

Capt. HOWARD of Co. B, 69th Regt. N.Y. Inf., made a patriotic appeal to all classes. He told the rich that if they did not open their purses Stone-wall Jackson would open them, for he was coming this way, and we could not tell how soon he would be at Brooklyn. If a man had \$50,000, he should give \$25,000 of it to suppress the Rebellion, or he might lose it all when he would give a leg or an arm to save the Union. If he only had as many as we he could see before him, each with a musket and a bayonet he would make Stonewall Jackson run, come as late as he pleased.

[Cheering.]  
 Lieut. WASHINGTON A. BARNHART made an explanation of a new invaluable item for the war.

Lieut. THORNTON made a jolly speech. He was a speaking man, he said, but he was a fighting man. JOHN BRADY next took the stand, and said he had run 31 miles from Bull Run. He was always ready to speak, and always ready to run. But he did not seem to be so ready to turn his back upon the enemy, notwithstanding the interest of his hearers.

WALTER HORTON announced that he had offered to march to the front, and go to the front, as much as the boys for drilling. He had already sent 500 to the front.

Lieut. COL. CURTIS, 69th Regt. N.Y. Inf., made a speech, and said that he had not paid a cent of money, but that he would contribute to the object of forming a brigade for Gen. CONVERSE. He made an eloquent appeal for others to follow his example. A large amount of money was duly contributed last evening.

It was after dark when the meeting adjourned with those touching cheers for the Union, and with music for President Lincoln.

Special Committee: This stand was located on the east side of the Park, opposite the Hall of Armies. GUARLES GOSMAN called the meeting to order, and

nominated ANDREW CARRIGAN as President, and several gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The same resolutions as at Stand No. 1 were read and adopted.

Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL of the Army of the West was the first speaker. He said:

**SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. MITCHEL.**  
 FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: It affords me the deepest pleasure once more to meet the upturned faces of my loyal countrymen. It is a long while since I had the honor of greeting my loyal countrymen. For nearly nine months I have been sunk deep among the enemy; I have been surrounded by them on all sides, and the multitudes I have met there were multitudes in arms against the flag of our country, ready to strike down that great banner; but, under my own eyes, that has never yet been done. [Cheers.] I have but little to say to you to-day. The time for talk, for eloquence, has passed by. The time for long speeches, and arguments, and figures, of rhetoric is gone. We want now the bayonet, the thunder of the cannon, the marching of trampling squadrons, the array of armed troops, and regiments moving forward in solid phalanx, to divide and crush and grind to powder the armed resistance of the enemy. [Applause.] That is what we want. We have engaged in the grandest conflict the world has ever witnessed. We are to-day fighting the battles of the liberty of the world. We are, I tell you, my friends, engaged in the most stupendous struggle the world has ever witnessed. We are fighting no battle of freedom for the whole world. Single-minded as we are, are you ready to-day to meet this conflict? Are you ready to say, "I care not if the whole world were arrayed against us; our cause is pure and holy and glorious, and we are ready to die in defense of that cause?" Are you ready to say, "Our country calls, in the discharge of duty, for our blood, our money, our sons, our fathers, and our brothers, and in this cause we freely give them to God and our country?" Last evening I had almost decided not to appear before you to-day, but this morning I picked up a newspaper, and in that paper I read a speech made at a banquet given to Lord Selkirk by Mr. Roebuck [groans for Roebuck]; and now I want to tell you what Roebuck said at that meeting. He said he had no sympathy with the North and its struggle, because our cause was an unrighteous and immoral one, and could not succeed. I tell you our cause is the greatest one in which the sword has been drawn. This war costs us thousands of lives and thousands of millions of expenditure; it has cost us blood without limit and money without stint. What do we get for it all? Why, we are fighting for a grand principle—the lib-

