and am in no manner entitled to speak, except as any citizen may, for the President or any member of his Cabinet. So far as it is a compliment or satisfaction for the country of which he is the First Magistrate we, who are Americans, all share both in the giving and the receiving it. So far as it calls for the expression of any opinion or intention on the part of the Executive I, of course, can say nothing. There is one respect, however, in which all of us private citizens may venture to speak for the Chief Magistrate, and that is when we interpret or express the judgment of the American people; here, more than anywhere else, the executive department of the popular will. When, therefore, we utter the opinion of the American people, we answer in a great measure for the President, and in this manner any private citizen like myself may venture to speak. So doing, I assert without hesitation that, with unexampled unanimity, Americans feel a profound sympathy for the Mexican people in this day of their trial. The sentiment of the country is all but one on this subject. We do not stop to inquire whether the Mexicans have not made mistakes in the management of their affairs. That is possible. All nations have done as much. We have done so in the management of our own affairs, of which we are now reaping the bitter fruits. But, whatever may have been the mistakes of the Mexicans, they give no sort of excuse to the invasion of the French, or the attempt of foreigners to impose and seize upon their country. Though the minds and hearts of the American people are chiefly occupied with their own long and bloody struggle against an unnatural rebellion, they nevertheless feel deeply the wrongs of Mexico, and they will express this feeling on every proper occasion. We express it here at this festive gathering, they will express it at public meetings, in State legislatures and in Congress, and they expect the Executive, the organ of the nation, in its intercourse with other nations, to express it also to the fullest extent within the limits of international obligations. Not only do we give the Mexican people our sincerest sympathy, but we offer them all the encouragement which a neutral nation can offer. We bid them to be of good cheer; to hold fast by their integrity; to stand firm through all vicissitudes, believing in the strength of nationality, in the vitality of freedom, and in that overruling and all wise Providence which, sooner or later, chastises wrong and casts down the oppressor. This is not the place to enter upon a discussion of the motives which prompted this French invasion, nor to trace the history of the parties which have divided Mexico, and been made the pretext for the intrusion of foreigners into its domestic affairs. Thus much, however, may be said, that whatever may be the incidental questions that have arisen, there is one great and controlling feature in the controversy, and that is the claim, on the one hand, of the church to interfere in the affairs of the State, and the claim of the State, on the other hand, to be freed from the interference of the church. We hear constantly of the church party in Mexico. Why should there be a church party? What can it have legitimately to do with secular affairs? With us it has been a fundamental maxim from the formation of our government, imbedded in the organic law, that there must be forever a total separation of church and State. The Mexican people—that is to say, the true and loyal portion of them—are struggling for the same end, and in this we, Americans, of all creeds and all parties, bid them God speed. Yes, all of us, excepting only the rebel, who raises his arms against his country, and the deceitful renegade, who, not daring to raise an arm against it, seeks yet to betray it. All of us, I say, with these exceptions, pray for and believe in the deliverance of Mexico. It may be sooner or later—it may come through greater misfortunes than any which she has yet suffered—but come it will. The spirit of freedom is stronger than the cannons of France. Maximilian may come with the Austrian eagle and the French tricolor; he may come with a hundred ships; he may march on the high road from Vera Cruz to the capital, under the escort of French squadrons; he may be proclaimed by French trumpets in all the squares of the chief cities; but he will return at some earlier or later day, a fugitive from the New World back to the Old, from which he came; his followers will be scattered and chased from the land; the titles and dignities which he is about to lavish on followers and apostates will be marks of derision, the flag of the republic will wave from all the peaks of the Cordilleras, and be answered from every mountain top east and west to either ocean; and the renewed country, purified by blood and fire, will resume its institutions and be free. Such, Mr. Chairman, are, I am sure, the wishes and the expectations of the American people, and this, I am bound to presume, would be the answer, if he were free to speak, of the President of the United States.

This speech was received with long and general applause.

The next regular toast was "To Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic"—a fearless man and without reproach. The toast was drank with enthusiasm, and three cheers were given for the President of Mexico.

Mr. CHARLES KING, of Columbia College, responded.

SPEECH OF MR. CHARLES KING.

