THE NATION'S GRATITUDE TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

Another Monster Mass Meeting in Union Square.

Enthusiastic Popular Demonstration.

GRANT OMNIPRESENT.

PORTRAITS OF THE HEROES OF THE WAR

Grant and "Little Mac" Divide the Honors.

The Right Man in the Right Place---- That Place Richmond.

Grant and the Army to be Sustained.

The Addresses of Judge Daly, Senator Pomeroy, Congressman Rollins, of Missouri; General Walbridge, Jas. T. Brady, General Meagher, Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Connecticut, and Others.

Patriotic Songs, Glees, Serenades, &c.

SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,

&c., &c., &c.

The grand meeting of citizens, without respect to party or creed, to give expression to the people's admiration of the achievements and talents of Lieutenant General Grant took place at Union square yesterday afternoon, and was a complete success, in numbers, enthusiasm and in every other respect. The beautiful square presented the stirring appearance which it did in the early days of the rebellion, when the masses turned out in such formidable strength to indicate their intention to stand by the government and the old Union under all circumstances and emergencies. The entire space between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets was completely choked up with spectators, and the crowd swelled to greater proportions as the meeting progressed. In brief, it may be said, without an unnecessary multiplication of words, that a more imposing, unanimous, orderly and enthusiastic assemblage has never been witnessed in this city.

The decorations of the buildings about Union square were most tasteful and attractive. The stands, with their banners, flags, inscriptions and other decorations, were fully described in yesterday's issue, and therefore it is unnecessary to refer to that branch of the subject again, further than to state that they were viewed with general satisfaction by the people, who are always alive with anything new and smart in connection with such matters. A number of magnificent flags floated from strong ropes stretching from the buildings on Fourteenth street to the trees in Union square, and nearly all the houses were ornamented with patriotic insignia. The equestrian statue of the Father of His Country was mournfully draped, in honor of the lamented Sedgwick and Wadsworth, and the likenesses of those two illustrious martyrs to liberty were placed at either side of the monument, with truly appropriate and expressive inscriptions.

THE EAST STAND.

Speeches by Judge Daly, Senator Pomeroy, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, Mr. Magnus, Gross, General Walbridge and Congressman Rollins.

The meeting at the east stand was called to order by Mr. James Wadsworth, who nominated as the chairman for the evening

Ex-Mayor Opdyke, who said that, in accordance with Union mass meetings of this sort, their proceedings would be opened with prayer.

Rev. W. H. Boole then delivered a brief and impressive prayer, beseeching the Divine blessing upon the armies of the Union now battling against rebellious foes.

Mr. Charles Gould then read the list of presidents and vice presidents, whose appointments were unanimously confirmed.

The Chairman then said:—Fellow-citizens, I have had the high honor of being selected by the Committee of Arrangements to preside at this great meeting; but I regret, however, the position renders it impossible for me to do more than indulge in a few remarks. I congratulate you, fellow citizens on the fact that there are many eminent gentlemen here who will do fuller justice to the occasion than I possibly could. I will now introduce to you the first speaker.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DALY.

Judge Daly then presented himself, and was received with hearty cheers. He said:—

I rise, fellow citizens, to offer, as explanatory of the object of this meeting, a series of resolutions, and which, if approved by you, will be taken as expressive of the sense of it. It has been stated in some of the public journals that this meeting was prematurely called, and that it would be time enough for the people to come together when they had a victory to rejoice over. In my judgment it is more noble and more useful to assemble and encourage our brave brothers in the field now when they are about to engage in a contest that may settle the fate of this Union, than it will be to come together hereafter to rejoice when the work may be done. We propose by these resolutions to show our appreciation of what has been already accomplished, and to express our confidence in the fixed determination and ability of our army, officers and men, no matter what length of time it may take to carry the old flag to the very centre of Richmond and plant it in the public square of that city, beneath the statue of Washington. (Applause). We occasionally meet men in our city who tell us complacently, as they told us in respect to Vicksburg, the attempt will fail. The issue of battles is in the dispensation of Providence, and all that it is becoming for us to say is, that if these persons should turn out prophets, it will not be for the want of resolution, courage and determination on the part of the noble Army of the Potomac and of its far-seeing and resolute commander. (Applause). By a series of strategic movements, despite every attempt to prevent them on the part of the most capable General of the rebels, General Grant has placed his army in front of Richmond, resting upon a base at White House, which puts him within twenty-four hours' communication with Washington, while having in his onward march destroyed everything in the way of communication in his rear, he has placed it beyond the power of General Lee to change the theatre of war by suddenly advancing upon Washington or by making a raid upon the Northern States. (Applause.) This is a condition of things which has not existed in any previous campaign in Virginia, and holds out the reasonable anticipation that Richmond will be taken by the deprivation of those means of subsisting an army within it or in its vicinity, which must ultimately result in its capture. (Applause.) I do not wish to speak in a boastful spirit; I simply mean to say that, judging from the situation, and having confidence in the ability of a general who has never yet failed in anything that he has deliberately undertaken, I believe that that long looked for event will soon be realized. (Continued applause. "Three cheers for Little Mac." The cheers called for were heartily given.)