ty of the world, the integrity of this nation; and if this integrity be destroyed, liberty is lost forever to humanity. But Mr. Roebuck says go on; divide the United States. That shows the cloven foot. Why? They have been too insolent, too strong, too independent; they took John Bull by the throat and held him, and said to him, No more justice. [At this point, the 6th Regiment, headed by Col. Corcoran, passed into the Park, interrupting the speaker.] Nothing could have been more gratifying to me than to stop and welcome Corcoran. I welcomed Corcoran sixteen months ago, and saw him on his way to Washington. You know his sufferings since; you know what he has suffered for his country; how he has resisted every effort to induce him to leave a loathsome prison at the expense of his truth. You know how he has triumphed, and you know how to stop and welcome a noble hero suffering for his country. Let him go on. You have made him a Brigadier, and given him a regiment. Give him a brigade of forty regiments. [Clears.] I wish to tell you what Roebuck was aiming at. He was trying to excite the envy and antipathy of the world towards us; he was attempting to turn the interest of the people of England against us. In the division of this country England will be profited. But let me tell Roebuck that when he begins the game of spitting and dividing, it is a game that two can play at. [Immense applause.] The soil of our country is sacred to us, and we will preserve it at all hazards and risks, and will sacrifice our lives, our money, our blood, everything to protect it. Because we know the division of this country will be literal and absolute and final death; and, my friends, a death of utter contempt and degradation! Can any of you hear to think of it? Suppose the South should triumph over the North, who of you will ever be able to look any honest man in the face. I care not in what way you settle this question. Will you make a treaty of peace? If you do you can never lift your head in the face of any honest man again. Suppose you do, I will give you the advice I gave a friend. You had better go down to the brass foundry and get an iron mask, because if you get a bronze one the heat will melt down the brazen mask to the contemptuous gaze of everybody on the other side of the ocean. Let me go one step further with Roebuck. He says we can never make friends with the North. We can make friends with the South. And now I am going to give you his reason. He says the South are English gentlemen, the descendants of English gentlemen, and we of the North are—what? The scum and refuse of Europe. That is his language, and I desire to read it to you, that you may know I am right. Here are his words: "Of the South you can make friends. They are English; they are not the scum and refuse of Europe; with the North you cannot, they are such." ["Infamous liar."] That is nothing more than outpouring of the envy, hatred, and malice of the old English aristocracy upon the Democracy of the North. And we have got to meet it every hour, and I ask you, are you ready to meet it? [A Voice—"God knows I am ready."] Sixteen months ago, in Union Square, I laid my life upon the altar of my country. I do not own any life—any will, or conscience, or mind. I gave it all to my country, and to my country, God helping, I will ever devote it. ["Three cheers for the General."] Now, my friends, that is all very well. What do you cheer me for? You cheer the sentiment enacted, that is all. Every man that can fight, let him leave father and mother, wife and children, and let him enlist under the banner of his country and fight, and let it be done promptly. The President has called for 300,000 volunteers, and 200,000 more. Will you not, by giving him a free-will offering, be noble sons of your native land? Let every man say, "What I am and have, everything I possess, belongs to my country," and I tell you the result cannot be doubtful. We have a tremendous battle to fight. Every day cements the North. The South is a solid mass; the North is divided as yet, but we are coming together every day, and a mighty stream of people deliberately is extending until it will sweep everything before it, and bring absolute destruction to everything in its path. The battle must be fought, and I will tell you how it must be fought. We will organize our battalions, brigades, and divisions, drill them, prepare them for the battle-field, and hunt the enemy wherever he may be found, and destroy him wherever we find him. There is to be no more delay or hesitation in regard to this matter. We will prosecute this war without any clemency toward the South, but with a solemn determination to rescue from their tyrannical grasp those who are in it. I understand them well. I understand Jeff. Davis's despotic power, and I believe the time will come when we will rescue the country from his thralldom, and that many a heart will rejoice in its return, to that old flag which symbolizes the perpetuity of this Union. We have all got to enlist