The toast you have just drunk to the President of the Mexican republic is worthy of our cheers; for he is the chosen representative of the Mexican people, from whom he himself sprang, and our distinguished guest to day is accredited to our government as the representative of the government of which President Juarez is the head. In honoring the name of President Juarez we are, then, acting in harmony with the views and policy of our government, in consonance with our own feelings and convictions. For certainly to us, as Americans, there is much in the character and antecedents of Juarez to commend him to our regard. He is, what was the boast of the Americans of old (that noblest race of men that ever made a small State great), born of the soil, and of the people, where he lives—one of those autochthones who, having no progenitors to look back to but mother earth, have all the more inducement to look forward to ennobling, as far as they may, and dignifying, that mother earth. Thoroughly trained and educated in all good knowledge, Juarez labors to see his country great, prosperous, and, above all, free—free individually and socially—free politically, and, above all, spiritually free. It is there that lies the danger and the difficulty of Mexico. It is spiritual bondage even more than partisan and factious quarrels that have damaged that fine country. It is the influence of a class of religionists as a power in the State that has been most injurious there, as it must be everywhere; and I say this in the most general terms, and not as applicable to any one form of belief. Juarez is the avowed and bold opponent of the politico-religious hierarchy which has so largely controlled the affairs of Mexico. He is proscribed by the priesthood, because he stands, as in New England our forefathers did, for liberty of conscience, for the right of every man to decide for himself in matters of faith. For the same reason he is proscribed by the imperial Pro-Consul of France; for it suits the present interest of the unfathomable mystery that sits upon the throne of France to cultivate the Roman Catholic hierarchy—which is a united body all over the world—wielding the sword, and that not the sword of the spirit—of which "the hilt is at Rome, and the point everywhere." We, who have tried, and known how much safer and wiser it is to separate the church from the State—and where public opinion and sometimes positive law forbids the mingling of priests in politics—we can well sympathize with President Juarez in his brave struggle in Mexico against the foreign allies whom they have introduced into the country, to ruin where they could no longer rule. In the midst of the agony of our own civil war we cannot be insensible or indifferent to the cause of Mexico, our neighbor, our friend, our natural ally in every difficulty that shall involve the point of American nationality and American interests, as opposed to European nationality and European interests in Mexico, which never can, with the assent of the people of the United States, become the appendage of a European nation, or furnish a peaceful throne to any scion of a European imperial house. The opportunity, so auspiciously presented by the visit of our distinguished guest, is eagerly embraced by us—private individuals indeed, yet not unfair representatives of the popular sentiments of our fellow citizens of all classes—to give emphatic expression to the declaration that, "biding our time," we will, at all hazards, when that time comes, assert and uphold the doctrine that on this continent we will not permit the interference, by arms, of any European nation to overthrow republican institutions and to establish monarchy, especially as respects Mexico. Conterminous with us for so many degrees of longitude, washed on its Atlantic and Pacific shores by the same bays and seas, and anxious to model its institutions after those which have raised the United States to such power and prosperity—with respect to Mexico—I repeat, we cannot, and we will not, consent that any archduke of Austria, be he puppet or be he principal, or any other monarchical pretender, shall be imposed upon the Mexican people by foreign bayonets. True it is, alas! that through the great crimes of slavery we are at this moment unable to give to our firm purposes in this regard fitting outward manifestation; but, as in the inevitable course of justice—which is God—our civil war must ere long close by the extirpation of its accursed cause; and in the restoration of our national unity and territorial integrity we shall then have disposable such a force on sea and on land as will impart unlimited power of persuasion to the diplomatic declaration we shall then make that Mexico must and shall be Mexico; that Mexico must and shall be American, and not European.

After the cheers with which this speech was received had subsided, the CHAIRMAN announced that Senor Romero, the guest of the evening, was about to speak. Amid profound silence he spoke as follows:—