Judge Daly—Fellow citizens, as there appears a disposition to give three cheers for a soldier of the republic, I will unite and propose three cheers for General McClellan. (The cheers for Little Mac were repeated, followed by three more with a will, for General Grant.)

If Richmond is taken, and the army which has now been collected for its defence is broken and dispersed, the military power of the rebels will be at an end, or survive only in detached and spasmodic efforts. But the destruction of the military power of the revolting States will not alone restore the country. There will be a necessity for the wisest statesmanship. It is easier to conquer a reluctant people than to govern them, and to introduce the European system of retaining them as conquered provinces is, under our form of government, an absurdity. What will be most required of our people will be moderation, and the sooner we bring ourselves to that tone and temper, the sooner will we be fitted to discharge the heavy responsibilities that await us in the future. (Cheers.) It is about time to give up the silly habit of calling every man a copperhead who differs as to the policy to be pursued. (Cries of "That's good.") Intolerance is one of the worst things that can exist in a republic, and the right of giving free utterance to our convictions, whatever they may be, is one of those inestimable privileges which republican government is supposed to secure. We have the fact before us of an enormous debt, and of a currency depreciating steadily day by day, as against gold and silver, the universal currency of the world. With peace will come a reaction such as perhaps no country has ever undergone, and it is the part of wisdom to prepare for it as an event which is inevitable. While engaged in a war that has shaken the republic to its very centre, we are indulging in the most ridiculous extravagance, surpassing, especially in this city, in extravagance of dress and in costly entertainment, anything previously known in the history of the country or of any country in time of war. Why is it that in Europe, with the simple exception of Russia and of Prussia, the preponderance of public sentiment is in favor of the South and against the North? You cannot open a foreign journal or converse with one that has travelled abroad without receiving the most conclusive evidence of this. It is that sympathy always inclines to the weaker side when it exhibits, as the South has exhibited, courage, constancy, and a spirit of self-sacrifice, no matter what may be the merits of the quarrel, while on our part we indulge in an extravagance so ridiculous that they have no faith in us. I do not mean to say that we are to resolve not to buy any foreign goods and to purchase only those of American manufacture, for the national laws of trade will assert their supremacy against all the resolves that can be made; and what is the best and cheapest will always command the market. But we can, if we like, be economical, retrench all unnecessary expenditures and dispense with luxuries which are unseemly on the part of a people involved in a heavy war. It shows heartlessness to be indulging in such extravagances when the noble martyrs of this war are stretching their bodies upon bloody battlefields for the preservation of he country and of its institutions while we indulge in such ridicule.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Judge Daly then read the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the series of military successes—the capture of Fort Donelson, the taking of Vicksburg, the seizure of the mountain fastnesses of Chattanooga, and, finally, the advance of the Army of the Potomac against formidable natural obstacles, a heavy opposing force, and a skilful general, to within sight of the city of Richmond—are events so important in their bearing upon the successful issue of the war as to call for a public expression of the obligations which the American people are under to Lieutenant General Grant, and to every officer and soldier under his command

Resolved, That the co operative efforts of the Army of the Cumberland, under Major General Sherman, in its recent passage over the mountains and descent upon the plains of Northwestern Georgia, call for an expression of admiration for the strategic skill and ability displayed by its commander, and for the dauntless courage and indomitable perseverance exhibited by both officers and men.

Resolved, That, from the commencement and throughout the war, the American navy has maintained its high character. To its co operation we are indebted for the opening of the Mississippi. In its strength and efficiency we have found our chief security against foreign interference; and the emulative character of its deeds has been such as to claim, in equal proportion, the tribute which is due to our soldiers and to our sailors.

Resolved, That the events which are now transpiring, in compelling the enemy to retreat within smaller geographical limits, while our forces have the ability to advance upon his vulnerable points from several quarters at the same time, show the wisdom of confiding the sole direction and management of military operations to one general officer, that, having reaped little but disaster from entrusting important military commands to civilians, who, whatever may be their general capacity, have not the necessary military education or experience, we congratulate the country upon this change in its policy, and upon the fact that so responsible a trust has been placed in the hands of a man who has the universal confidence of the nation.

Resolved, That at no period since the beginning of hostilities has the prospect been so favorable as at present of a speedy and successful termination of the war; but, to insure that end, it is necessary that our army should be efficiently and rapidly reinforced; that every effort should be made to stimulate enlistments, and that the young men of the country who have the requisite vigor and nerve should come forward and share in the honors which will follow them through life, of having fought in the ranks of that noble army by whose courage and patriotism the republic was saved.