1 Make up your minds to take up your musket. Don't undertake  
2 to call us a matter of play; it is a mighty serious  
3 business. Enter upon it seriously, thoughtfully  
4 determinedly; and when you have made up your  
5 mind, say, "I am going to be a perfect soldier  
6 with a perfect determination never to fail in any  
7 thing. I will be careful, thoughtful, vigilant, ever  
8 on my guard; on the march, when the cannon roars,  
9 where it is hot, I will be as solid as a rock. [Great  
10 cheering.] And if I fall, my last shout shall be for  
11 my country, the preservation of the Union, and for  
12 the blessing of the entire world." Have you made  
13 up your minds what you will do? Some one will  
14 say, "can I leave my family? Can I leave my  
15 wife? She clings around me, the tears flowing  
16 from her eyes." Yes, I have done it all, and you must  
17 do it. Would you disgrace that wife? Would you  
18 have her blush with shame for you? Will you have  
19 your children grow up and curse you for cowards?  
20 Would you have them say: "Oh, father! if I had  
21 known you during this conflict, I would have died  
22 with you." Everything I had under Heaven, before I  
23 fought here, became the scoff and scorn  
24 of the entire world." That is what you have  
25 got to meet right square. What is the result?  
26 They on the one hand, ignominy and contempt on  
27 the other. Make your choice to day. Don't stand  
28 here talking. It is glory on the one side, and utter  
29 contempt and degradation on the other. I know  
30 what my Irish friends will answer. I go back to  
31 the days of my friends in the South, when all I had  
32 to say was: "Boys, spring to it," and his friends  
33 from the back every man rushed to his duty. [Great  
34 cheering.] I never had any man hold back there.  
35 All the trouble was, was to keep them out of the  
36 fight until the time came. [Laughter.] They said:  
37 "You're not going to keep us back?" No, I  
38 will give you the word; then spring like the lightning,  
39 and deal blows like the thunderbolt. That is

the training I gave to my division. We always  
struck but one blow, and the first blow they got was  
always the last one. [Immense applause.]

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED was the next speaker  
introduced. He said: The nationality of the American  
people depends upon their unity. [Good; that's  
true.] This is the sole selder of their strength.  
Whatever threatens the indivisibility of the nation  
endangers its continued existence. Very early in its  
history, a motto was engraven on the nation's seal  
which contains the secret of its perpetuity, "United  
we stand, divided we fall." To parcel out the soil  
into independent sovereignties, would be to  
sow the whole of it with the teeth  
of the dragon of discord, rivalry, and bloodshed.  
Our people begin to understand this, and it is well  
they do. No greater political heresies have grown  
up among us than those which have their origin in  
false notions of what are called State Rights. The  
Nullification of 1832, and the Secessionism of our  
own day, are the spawn of this error. We meet to  
inflame zeal, to inspire loyalty, and to declare to  
our President and his Cabinet that the City of New-  
York—the great commercial metropolis of the coun-  
try—favors the suppression of this most wicked Re-  
bellion, by the prompt, free, fearless use of every  
and any means necessary to crush it out at  
once and forever. [Great cheering.] What  
these means are, the Executive is charged with  
the responsibility of deciding; but, as he has  
recently, in a well-considered letter, declared his  
readiness to bear suggestions, and give to them all  
proper consideration, I claim the right and embrace  
this occasion to say that it is my deliberate convic-  
tion that the cause of this Rebellion is Slavery, and  
that the cause and the effect must perish or survive  
in force together. ["Good," "good."] For one, I  
sincerely believe if Slavery lives the Republic dies.  
["That's the talk."] And I deny that this Gov-  
ernment, struck at and attempted to be destroyed  
by the Slave Power, should do anything to preserve  
Slavery as stock in trade for a future rebellion.  
God has decreed that their sin shall perish with  
them! This is Freedom's grand opportunity, and no  
man not himself at heart tyrannic, dishonest, and  
cruel, but will rejoice that the Republic of America  
is ere long to be disenthralled by the genius of uni-  
versal emancipation. All hail the day! [Great  
cheering.] In this connection, I have a word or  
two to say to men who, like myself, of Irish birth,  
have sought and found a home in the United States  
of America. It is supposed by some of my country-  
men, and they have been taught to think so by bad  
designing men of the class known as politicians,  
that, if the emancipation of the black race should be  
one of the results of the war made upon us by the  
Southern slaveholders, an exodus of that race to the  
Northern States would immediately follow, and a new  
and distasteful element of rivalry in labor be produced  
here, to the disadvantage of the white working-man.  
Now, this is simply absurd. No such consequences