SENOR ROMERO'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN—I feel entirely unable to express to you in a sufficient manner, my sincere thanks for the great honor you have bestowed upon me and my country in this refined and splendid demonstration of your sympathy for struggling Mexico. It is indeed particularly gratifying to me that this significant demonstration is made by so many of the most distinguished and most eminent citizens who are an ornament to this great metropolis, and whose virtues, learning and enterprise have contributed so much to make your city in so brief a period the first, not only of the broad United States, but of the whole American continent, as well as to make your country one of the most powerful, wealthy and civilized on the globe. In the name of my country I beg to express to you my gratitude for the kind words with which our distinguished friend has proposed the health of Benito Juarez, the constitutional President of the republic of Mexico, and for the prompt heartiness and cordiality with which that toast has been received. I perceive, with joy and gratitude, gentlemen, that you appreciate the high qualities of that statesman and patriot, and hold a strong and pure sympathy for the noble cause of which he is the leader. I am rejoiced that I have the opportunity to see with my own eyes the proof that the eminent French statesman, M. Thiers, was mistaken when, in a speech he recently delivered before the Corps Legislatif, against Napoleon's policy in Mexican affairs, he stated that the United States would not, under present circumstances, object in any way to that policy; and that, should the Archduke Maximilian come to this city *en route* to Mexico, he would meet with a cordial reception at your hands. It is not possible to have a more distinguished, complete and genuine representation of the patriotism, intelligence and wealth of the great city of New York—the leading city in the Union—than that I see assembled here this evening. If I can trust my senses, therefore, gentlemen, I venture to assert that the sympathies of your great city run in a direction very different from that imagined by M. Thiers. I am very happy to say that the kind feeling you express for Mexico is fully reciprocated. In Mexico there are now but the sentiments of regard and admiration for the United States, and the desire to pursue such a course as will draw more closely all those powerful ties by which both nations should be united. The great liberal party of Mexico—the party that comprehends the masses—most earnestly desires the establishment of treaties of amity and commerce with the United States, that those intimate social and commercial relations which prove so advantageous to nations may be enjoyed to the fullest extent. The people of Mexico aspire to liberty and progress; they aspire to emulate the most civilized nations; and to this end they have long struggled and are now struggling to disenthral themselves from the cruel bonds in which they have been held for more than three centuries by the powerful commercial nations of Europe. It has sometimes appeared to me that the men who controlled the government of the United States for thirty-five years previous to 1861 cared for nothing so much as for the acquisition of territory. Those men thus caused their country to appear in the character of a very covetous man, who, without knowing the boundaries of his own estate or endeavoring to improve it, constantly exerts himself to enlarge his limits, without being very scrupulous as to the means of its accomplishment. Just before the war with Mexico commenced the United States had a boundary question with England, which threatened a rupture between the two countries; and I have been informed that the same documents which were prepared as a declaration of war against Great Britain were used when war was finally declared against Mexico. Thus, while the idea of acquiring domain from Great Britain by a dubious title, to say the least, was relinquished, the same scheme was carried out against Mexico, not only without any plausible reason, but, I must say, as a Mexican, in violation of justice. I beg of you, gentlemen, to excuse me if I have referred to an unpleasant point in the history of late events. But I wish to forcibly present to your minds the idea that the unfair policy I have alluded to led, in a great measure, to the troubles and complications in which you are now involved, and one of the consequences of which is French intervention in Mexico, as that intervention would never have been but for the civil war in the United States. Those who have pursued this policy appear to have been, in the main, under the influence of the slave power, and to have had in view their own political influence and personal aggrandizement rather than the great interests of their country. In my opinion the leaders of the slavery party always had in view the separation of their own States from the free States of the North; and to make up for the loss they aspired to acquire territory southward. I will not conceal from you, gentlemen, the fact that we have looked with deep apprehension upon such an aggressive policy, which threatened to deprive us of our independence and nationality—the highest and most precious rights that man can enjoy on earth. We were, of course, fully determined not to give up this precious inheritance, and we had resolved to fight to the last. In our present war with France we are giving a proof of our determination. It may appear foolish and unavailing for Mexico, that has been so often exhausted in her struggles to obtain true liberty during the last forty years, to accept war with the greatest military Power in Europe. But we did accept the war, with the determination never to yield, and our situation is not so bad as many think. The Emperor of the French says that the object of his interference in Mexican affairs is to prevent the annexation of Mexico to the United States; and yet that very result would, most likely, be ultimately accomplished if a monarchy were established in Mexico. Fortunately for us, that scheme is by no means a feasible one. Mexico is most bountifully blessed by nature. She can produce of the best quality and in large quantities all of the principal agricultural staples of the world—cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, wheat and corn. Her mines have yielded the largest portion of all the silver which now circulates throughout the world, and there still remain to her mountains of that precious metal, as well as of gold, which only require labor, skill and capital to make them available and valuable. The wealth of California is nothing when compared with what still remains in Mexico. My country, therefore, opens a most desirable field for the enterprise of a commercial nation. Farsighted England discovered this many years ago, and by establishing a line of mail steamers from Southampton to Vera Cruz and Tampico, and negotiating advantageous treaties of commerce, has, beyond all other nations, enjoyed the best of the Mexican trade. France, seeing this, and wishing to vie with England, has undertaken an enterprise which, besides being ruinous to her, will not produce the desired end, as the means adopted must surely cause the opposite result. The United States are the best situated to avail of the immense wealth of Mexico. Being a neighbor nation, they have more advantages than any other, and, furthermore, being a nation second to none in wealth, activity, skill and enterprise, they are called by nature to develop and enjoy the resources of Mexico. We are ready and willing to grant to the United States every commercial facility that will not be derogatory to our independence and sovereignty. This will give to the United States all possible advantages that could be derived from annexation, without any of its inconveniences. The United States would then have our common political and commercial interest wholly American, and which no European Power would dare disregard. The bright future which I plainly see for both nations had made me forget for a moment the present troubles in which they are now involved. I consider these troubles of so