Resolved, That, independent of all distinction of party, and irrespective of all political preferences, we declare our unalterable determination to unite in the prosecution of the war with all our vigor and all our might, until those who have raised their hands against the freest and most liberal government upon earth shall lay down their arms and submit to the constitution and the laws.

The Chairman.—Fellow Citizens—I am sure you are prepared to give your united approval to these well considered and admirably expressed resolutions, and when I put the question I hope it will command your unanimous and emphatic aye.

The resolutions were then put and adopted with acclamation.

Copies of the following verses, prepared for the occasion, were disseminated through the immense crowd:—

ARMA, VIRUMQUE CANO.

Columbia's Eagle yield a plume,
Your muse would now indite,
Some grateful words to Grant, for whom
The people meet to-night;
Our valiant Chief, who breasts the storm
And braves the rebel wrath,
Says, "Throughout all the season warm
I'll battle on the patal"
A chaplet let us weave,
To grace the Victor's brow;
Deserving to receive
His country's tribute now!
He fought on Southern fields,
Where triumphs crowned his arms;
His gallant action shields
The nation from war's harms!
Hail! Columbia's realm—
Where milk and honey flow,
Delighting hearts of them
Who such blest comforts know;
And knowing, warmly love
Thee with their heart and soul—
Prizing our land above
All lands, (from pole to pole.)
Let them in frenzy rave
Who would thy peace disturb
(The Peace thy Sages gave
Who Tyranny could curb),
Their cunning skill will fail
To cleave the Bond in twain;
Thy might shall much avail—
Thy Glory shall not wane.
The chariot wheels of Mars,
The Sabbath silence break—
Land of the Stripes and Stars,
Thy Life is held at stake!
Brave swords are drawn for thee;
Let rebels feel the blow—
Who stab at Liberty
Shall thy swift vengeance know!
The honor'd Flag of old
Floats o'er the hostile ground;
Each day bright deeds are told,
Which the wide earth astound!
Braves fighting for that Flag,
Which leads Columbia's wars,
Defeating Lee and Bragg
Beneath the Flag of Stars!
This Spangled Banner raise,
And let the music sound:
The name of Grant we'll praise
On Freedom's happy ground!
Land of our Washington
(Boasting heroes gallant),
Hence in thy History 's spun
The splendid fame of Grant!

The following letters were then read:—

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 3, 1864.

Gentlemen—Your letter, inviting me to be present at a mass meeting of loyal citizens, to be held at New York on the 4th inst., for the purpose of expressing gratitude to Lieutenant General Grant for his signal services, was received yesterday. It is impossible for me to attend. I approve, nevertheless, whatever may tend to strengthen and sustain General Grant and the noble armies now under his direction. My previous high estimate of General Grant has been maintained and heightened by what has occurred in the remarkable campaign he is now conducting; while the magnitude and difficulty of the task before him does not prove less than I expected. He and his brave soldiers are now in the midst of their great trial, and I trust that at your meeting you will so shape your good words that they may turn to men and guns moving to his and their support. Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Three cheers were then given for President Lincoln.

LETTER FROM HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

Binghamton, June 3, 1864.

Gentlemen—Devoted as I am, heart and soul, to crushing the dastardly rebellion which has so madly raged for three years past, I admire and honor, in a corresponding degree, those who have been most intrepid in its extermination. Amongst the first and foremost I recognize that distinguished military leader, Lieutenant General Grant. He is deserving his country's gratitude for services already rendered, and every hour is binding fresh laurels upon his war-worn brow. I would gladly join you in testifying the popular appreciation for his patriotic and noble efforts, as well as his high military skill, but other engagements prevent. Sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

LETTER FROM GENERAL DIX.

New York, June 4, 1864.

Gentlemen—I regret that my engagements this evening will not permit me to attend the meeting in Union square to give expression to the general feeling of gratitude to Lieutenant General Grant for his distinguished services, to reaffirm our devotion to the Union, and to pledge our energies to the support of the government. In all these objects I most heartily concur. No one can entertain a stronger sense than myself of General Grant's military skill, patriotism, gallantry and unconquerable perseverance; and I hold it to be pre-eminently the duty of all good citizens at this juncture to sustain the government with all their energies in giving to the noble leader of our armies the means of striking a fatal blow at the rebellion in the stronghold of its power. I am, very respectfully, yours, JOHN A. DIX.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, June 3, 1864.

Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 31st of May, which I received this morning, on my return from Pittsburg. I am much chagrined that the pressure of public business here prevents me from accepting the invitation to be present at the meeting to-morrow in honor of General Grant.

It would afford me the highest pleasure to participate in the expression of the gratitude which all our people feel for his services, great and unequalled as they have been.

A. G. CURTIN

Cheers were given for Governor Curtin.