would or could follow from the freedom of the blacks. Residence is not a matter of mere choice. It is controlled by great natural and philosophical laws, to the acceptance of which all men are held by an imperious necessity. Which of us could, for example, live in the heart of Ethiopia, although our revenue should be a million times what it is in the State of New-York? So, the swarthy child of the torrid zones cannot live amid the snows of Northern latitudes. He never can enter their fields of labor as a competitor. The country is in imminent peril. Traitors in arms menace and assault the people and their rulers; citizens are being ruthlessly slain; homes and hearts are made desolate; constitutional obligations and compacts are whistled down the winds, and the sacred name of revolution perverted to the abominable uses of treason and rebellion. This is not the time to discuss how far the Government will be justified by the Constitution, or previously existing laws, in using this, that, or the other, as a means of re-establishing the national authority and maintaining the national power. *Salus populi suprema est lex.* Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Nor is this the time to regard the condition of the country from any political standpoint. In this hour party must be forgotten. There is a great fight on hand between democracy and aristocracy ["That's true"], between the privileges of the few and the rights of the multitude, between caste and republican equality, and he is the genuine democrat who loves liberty more than slavery. The democracy that will not endure this test is spurious. My own position is easily declared. I was a Democrat. I am a loyal lover of my country, whose free institutions I do not care to outlive. ["Bravo."] I will be what her necessities, the convictions of my intelligence, and the dictates of my conscience, make me. If this be treason to party, party can make the most of it. ["Good," "Good," and applause.]

The Hon. LUTHER R. MARSH was the next speaker. He drew a vivid picture of our prosperous condition for fifty years previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, painted the perfidy and treachery of the South in their efforts to break up the Government, and appealed in strong terms to his hearers to take up the musket and the sword to put down the wide-spread treason. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. J. W. T. VAN BUREN of New-Jersey followed in ardent appeal for enlistments, stating that he belonged to a regiment and intended to return to the field.

Mr. H. S. SMITH made a short and patriotic speech, stating he was born in this city, and had learned to love the institutions under which he lived, and was ready to defend them to the last.

Capt. PRICE of Sickles's Brigade followed in a glowing appeal to his countrymen to enlist. He had a word to say to the ladies. They could determine the fortunes of this war. Let them resolve they would marry only returned volunteers, and we should soon have sufficient recruits to put a stop to the rebellion. He thought any girl who would marry any but a returned volunteer was not worth having.

Mr. JOHN BRADY was introduced, and made a patriotic, though somewhat disjointed appeal, to the Irish and Germans to rally round the Stars and Stripes, under which Jeff. Davis and Despotism were both equally to fall.

#### Second Number Three.

At the stand toward Broadway from the City Hall a very large number of citizens listened to eloquent speeches. That portion of the great mass meeting was called to order by Henry Hill, esq., and the Hon. A. Wakeman, Postmaster of the city, was elected President, and a number of gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. ALBERT CARDOZO was the first speaker. Repressing the weakness of his voice, he wished for trumpet tones to impart to his auditory a faith in the hope for the perpetuity of the Union which he possessed. The nation was in travail, and she looked to New-York to insure her a safe delivery. Should New-York prove recreant to her duty? ["No, no."] To-day she spoke in her might, to make all the nation feel that we were a great and glorious people, capable of taking care of our country. It was now no time to discuss causes.

The 69th Regiment now came in through the Park and were received with loud cheers. Mr. Cardozo interrupted his speech, and before he could resume, the Aldermen and Councilmen appeared with banners of office, Mr. Wakeman gracefully resigned in favor of Alderman Farley, and Mr. Cardozo briefly concluded.

Gen. Wm. K. SIMONS of Cairo was then introduced. He said he had been requested to lift his voice in the city of his home, as he had been doing for the last ten months in the loyal camps of the