transitory a nature as not to interfere materially with the common destiny I have foreshadowed; but, as they have the interest of actuality, I beg to be allowed to make a few remarks in regard to them. Every careful observer of events could not help noticing when the expedition against Mexico was organized that it would eventually draw the United States into the most serious complications—the object of that expedition being no less than a direct and armed interference in the political affairs of an American nation, with a view to overthrow its republican institutions and establish on their ruins a monarchy, with a European prince on the throne. The only question to be determined by the United States and the other nations concerned was as to the time when they would be ready to meet the issue thus boldly and openly held out by the antagonistic nations of Europe. But the United States are in the position of the man who sees the incendiary set his neighbor's house on fire, while his own, which contains his family and all he has, is in flames. He must choose the alternative either to divide his efforts and make common cause with his neighbor in suppressing the flames, or devote himself to his own solely, and allow the incendiary to make a perfect blaze of his neighbor's property, by which all will inevitably be involved in one common ruin. This, in my opinion, is the situation in which the United States are placed with regard to Mexico. Taking into consideration the well known sagacity of American statesmen, the often proved devotion of the American people to republican institutions, and the patriotism and zeal of the administration that presides over the destinies of the country, I cannot entertain the slightest doubt that the United States will act in this emergency as will conduce to the best interests they and mankind at large have at stake in the Mexican question. In the meantime, however, I consider it of the highest importance that the delusion spread throughout Europe by the French government, that the United States favor the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico by French bayonets, should be dispelled. The war against Mexico would be ten times more unpopular in France than it is now; in fact, the war could not be longer maintained, if the French people were made to understand that the people of the United States were decidedly and unalterably opposed to the attempt of Napoleon to obtain a footing on Mexican soil. The French people are friendly to the United States; old traditions, the common love of liberty and the absence of opposing interests make them friendly. They would, therefore, be wholly opposed to anything that would, without bringing them any real benefit, sooner or later, lead to a war with this country. They very well know that such a war could not be but disastrous to France, since France would have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a war. The United States may find that they are brought squarely to the issue on the Mexican question sooner than they expected, should the report of any understanding between Maximilian, the so called Emperor of Mexico, and the insurgents in this country prove correct. The Archduke, it is stated, will inaugurate his administration by acknowledging the Southern confederacy; and this, of course, by the advice and consent of the French government. The French official and semi-official papers assure us that Maximilian will soon depart for Mexico. All present appearances indicate that he is willing to change his high position in Europe for a hazardous one in Mexico. He cannot stay there unless supported by a French army, and he will not, therefore, be anything more than the shadow of the French Emperor. Should he ever have a different view or desire from the French government, or even the French General-in-Chief, he will be obliged to submit to the humiliating condition of forbearing to do that which he thinks best in a country where he will call himself Emperor. As far as the personality of the Austrian Duke is concerned he is nothing. If he goes to Mexico to meddle in our affairs we shall consider him as our enemy, and deal with him accordingly. We hold that in the political question which is being agitated in Mexico the person of the Austrian Duke is not of much account; and whether he does or does not go there, that question can ultimately have only one possible solution—namely, the triumph and maintenance of republican institutions. As far as I am concerned, I prefer that Maximilian should go to Mexico, so as to give the European dreamers on monarchies a fair chance to realize their dreams of America. As for Mexico, I can say that nothing that has transpired in my country should surprise any one who is familiar with our affairs. It is true that we have been unfortunate during the past year; we have lost nearly all the battles with the French; they have occupied some of our principal cities; they have blockaded our ports; but all these gains on the part of the French are nothing when compared with the elements of opposition and endurance which remain with the national government of Mexico, ruling a people numbering eight millions, determinedly opposed to intervention, ready to fight and fighting already, for their independence; a country that will require half a million of soldiers to subdue and possess; naturally strong in defences, possessing inaccessible mountains, where the patriots will be able to make a perpetual warfare upon the invader, until he is persuaded of the impossibility of accomplishing the conquest or be compelled to leave for other causes. Such is the prospect before us in case we could do nothing more than make a passive resistance. But we can do better than this. The only serious support the French intervention had among the Mexicans was that afforded by the church party, which was, in fact, the promoter and supporter of the intervention and the idea of a monarchy. The generals of the church party have, with the aid of the French army, been conscripting Mexican citizens to make them fight with the foreign invader against their brothers and the independence of their country. The church party expected, of course, that as soon as the French should take the city of Mexico they would restore the church property confiscated by the national government, and the *fueros* of the clergy, of which they had been deprived. But the French have thus far failed to do this. They discovered that the church party was the weakest, and that with the ecclesiastics they had no chance of subduing the country. The French now wish to conciliate the liberal party by sustaining and enforcing all the important measures and laws decreed by the national government. But the liberals of Mexico are true patriots, and will not be conciliated so long as the foot of the invader is on Mexican soil. The policy of the French so incensed the church party that they broke altogether with the French. The Archbishop of Mexico, who was a member of the so-called regency, withdrew at once, and was dismissed by General Bazaine. The so-called Tribunal protested against those measures, and shared the fate of the Archbishop. The archbishops and bishops in the republic then joined in signing a protest, in which they declared the condition of the church to be far worse than it ever was under the rule of the liberal government; that now they are not allowed even to issue their pastorals, a right never denied to them while the liberals were in power in the city of Mexico. The protest concluded by excommunicating the French government, the French army in Mexico, all Mexicans who take sides with the French, and everybody who supports the French cause in any way. These proceedings have left the French without the support of the only part of the native population they ever had in their favor, and has combined against them all the elements of the country. I fear that I have already imposed too much upon your kindness, and, in concluding my remarks, I beg to express my earnest and sincere desire that this demonstration may be the beginning of a new era of perpetual peace and cordiality in the relations between the United States and Mexico. (Cheers.)