There was a letter from Secretary Chase. Cries from the crowd, "Give us the greenbacks." (Laughter.)

LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

Washington, June 3, 1864.

Gentlemen—The loyal citizens of New York have gathered themselves by meeting in mass to express their gratitude to the great soldier under whose lead, the heroes of the republic have achieved so much for their country, to reaffirm their devotion to the Union and to pledge their energies to the complete suppression of the rebellion. I thank you for the honor of an invitation to take part in their patriotic action, and regret that the necessity of devoting my whole time to my official duties will make it impossible for me to be personally present. Nothing can be said, however, in the spirit of your letter to which my whole heart will not respond.

Permit me to add that, while we rejoice in the success of our armies and give thanks to God for them, we should not forget that there is one class of defenders of the flag—one class of men loyal to the Union—to whom we yet fail to do complete justice. It will be the marvel of future historians that statesmen of this day were willing to risk the success of rebellion rather than entrust to black loyalists bullets and ballots. Very truly, yours,

S. P. CHASE.

LETTER FROM EX-CONGRESSMAN R. CONKLING.

Utica, June 2, 1864.

Gentlemen—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your invitation to address a mass meeting in Union square on day after to-morrow.

Your names give the highest evidence that the occasion will be under the auspices of gentlemen distinguished in both political parties, and its most valuable and timely significance will arise from its blended character in this respect.

I rejoice to know that leading men of both parties have time and willingness thus to unite, not only to celebrate the progress of our arms, but "to reaffirm their devotion to the sacred cause of the Union, and to pledge their united energies to the support of the government for the complete suppression of the rebellion."

Such a demonstration in the commercial capital of the country cannot fail to exert a wholesome and needed influence upon the public mind.

I wish I might witness your proceedings, and take part in them; but before the receipt of your invitation I had entered into engagements which precluded it.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

SPEECH OF SENATOR POMEROY.

The next speaker was Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, who was received with general cheers. He said:—Fellow citizens, I am glad, in this hour of the nation's hopes, to have an opportunity of mingling my heart and my voice in the congratulations of this hour; that there is a new life and a new hope at this moment dawning upon the American people. (Applause.) When the light of the American Union was eclipsed three years ago by the fall of the flag shot down from Fort Sumter it produced an hour of gloom and despondency for a moment in the hearts of millions of loyal men, not only on this continent, but throughout the world, and then there went up from more than ten thousand hearts a cry of supplication, "Oh, where is that Promethean heat that can that light relume?" But three years have passed away, varied with successes filled with light and sometimes eclipsed in shade. But at the opening of this eventful campaign I said new lights and new hopes commenced to dawn upon the American people. (Applause.) A new policy has been inaugurated—(cries, "That's so")—and we proposed, and we are now, moving on the enemy's works (Cheers.) There has been inaugurated a system of concentration instead of the previous system of isolation and disintegration. I say that it is upon this line that we propose now to fight to the end—(applause)—and I am glad, I say, to mingle my heart and voice with you, and with all mankind, in congratulations at this new dawn we have of regaining our early triumphs and successes. We are fighting the great contest of the age; for this rebellion is of no ordinary character or magnitude. We are fighting not only our own battle, but the battle of all mankind—not the battle of to-day, but of all time—for ourselves and for posterity, and for all nationalities throughout the world down the long sweep of ages. (Applause.) Now as we value all that is ours in the future as we value the noble inheritance that has been bequeathed to us by our fathers; as we hope to leave that inheritance to those who are to come after us—we should now all unite as one man to bring this mighty struggle to a successful and final issue. This is no time for division. This is no time for discord among brethren. This is an hour and a day when all hands and all hearts should be united in this effort. We have but one cause and one country; but one object, one hope and one aspiration; and, by all that is precious in the past and hopeful in the future, we should do all that as men and as a nation we can do to preserve the Union cemented by the blood of our fathers. (Applause.) I will briefly add that, in securing what we are laboring for, we are establishing a free government for mankind—a government and institutions which are the hope and beacon light of the age. (Applause.) Every struggling nationality in Europe that has been vainly so long trying to burst the links of steel that enchain it is looking to us, anxiously praying for the success of this struggle and this great experiment of free government. I want the success to be a triumph and a great victory for mankind—the struggling people of the Old World. And if we be true to ourselves; if we are true to the record we have made—to the record our brave fathers made—this result shall not long remain doubtful. And I shall say, in the language of another—

——To thine own self be true,
And it doth follow as the day to night
Thou canst then be false to no man.

(Applause.) I will only add that, to strengthen our armies in the field, to sustain the gallant and hitherto ever successful general—(cheers for Grant)—who commands them, there should be the most cordial co-operation among the people. We should feel that every blow struck at our brave defenders in the field, is a blow at ourselves; that every noble life sacrificed was sacrificed for us. Let this spirit animate us—let us sustain the army—sustain its noble leader—sustain the government—induced thereto by all that is valuable in our past history and by all that we may hope for in the future. (Applause.) Fellow citizens, thanking you for your kind hearing, I will now close.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung with great spirit by the Glee Club.