West, to speak to the citizens, and to every man. To-day in the presence of a rebellion that threatened to destroy our Government, let us all band together, loyal citizens of all parties, defenders of our country's flag, before this sun, and let the assurance go forth to our half million of men in the field that we would stand by them, as long as life lasts in support of the Government. He had been in the glorious West. "Them's the boys." He had chosen the West because he has believed that until the Mississippi was reclaimed we could not dismember the terrible rebellion that had broken out in our country. He would see for himself whether the citizens of the West would raise the great river of their land from the presence of traitors. And to-day the Valley of the Mississippi is safe. [Cheers.] The men living on its borders would never give it up as long as there was a drop of blood to flow in the North-West. As long as these ten States remained in the geography of the country, so long would the Mississippi remain in the possession of Free Men and Free Labor. He was absent on a few days' leave to regenerate his exhausted energies. All was safe in the North-West. With 50,000 more troops they could hold and occupy everything west of the five Cotton States. His father, after six battles with Washington, stood 51 years on one leg. His sons all his one were in the Army of the West, and that one had left his clerkship in Canada, and would see it himself to-morrow as a soldier from New-York. Thank God there were loyal men from all nations and climes—they had whole regiments in the West from Norway, and they sang patriotic songs, the chorus of one of which being to the tune of Dixie, was this: "The stars shall shine, and the stripes shall wave, all over the land of Dixie." In the southern counties of Illinois, where there had

most sympathy with Secession twelve months ago, they were now enrolling themselves, almost to a man; they now fully understood that there was no safety in anything but in putting down the Rebellion.

A detachment of Sickles' Brigade here formed in front of the stand, and were received with loud applause.

Gen. STRONG made eloquent allusion to the performances of the brigade. Let it be the purpose, he said, of every one of us to put down the Rebellion and preserve the Government. He had been in Europe when the Rebellion broke out, and he instituted a comparison between the benefit of this country and its form of Government and those of the Governments of Europe. He concluded by bearing his entire auditory to pledge life, fortune, and sacred honor to the salvation of our country. All responded. Then, said he, let all go to the places of enrolling and put down their names. Everything valuable in this world was enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States. Let everything be expended before surrendering the unity of this blessed Government. The traitors were animated with the spirit of fiends. It was a wanton, malignant machination, and if it prevailed there would be one general night of darkness and desolation. In this we were all alike interested. He pledged his all until our Government was established—muscle and heart's blood. [Loud applause.]

ERHAN ALLEN, esq., then made a short speech, announcing his intention to enlist. This announcement was received with loud applause as well as some spirited remarks on the general condition of affairs.

ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, esq., then read the resolutions; they were received with loud applause, and adopted with enthusiastic unanimity. They were the same as at stand No. 1.

Brig.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES was the next speaker. He said: To-day the imperial city speaks. Her voice is potent, because it is the expression of oyalty, courage, and intelligence. Thirty thousand brave soldiers represent the metropolis in the field; \$300,000,000 of her treasure is in the hands of the national exchequer. The golden tide flows like another Pactolus, from Wall street to Washington. ["Thank God for that."] Through the hands of your Mayor and Common Council millions have been distributed among the families of our brave volunteers. Yes, and the Alderman at my side says more is ready if it is wanted. In 1860, 50,000 votes were cast in this city for compromise and peace with the South; in 1862, 50,000 bayonets represent New-York in the army to compel obedience from those upon whom conciliation was lavished and lost. [Cheers.] The President has called upon you for more men. I am sent here for one to fill up the ranks of my battle-worn and shattered regiment. You see a line of brave boys here in front of you who have responded to my appeal, and who are going with me to the field. New-York—the City of New-York—has yet to furnish at least 10,000 volunteers. I know that my city only requires to understand what she has to do and that she will do it. The Press will help; it is helping. The pulpit is aiding us. In the Church of