The next toast in order was "To the Statesmen of the United States and of Mexico."

MR. BANCROFT'S REMARKS.

The Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT spoke substantially thus:—Although I am not prepared to deliver an address worthy of this auditory, I cannot refrain from replying and expressing my sentiments, as I have been called to reply to the toast which our President has just proposed to the statesmen of the two neighboring sister republics. The struggle which for many long years the Mexican people have sustained against their interior tyrants has been a heroic struggle, worthy of a civilized and cultivated people, and in which the sympathies of the whole civilized world—of all the friends of political and religious liberty—ought to have been manifested in a frank and decided manner in behalf of the Mexican people, directed by the liberal party. I believe, sirs, that the cause of civil wars, not only in Mexico, but throughout all Spanish America, has been the clergy alone, who, when they come to acquire power in the State, always strive to overturn the government and to subordinate the temporal interests of society to their own. This attribute seems to belong principally to the Catholic clergy. The struggle, then, in which up to this time the patriotic Mexicans have been engaged was a holy struggle, and the sympathy of the whole people of the United States was with them—a people who, whatever may be their religious creeds, adopts as a fundamental principle the most complete religious liberty, and the absolute independence of the church from the State. But now the sympathy of the United States is increased for the Mexican people, when, in addition to the facts already mentioned, we find this people struggling for their independence and nationality against a European nation, which, taking advantage of the civil strife in which we are engaged, has sought to establish before our eyes a form of government in open antagonism to our own. We cannot do less than receive this project in the same way as Europe would receive it were we to foment revolutions and establish republics on that continent. Thus it is that those statesmen in the United States who aid us to emerge from our present difficulties, and to restore our power and legitimate influence; and those who in Mexico not only consummate the great work of establishing religious liberty on a solid basis, but who succeed in driving from their country the foreign invader, or at least keep the sacred fire of patriotism and of resistance to the invader burning, while we disembarrass ourselves of our complications, deserve, in the highest degree, our sincere and ardent homage. (Applause.)

The next toast was "To the Poets of Mexico—Alarcon, Heredia, Carpio, Calderon and many others."

Mr. W. C. BRYANT replied:—

SPEECH OF MR. W. C. BRYANT.