SPEECH OF CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

The next speaker was Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, who said:—On the 18th day of April, three years ago, more men than ever before convened met in this square, and, before God, pledged themselves the rebellion then originated should be put down, that the ties which bound the Union together should not be sundered, and that the arms raised against it should be met with arms till it was crushed. We knew it would drape the land in mourning; but, said the free men of the North, the money necessary, it is ours—it shall be yours. The blood in their veins should be poured out to the last drop to sustain the republic. Notwithstanding all their sacrifices they never abandoned or relinquished the pledge they then gave. And now, after probably a million of men have fallen, we meet here again to express our gratitude to the brave man who is leading our arms to victory, and to the soldiers of that army for their indomitable courage and unfailing patriotism. (Cheers.) Man worship finds no place in our heart; but for General Grant, let me say he is the right man in the right place, and that place will be on the other side of the Potomac (Richmond) ere long. (Applause.) I intend to visit the tomb of the Father of my country, and I shall not go into a foreign country to shed a tear over the tomb of Washington. Thousands of our fellow citizens perhaps this very day have sealed their devotion to the flag by their blood. But what boots it if the flag now arises from that ensanguined field, not one stripe obliterated, not one star erased; but that flag, once more triumphant, destined to wave over a mightier continent and guiding us to a more perfect freedom? There are Mansfield, Sedgwick and Strong, who have shed their blood for the Union on the battle fields of the country, and there are tens of thousands of Americans who feel the soul of empire within themselves who are ready to do the same. These men are always ready for the sacrifice demanded by their country. The people of the South cry out this moment in prayer to be redeemed from military tyranny. A few more victories, and the South, disenthralled, will shake hands with the North, and woe to the foreign Power who shall interfere with American rights and American liberty, from the rocky coast of Labrador to the Isthmus of Darien. (Cheers.)

The following resolution was then submitted:—

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-six be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, which committee is hereby authorized, from time to time, to convene assemblages of the people for such consultation and action as the exigencies of the country may require, and adopt such measures as in their judgment are demanded for the support and maintenance of the government.

The following are the names of the committee:—

Charles P. Daly.	George Opdyke,
Henry E. Davies,	Josiah Sutherland,
R. H. McCurdy,	J. T. Hoffman,
Shepherd Knapp,	M. T. Brennan,
R. D. Lathrop,	J. T. Brady,
Henry Nicoll,	Gilbert Dean,
Waldo Hutchins,	James Wadsworth,
H. A. Smyth,	E. F. Purdy,
Charles Gould,	Charles G. Cornell,
F. A. Conkling,	F. I. A. Boole,
Henry Clews,	Douglas Taylor,
E. P. Cowles,	J. K. Hackett,
William Seligman,	Carolan O. B. Bryant.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

SPEECH OF MR. GROSS.

Mr. Magnus Gross, of the *Staats Zeitung*, was next introduced. He said that the man who could stand by coldly—the man who could turn his face away altogether from the glorious deeds of the heroes of his country—that man, however great his pretensions might be, unless he was willing to express gratitude and admiration for the sons of the land, who, at the summons of their country and government, rushed to the field in defence of their threatened country, and thus performed deeds of imperishable honor—that man, he said, could not be a good man unless he was determined to give his whole heart to the cause. In all times and among all nations the brave defenders of their country had been praised, honored, and their memories preserved. The cowards and skulkers in the hour of need have been neglected and forgotten. (Cheers.) It was the skeptical man who said, "This war is carried on not so much for the Union as against slavery." He answered, well, then, let one fight for the Union and the constitution, and let the other one fight against slavery also. As long as they both are bound to fight and conquer the common enemy of the country it made no difference. (Cheers.) The question as to the real end of the war would not be decided by either of these fighting men. The question in the meanwhile was settled, or would be settled hereafter, by the whole people, at the ballot box. Now, for instance, if the people of the United States—if the whole people of a reunited country should decide that slavery was one of the prime causes of the rebellion and must die, all of us should abide by the decision or go into another rebellion. (Cheers.) As for himself, he was free to say that the war should be carried on for the Union, and slavery should be left to its fate. Slavery or no slavery, they must stand by their country at all hazards and under all circumstances. (Cheers.) They should never cease to encourage, aid, assist and cherish such a galaxy of heroes as they had found in Grant, and Sherman, and Thomas, and Farragut, and Porter, and Hancock and Hooker, and a host of other commanders in the army and the navy. (Loud cheers.)

A Voice—"Three cheers for Sigel."

Mr. Gross continued to say that they should never leave these men in the field without continuing to aid them. Soldiers and officers, our generals were heroes who well nigh eclipsed the great Napoleon and his marshals. (Applause.) Their bravery should be retold and sung down to future ages, showing that they had fought to preserve a great, glorious and immortal republic. (Loud cheers.)

SPEECH OF HON. MR. ROLLINS, OF MISSOURI.

Hon. Mr. Rollins, member of Congress from Missouri, was next introduced to the assemblage, who received him with applause. He said he deeply regretted that that was the first time in his life he had had the honor of appearing before a New York audience. He regretted that his voice could not reach the heart of every man in that vast assemblage. The gentleman who had preceded him remarked that at last the free States of the North were united in endeavoring to put down this wicked and cruel rebellion; but he came to bear testimony before the people that the Free States of the North were not the only ones that enjoyed the honor of putting down this unholy rebellion. (Cheers.) There was, at least, one State—known as a Southern State—that was as true to the flag of our country as the great Empire State herself; and that State was the proud and noble commonwealth in which he had the honor to live—Missouri. ("Three cheers for Missouri.") From the beginning Missouri had not faltered in her duty. Settled and populated in the main from the States of the South, it was but natural that she should assume sympathy for her Southern friends, even although engaged in a bad and wicked cause. But she received other teaching. She unsheathed the sword, and although the storm of war and of battle swept over her broad prairies and had stained her magnificent streams with blood, she had passed through the fiery ordeal and stood to-day the strong bond or link which was to bind forever together the States of our great and regenerated confederacy. (Prolonged cheers.) He rejoiced for another reason that he was there that afternoon; for, perhaps, on that stand or in that great concourse of men there were but few who were of Southern nativity. And the feeling for the cause, he was glad to say, did not exist in the North only, but in the Border States. In Missouri, Kentucky and even Virginia we had Botts and other such men, in whose hearts beat as warm a love for the whole nation as in the hearts of the free, loyal people of New York. (Cheers.) He had never faltered in the belief that this rebellion would be put down. He did not doubt it now. (Cheers.) We may not yet have reached the culminating point, but it would come, and this rebellion would finally go the wall. (Cheers.) There was too much at stake for a great people to give up the cause in which they were engaged. Let them look at their country, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—from the glorious mountains of the North to the Gulf of Mexico; let them look at their noble rivers and at their vast agricultural resources; let them look at their own great commercial metropolis—and could it be there was any American whose heart bounded so slightly for love of country that he would give up a proud and glorious heritage like that. (Cheers.)

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land?

What land? Was it New York? Was it Missouri? Was it Kentucky? Was it the narrow spot on which he happened to be born, or the State in which he lived? Or was it the whole country? Was it the nation? Was that their Americanism? Was it that which gave us honor and power and respectability among the nations of the earth? That was the thought which had controlled his political actions in life more than any other. It was that mechanism of nationality that he had worshipped from his infancy, and nothing would induce him to give it up. If he were asked when he would surrender the Union, he would answer in the words of the immortal Clay—"Never, never, never!" (Prolonged cheers.) No, not until the last dollar of the people was drained from their coffers—not until the last man was raised in whose heart beat the fire of true patriotism—not, indeed, until every feeling of patriotism was wiped out of the national heart would he permit of the thought of this country being overthrown by this accursed and wicked rebellion. (Cheers.) No; it was all his country, and it must be controlled and governed by the same national government, divided into separate States; but the whole under one common league, and bound together by a common bond of union. (Applause.) That was the doctrine. He would never consent to separate from Virginia; and, to use the words of a gentleman who had preceded him, he could never allow it to be said that the grave of Washington was in a foreign land. (Cheers.) No; and he felt the inspiration of that thought at that moment. It was his good fortune, a few days since, to have the pleasure, with a party of gentlemen from the city of Washington, to visit the tomb of Washington. While there, in sorrow and in sadness, he looked upon the sarcophagus that contained his remains. He felt the sadness of the occasion to think that our country, nurtured and brought into existence as it was by him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was struggling with a rebellion by the wicked action of its own sons; and he felt his inspiration renewed in standing by the tomb of Washington; and having with him two little bright youths, one ten and the other twelve years of age, his dear little sons, he felt the best he could do for them was to take them by the hands and lead them to the tomb of the Father of his Country, and require them to kneel upon its sod and lift their little hands and raise their voices and repeat the oath which he placed in their mouths—always to bear true and faithful allegiance to the government of the United States, and never, under any circumstances, to forget the memory of Washington, and never to forget the flag of our common country, which should wave in triumph and glory over every inch of territory which rightfully belonged to the people of the United States. (Cheers.) Let them, if they had such, bring them up so. Let them hold Washington before them as an example. Make their children swear by his name and his principles to sustain their country and the noble heritage transmitted from sire to son, even though this rebellion should last twenty, thirty, or fifty years, till it was overcome and bowed eternally in the dust. (Cheers.) He would ask them this question:—Before the breaking out of this rebellion where was there such a government for common humanity on the face of God's earth as the government of the United States? Where did a people enjoy a larger amount of happiness in a higher degree or of civil and religious liberty? Where was there a happier people beneath the sun than the Southern people themselves? (A Voice—"Nowhere.") Southern born himself, Southern by marriage, Southern by interest, yet he must say he never felt the slightest oppression at the hands of the general government upon him. (Cheers.) He looked up to that government as the tender child looked up to the caressing parent. He had received nothing but blessings at the hands of this government, and that was true of every man living in all the Southern States of this Union. He therefore pronounced this rebellion not only unjust and unjustifiable, but wicked and cruel in the very highest degree. (Cheers.) After some further remarks the speaker concluded as follows:—Their only hope for themselves and posterity was in preserving the Union of their fathers. The only hope for Christianity and liberty, he might say, throughout the whole world was in the preservation of this government. Should we disappoint others who came from other countries in search of liberty? Should the downtrodden people of Ireland—(A voice—"Ah, that's it")—Germany and Austria be disappointed in their expectations? No. No matter what stood in the way of the preservation of this government, they should one and all endeavor to maintain it. He would close in the language of the beautiful song that was sung by the Glee Club—