Mr. BRYANT, after some allusion to the complimentary manner in which he had been called upon, remarked that there were topics of greater importance on which he desired to say a few words, and proceeded thus:—We of the United States have constituted ourselves a sort of police of the New World. Again and again have we warned off the highwaymen and burglars of the Old World who stand at the head of its governments, styling themselves conquerors. We have said to them that if they attempted to pursue their infamous profession here they did it at their peril. But now, when this police is engaged in a deadly conflict with a band of ruffians, comes this Frenchman, knocks down an undefending bystander, takes his watch and purse, strips him of his clothing and makes off with the booty. This act of the French monarch is as base, cowardly and unmanly as it is criminal and cruel. There is no person acquainted even in the slightest degree with the political history of the times who does not know that it would never have been perpetrated had not the United States been engaged in an expensive and bloody war within their own borders. There is a proverbial phrase used by lawyers, who say of a purchaser of land who does not obtain a clear and undisputed title, that he has bought a lawsuit—paid out his money for a controversy in the clouds. We may say of this Maximilian of Austria, that, in accepting the crown of Mexico from the hands of Napoleon, he has accepted, not an empire, but a quarrel—a present quarrel with the people of Mexico, and a prospective quarrel with the people of the United States. The rule of a branch of the Austrian family will be no less hateful to the Mexicans than that of the Austrian monarch is to the inhabitants of Venice. Its yoke will be hated because it is a foreign yoke, laid upon their necks by strangers; it will be hated because it is imposed by violence; it will be hated because that violence was accompanied by fraud; for never was there a more shallow and transparent deception than that of the convocation of notables, from whom Napoleon pretended to receive the supreme dominion over Mexico. Then, as to the relations of this new Emperor with the United States, does any one suppose that they can possibly be amicable? Does any one suppose that, after our civil war is ended, as it soon will be, the numerous class whom it has trained to adventure, and made fond of military life, will all remain quietly at home when the cause of liberty and independence in Mexico demands their aid? Does any man doubt that, whatever be the course taken by our government, they will cross the Mexican frontier by thousands, to take part in favor of the people of that country? The party of liberty in Mexico will then have its auxiliaries close at hand, in a contiguous region, while the succors which the despot will need to protect his usurped dominion will be far away beyond the Atlantic. Yet I wonder not that Maximilian should covet the possession of so noble a principality as Mexico, provided he were allowed to govern it in peace. I remember that, a few years since, in making a voyage to Europe in one of our steamers, there was a passenger on board to whom we gave the name of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. He was a thin, dark man, dressed in black, with a very broad brimmed hat, long features and a most sorrowful aspect. I learned that he was a Mexican, and entered into conversation with him. He described the natural advantages and resources of his country with much of that eloquence which I believe is the natural inheritance of the Latin race. He spoke of its mountains, pregnant with ores of the precious and useful metals; its vast plains and valleys of exhaustless fertility; its variety of climates—in some regions possessing the temperature of perpetual spring, in which were reared all the productions of the temperate zone, and in the other places basking under a torrid sun, which ripened all the fruits of the tropics to their most perfect maturity. Yet these rich mines were unwrought, these fertile fields untilled, these regions, with the climate of Paradise, thinly peopled by a race without enterprise, almost without arts, and living almost from hand to mouth. This unhappy state of the country he attributed to the want of a permanent, enlightened and liberal government, which, while maintaining peace and order, and securing to every man his individual rights as a freeman, left open every path of lawful enterprise. We thought that we saw the dawn of this era of enlightened government in the administration of Juarez. That dawn has been overcast by the clouds or a tempest waited hither from Europe. May the darkness which has gathered over it be of short continuance; may these clouds be soon dispelled by the sunshine of liberty and peace, and Mexico, assured in her independence, take the high place which belongs to her in the family of nations. (Applause.)

The next toast was to the health of Senor Don Ignacio Mariscal, a distinguished lawyer of Mexico. It was drank with all the honors. Mr. Mariscal replied as follows:—

MR. MARISCAL'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN—Although so imperfectly acquainted with your language, I cannot help saying a few words to thank you very warmly for the kind and splendid manner in which you are complimenting the representative of my country, and the allusions made in relation thereto. I am perfectly aware that the general feeling of the people of the United States is most favorable to Mexico in her present struggle to resist conquest. But when I see that feeling shared by such prominent and enlightened citizens as you I consider it is not a blind sentiment, but rather a conviction, a deep sense of right and justice, as well as the knowledge of a danger common to both republics. I cherish the idea that while this unanimous sympathy for Mexico exists, my country will not be subjugated for a long time by the brutal force of a European army. The day will soon come, I trust, in which the sympathies of this great people will be no longer disregarded by any Power in the world.

The next toast was "To General Jose Lopez Uraga, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army, and among the first of Mexican diplomatists." The toast having been drank with acclamation,

The CHAIRMAN called on Mr. George Folsom to respond, who spoke very nearly as follows:—

MR. FOLSOM'S REMARKS.