And oh, that Star Spangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

—(Cheers.)

SPEECH OF GENERAL HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

General Hiram Walbridge was then introduced, and spoke as follows:—

Fellow Citizens and Friends—When a body of rebellious States attempted the overthrow of our constitutional government, and it became necessary to appeal to the loyalty and patriotism of the nation, the citizens of New York, in this place, three years ago, pledged themselves not only to this generation, but to all who should hereafter come after them, bearing their names and partaking their blood, that the cause of constitutional government should be upheld at every hazard. This was in 1861. In 1862, when disaster seemed temporarily to rest upon our arms, the citizens of New York again reassembled here and pledged themselves to the continuance of the struggle. In 1863 this great square was filled and enlivened by the presence of countless thousands of patriotic citizens, assembled together for the purpose of sustaining the great cause. In 1864, while various assemblages are convening in various parts of the Union to sustain politicians, the people again come here to stand by their army and the constitution of the government. (Applause.) I am here in obedience to the conviction that from the first day a gun was fired at Sumter until this moment there has been and there is now but one question, and that is—the military question. When we have conquered the rebels—when we have demonstrated the constitutional power of the country, we will then adjust all minor and subordinate matters. But this rebellion has convinced us of and demonstrated two great things—one is, that this people are competent to suppress the rebellion, and the other is that Ulysses Grant is the man to do it. (Cheers and applause.) I speak of him as the result of this gigantic war. I speak of him whose first disaster in the battle of the Wilderness was a more disastrous defeat to our arms than has been made by any other commander; and yet, on the next day, he rallied his indomitable legions, and told them that the Army of the Potomac had never been permitted to fight, and he would put them through on that line if it took all summer to do it. (Applause.) I thank God that that brave army—the noblest, the bravest and proudest that ever assembled—had a chance to fight before this rebellion was put down—(A voice—"Amen," and great applause)—and I thank God that that leader sprang from the loins of the people. (Renewed applause.) When the distinguished orator (Mr. Rollins) who has just preceded me was speaking, I remembered it was only one year ago to-day I stood in that beautiful city, St. Louis, which he, in part with others, represents; and I said to the men of Missouri our destiny and our hopes in the East, of the men whose habitations skirt the Bay of New York, meet with kindred sympathy from men of the West. I am glad that here to-night a son of Missouri has spoken, and has testified that, though civil war has raged, while this banner of ours only reaches half way across the continent that should be its home, still it must continue to float until it covers every inch of the original soil embraced in the federal Union. (Applause.) I am wearying your patience, but I never speak to any body of men without expressing my honest convictions. I desire here, then, in the name of the people, to declare that where martial law does not exist, there is virtue and intelligence enough in the people, under the constitution, by the civil tribunals, to hang any man on whom you can prove treason. I declare also that it is the voice of this people that these United States shall be an asylum for the oppressed of every nation—(applause)—and that no man shall be taken from hence except through the usages and forms of law. (Great applause, and cries of "Good.") I also desire to place myself on record as saying that the press shall be as free as the air, amenable only for its abuse. (Applause.) One other experiment. It is this—That it is the duty of this government, whether we are in civil strife or not, to uphold the dignity of the flag; and if any foreign government interferes, to promptly declare war, leaving the result with God and the free people of this our beloved country. (Continued applause.) I believe that the leader of your gallant army responds to these convictions. And while he eschews politics—while he will have nothing to do with politics—I will risk my existence that if he were President, he would say to this American people in the present exigency of our national affairs, "I want five hundred thousand men, and I swear beneath the constitution to lead them to victory or to lose my life," and the recruiting stations would be filled with men who would rally under such a leader. (Great applause and cheering.) Gentlemen, I always endeavor to introduce a practical suggestion wherever I may be, and with the view of being practical I have prepared this resolution, which I will now submit to you:—

Resolved, That this meeting express an earnest desire that the Board of Supervisors shall continue to pay the bounty and enlist men to strengthen our armies in the field. (Great cheering. A Voice—"That's the talk.")