Sir, being at this moment invited to speak to this toast, and without preparation of any kind, it will be difficult for me to say anything worthy of my hearers. Nevertheless, although without regularity or good order, I will say a few words, for I cannot do less than accede to the request of our worthy President, Mr. Beekman—a gentleman who is worthy of all my appreciation from his antecedents in the Senate of New York, as the representative of our rich and powerful State. I have always been attached to the beautiful Castilian language—to that language so robust and manly, yet so soft and insinuating, which is capable of the highest flights of eloquence, as well as of the sweetest sentiments of love. Its study has occupied a part of my life, and I declare that it would have been difficult, for me to have found a more delightful task. This love of the Spanish language could not but extend to the generous people who speak it, and more especially to the people of Spanish America, among whom Mexico occupies the first place, for its extent, resources, the beauty of its climate, the fertility of the soil, and, above all, from the very essential circumstance of being our neighbor, and having, since her emancipation, adopted republican institutions similar to those which have made our happiness. Guided by these sentiments, I undertook years ago a translation of the letters which Hernan Cortez addressed to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, giving an account of the conquest of New Spain—letters which contain very important historical data, and which were then entirely unknown to us until Mr. Prescott, our immortal historian, published his history of the conquest of Mexico. I say all this that it may be seen that my sympathy for the affairs of Mexico is of long standing. And is it possible that it could cease to exist now that her sons are gloriously fighting to preserve an independence which it cost them so many sacrifices to achieve? No; certainly no. It exists in me now more actively than ever, as it does in the heart of every true American; for on this point, as some of the gentlemen have already well said, the opinion of our people is unanimous. Every one knows that on the Mexican soil a struggle is going on for a principle left us as an inheritance by one of our great statesmen, and without whose strict observance our institutions and political institutions run great danger. I wish, then, that Mexico will sustain, without rest, the struggle to which she has been so unjustly provoked, and I do not fear that I deceive myself in saying that, as soon as our civil war is ended, our aid to Mexico will not be limited to barren sympathy. (Loud applause.)

The next toast was the "Health of Dr. Navarro, Chief of the Medical Corps of the Mexican army during the memorable siege of Puebla." In proposing this toast the Chairman spoke of the high surgical ability of Dr. Navarro as shown in his treatment of disabled French soldiers at Puebla.

DR. PARKER'S REMARKS.

Dr. PARKER, in replying to this toast, said:—Doctor Navarro does not only deserve our consideration as a distinguished surgeon and professor of medical science, but he is still more worthy of our appreciation and our homage as a man loyal to his country—as a true patriot. I will add an important fact to what the President said, which will doubtless attract your attention. When the General-in-Chief of the French army was persuaded of the ability and skill of Dr. Navarro, and of the kindness and attention he had shown to the wounded Frenchmen, he made various offers of the most advantageous kind, through trustworthy sources, to transfer his services to the medical corps of the expeditionary army, fixing himself the remuneration and advantages which he should enjoy. Then, gentlemen, Dr. Navarro, like a true member of my profession—like a loyal son of Hippocrates—energetically repelled these seductive offers. I cannot help but remember in connection with this act the sublime action of the venerable father of medicine, who, when solicited, implored, by the Conqueror Alexander to give him his services in exchange for immense treasures, replied with sublime abnegation:—"My talent, my art, my existence, all belong to Greece, and never can they be employed against my country." Such, gentlemen, was the conduct of Dr. Navarro under circumstances analogous to those of Hippocrates. We offer him, then, the homage which he deserves; and in doing so we do not forget that in his country they are now contending, as in Greece in former days, with an invader who is aided in nothing except force and treason to carry out his ominous intentions. We hope, however, that the sons of Mexico, each one and in the place belonging to him, will imitate the patriotism and undoubted loyalty of Dr. Navarro. (Applause.) In this way there is no doubt that that republic, our sister, will be saved from the crisis which now threatens her, and, animated by our sympathies, will succeed in carrying forward her interests and safety to the success her immense elements demand for her.

The PRESIDENT then announced that Dr. Navarro was about to speak. He spoke as follows:—

DR. NAVARRO'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN—I regret very much that my slight knowledge of your beautiful language does not permit me to duly express my feelings. I feel the greatest satisfaction in being a witness to the ardent sympathy manifested towards my dear country by persons of such a high social position and so respected for their scientific and political knowledge. I have no words to express my gratitude for the toast and for the kind allusions which you have been pleased to make concerning me. Mexico, in defending her independence, has been struggling for a long time past with one of the most powerful monarchs of Europe, and she will struggle year after year, proving in this way the patriotic sentiments of her sons, and that she is worthy of that sympathy which all over the world every friend of justice and right share with you in extending towards her. Please to receive, gentlemen, my most sincere prayers for the ending of your civil war—of the bloody struggle which has shaken this great republic and given to European tyrants the opportunity of audaciously treading on the American continent—this sacred ground on which liberty only reigns, and in which thrones are but the sorrowful remembrances of times which will never return again. The time will come, and perhaps it is not very far off, when we shall see our republic free of all foreign intervention and your glorious Union happily restored—being once more, as it always has been, the astonishment of the civilized world and the fear of the despots of the Old World.

This discourse being loudly applauded, Mr. BEEKMAN said:—Gentlemen, there is among our invited guests a gentleman who, having done commercial business for some years in the city of Philadelphia, we will consider as the Mexican representative of that hardworking and intelligent profession. This gentleman is Senor Fernando de la Cuesta, an officer of the Mexican Legation, who is at present here, and whom I hope we will have the pleasure of hearing to-night. I request of our friend the ex-Mayor of this city, who represents New York commerce, that he will be pleased to respond to this toast, after which I promise myself that Senor Cuesta will favor us with a speech.

SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR OPDYKE.

GENTLEMEN—In the name of the merchants of this city, to whose society I have the honor to belong, and of the city itself—whose mandate and representative I had the honor to be for the last two years, although it is no longer permitted me to speak officially in its name—I have the pleasure of expressing my profound sympathy for the cause which the people of the neighboring republic are sustaining against European invasion. Attention could not but have been most strongly called to the fact which our distinguished guest referred to concerning what M. Thiers said in the Corps Legislatif of France, on the manner in which, in his judgment, the Archduke Maximilian would be received in this city. So far would we be from making him demonstrations of appreciation and sympathy that, as you know, and I think it right to remark on this occasion, we have made such demonstrations precisely to those Powers that are least the friends of France. When the Russian squadron arrived at this port the whole city, as you will remember, received it with enthusiasm, and the most distinguished members of our society gave it welcome and honored it, as it was right to do with the noble sailors of a great nation, which has given us so many proofs of sympathy and consideration under circumstances the most difficult that our country has ever passed through, and which, far from desiring to draw any advantage whatever from our misfortunes, magnanimously desires their speedy termination. When latterly a French squadron arrived at our port there were not wanting those who would desire that similar demonstrations to those offered to the Russians should be made to the French. I, as chief magistrate of the city, opposed myself to any such act, and in proceeding thus—I am sure of it, and you know it well—I was only the faithful interpreter of the will and desire of the city which honored me with its confidence. If, during the time in which I was Mayor, the Archduke Maximilian should have passed through here, and if there had been any one who would pretend to offer him a public demonstration of sympathy, I would not have permitted it; and I believe that no citizen who has self-respect will permit it if, by accident, Napoleon should think of sending him through here to try the sentiments of the people of the United States in reference to the enterprise which he is endeavoring to carry out in the Mexican republic. The sentiment of all our classes and all our parties is only one in this matter, as has been said with much justice. It is, then, entirely hostile to any armed intervention of Europe on this continent, and more especially to that which seeks to overthrow a republic to erect a monarchy. (Applause.)

MR. CUERTA'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN—It would be superfluous, perhaps presumptuous in me, to add one more word to what has been already said; yet I cannot help tendering you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the beautiful manner in which you have been pleased to express your good wishes and warm sympathy for the land where I first saw the light and breathed the sweet air of life. As the last draught of water to the camel in the desert cheers and comforts him through the dreary path that lies before him, so will the remembrance of this night cheer and comfort me, whatever be my path in life, to sustain the liberty, independence and integrity of our national soil. I cannot answer better the allusion made by the gentleman who so worthily occupied the chair as to my representing the commerce of Mexico, having once followed its pursuits, than by proposing the following toast:—The city of New York—first in sciences, arts, commerce, wealth; in fact, in all. First also, let me add, in extending to us her noble sympathies for our holy cause. May she always prosper as she has hitherto prospered; and may she not only be the metropolis of the United States, but the metropolis of the whole world.

This toast was saluted with loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN then said:—There has been in Mexico, gentlemen, great advancement in the fine arts. A proof of this we find in the San Carlos Academy, where painters and sculptors of undeniable merit have been educated. We find a proof also in the paintings of Cabrera, Cordero, Mata, and several others, as well as in the admirable buildings constructed by such Mexican architects as Tolsa, to whom Mexico owes her Mining College. I propose a toast to Mexican fine arts, and let us hear what our learned friend Mr. Sturges will say about this:—

MR. STURGES' SPEECH.

Mr. CHAIRMAN—I am taken quite by surprise in being called upon by you to respond to your allusion to the fine arts and architecture of Mexico. On some other occasion I should be most happy to speak upon such a theme; at present I prefer to speak a few words of encouragement to our distinguished guest, in the hope that his noble country may soon be free from her foreign and domestic enemies. When that is accomplished we shall see everything that is beautiful, noble and useful springing to life with new vigor, and that glorious country will become all that God intended she should be. We know what it is, sir, to have foreign and domestic enemies, although we have no foreign enemy on our soil. It is not from any love which the enemy of Mexico bears us, that his armies are not in Texas and Louisiana. It is the fear of his own people that restrains him. I have the word of a Frenchman "who knows whereof he speaks," to support this statement. He said to me, "rest assured, sir, the Emperor will withdraw from Mexico the moment he can do so with any kind of credit to himself. The French people are against him in his Mexican movement, as they are against any interference in your affairs." I do not think, sir, that our honored guest can have failed to discover that the determination is as firmly fixed in the hearts of our people that no foreign government shall be established in Mexico, as it is