The resolution was put and carried with universal acclamation. (A Voice—"Give Walbridge the bounty." Applause and laughter.)

General Wallbridge—I have no further remarks to make, only to say that in my opinion we shall prevail in this contest. But if temporary disaster should becloud our horizon let us reinvigorate our armies, let us reanimate our hearts, and let us remember that seven long and weary years were consumed by our fathers in passing through the Jordan of the Revolution, their locks dripping with blood. But over all those disasters and all those misfortunes, at last, under the guidance of him, shrouded in yonder darkness, over whose venerable head shines that golden light from Heaven, shedding its mild effulgence over the "Father of his Country" (one star alone shone bright and beautiful over the statue of Washington), may we hail its presence as a sign that the "Star of Union" is even now in the ascendant, approaching the zenith of its glory under the banner of Grant—that old Jeffersonian democrat. We shall ultimately triumph, and the nation's gratitude will wreath a civic garland around the brow of him who saved the nationality of the American people, in accordance with the constitution which unites us together as one great, freedom loving people.

A Voice—Three cheers for Grant. (Applause).

Mr. Wm. Ross Wallace then recited his favorite poem, "Keep Step to the Music of the Union," which was received with immense applause.

It was moved that the meeting at the East Stand close in order that the people might see the fireworks to be exhibited on the opposite side of the square, and the audience dispersed.

THE WEST STAND.

Speeches of Mr. James T. Brady, the President; Hon. D. P. Tyler, Gen. Meagher, Rev. Mr. Boole, Gen. Spinola and Col. Jackson—Cheering for Grant and Enthusiasm for the Union, &c.

The west, or rather the southwest, stand was not so great a centre of attraction as its more eastern neighbor. Still, about five o'clock, an hour previous to the time appointed, a number of persons began to assemble in front of this stand. These did not exceed three hundred in number, nor did the number increase much till about seven o'clock, at which time the meeting was formally opened. There were present then around the stand about five thousand persons, and at eight o'clock there were from seven thousand to eight thousand. The music was on hand about six o'clock, and assisted materially to pass the time agreeably to those who were early in attendance, and who had tired themselves contemplating the likenesses of Generals Sherman, Thomas, Hooker and McPherson, which, as already described in the Herald, formed the feature of the decorations of this stand. For rough paintings these pictures were very accurate likenesses of the great men which they were said to represent. The other adornments were flags in profusion of all dimensions, variegated lanterns, displaying the word "Union," and the poetic and patriotic sentiments already described in yesterday's Herald.

Shortly after six o'clock the Committee of Arrangements, led by General Wetmore, with the President and speakers, left their headquarters at the Maison Doree, in Fourteenth street, and marched in procession to the stand, the band playing an appropriate national air. As soon as the music had ceased Mr. R. D. Lathrop appeared in front of the stand and said:—

OPENING REMARKS OF MR. R. D. LATHROP.

It affords me pleasure far beyond my feeble powers of expression—(A voice, "Louder")—to stand before such a concourse of loyal citizens, every impulse of whose hearts is in favor of the prosecution of the war we have on hand. I thank you for this presence. We feel and you feel that it is the duty of every citizen of this country to sustain our government and give every aid we can in support of it in its trial. ("Good" and applause.) And we can best support the cause when we render deserved honor to the gallant armies who are fighting our battles. ("Bravo," and renewed applause.) I nominate for your presiding officer the Hon. James T. Brady—("Hurrah for Brady," and loud cheers and a "tiger")—whom every loyal citizen of this country regards with honor, and I may say with respect—yes, and with affection—for the honorable stand he has taken in our country's cause. (Loud cries for "Brady," "Brady.")

General Wetmore—You will have him directly. You cannot get him until he arrives here. ("Hurrah for Brady.")

Mr. Lathrop—Those who are in favor of that nomination will signify it by saying aye.

There was a unanimous response to the motion, and on making his appearance Mr. Brady was enthusiastically cheered.

MR. JAMES T. BRADY APPOINTED CHAIRMAN.

The President said:—Gentlemen, according to the programme, you will do me the favor to maintain perfect silence while a prayer will be offered up by the Rev Mr. Dutcher, of the Market street church, after which I propose to indulge in a few remarks before the meeting is fully organized.

A gentleman in the crowd, whose "bump" of veneration was not largely developed, exclaimed "Good for Dutcher."

OPENING PRAYER BY REV. MR. DUTCHER.

Rev. Mr. Dutcher offered