The Pilgrims a man of genius every day speaks in trumpet-tones to the people, appealing to them to respond to the call of this country. In the Cathedral Church of New-York, a noble-hearted prelat an honor to his church and to his country, appeals to all those to whom he has a right to speak, and who he always addresses with power. And his voi is not only heard at home; but, like a true hero, was not afraid to hear the British lion in his den and tell England to her face that the great Repub was and ever shall be a unit. [Three cheers.] I haults—for I am one of those who believe that a ec can be awakened even in a bank by the urgent ne of the country in this hour—let the banks of Ne York, representing as they do untold millions, wa up to the exigencies of the hour; let them offer bank bounty, and if it is in proportion to the purse, it will be a very sizeable and handsome bounty. Let us hear from the merchan of New-York; in intelligence, in patriotism in liberality they are second to no mercan community in the world. I knew they have done already, and those who have done much already the very ones to do more. For he who has do nothing up to this hour never will do anything [Hear, hear.] The women can do a great deal. The women of the South have done as much to fill th ranks of the Rebel army as its Government ha done. This Continent, dedicated to freedom, never would have been discovered but for the patriotism, the liberality, and the religious enthusiasm of a woman. Columbus, after he had in vain gone from king to king, and Court to Court, seeking the money with which to fit out his expedition of discovery, and failing everywhere, at last made known his scheme and his wants to Isabella of Spain. The Spanish treasury was bankrupt; was had exhausted it. She told Columbus: "Go on with your expedition; you will succeed. I will sell my jewels to fit out your ships." She did so, and Columbus went upon his voyage, and America, the discovery of America, was the result. [Cheers.] Now here is an example to the women of America. The same sacrifice which Isabella made to make its discovery, centuries ago, is worth repeating to-day to secure the preservation of its liberties, and to insure the suppression of an unholy, unchristian Rebellion. We have everything to sustain and encourage us in the great effort we are now making. Gen. Sirdler proceeded to say that the Rebellion had called out its last man, and appropriated its last dollar for a final struggle. This Autumn would witness the triumph of the Union, or the triumph of the Rebellion. One more campaign would close this war. It was for the North to say whether it should be a short and decisive campaign, witnessing the suppression of treason and the triumph of the Constitution and the laws. Nothing could be more cheering to the soldier than the enthusiasm, activity and energy displayed everywhere through this great city to re-enforce the armies of the Republic. In the justice and moderation of the President all could confide. We had a Secretary of War who had shown the energy of a Carnot and the enthusiasm of a Denton in the discharge of the duties of his great office. He had organized armies such as had not been seen in modern times. He had directed them with loyalty and skill. Gen. Sickles alluded to the achievements of the Navy, to the Generals in the field, to the Statesmen not in office and the Generals not in the army. There was room for all in the ranks. He concluded by an earnest appeal for volunteers and an eloquent allusion to the Flag, which was warmly applauded.

The Hon. W. T. B. Brewster was next introduced. He said that every man felt that every or must fight in this war on one side or the other. We were either to be in the ranks, or fill the ranks, or go ourselves without full ranks. The call for a dra had made a recruiting officer of every man, woman and child. Thank God, the Government had a through existing men, and compelled men to do the duty. Let all men attempt to do by some means which the soldiers of New-York should be, not conscripts, but volunteers.

The Hon. D. S. Cunningham was the last speaker. He would that he could address them not as fellow citizens, but as fellow-soldiers—that he could braid their plain coats into the livery of the army. The most important man in this country now was h who existed to save the country. He could no how humble he might be. The moment he selected the eyes of the whole country were upon him. We could not put down war until we had placed peace. We must not only talk war, write war, and pay war, but we must act war, feel war, and live war. We had dwelt so far from the trappings of rebellion, with nothing to alarm us—the habits of peace had been so catching, that we had outshined our peace and war so easily that we did not see it. Some would not fight because this was an American war—some because it was a Democratic war; but all parties had brought the war on, and all should carry it on.

The President, Alderman FAULKY, then invited the attention of the auditors to the recording stations in front of the stand, and pledged himself to use all his influence in the Common Council to take care of such families while gone.

This portion of the meeting was adjourned with three cheers for the Union, Gen. Nichols, Gen. McClellan, and our troops.

Special Meetings.

In addition to the regular speeches made at the public, several outside meetings were got up for the gratification of those whose overflowing patriotism sought relief in words to the persons who could not get within hearing distance of the speakers on the prominent platforms. These meetings, with the exception of a handful held at the clubs, were truly excellent.

Very few ladies in a talking way; the crowd grew gaudy as it grew old, but our orators yesterday were powerful, and their words were brave and comforting. In front of old Lombardy, and in the Park, there was a liberal flow of speech long after dark.

THE REGIMENTS LEAVING TO-DAY.

The Eighth and Sixty-ninth of New York, and the Thirtieth and Twenty-eighth of Brooklyn.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Orders for the departure of this regiment to-day were received on Saturday last, and the work of filling up to a war footing has been proceeding vigorously ever since. Up to last evening over six thousand volunteers had been enrolled, but orders were received from Governor Morgan not to recruit a larger number than was sufficient to complete the regimental complement of 1,000 men, and they are consequently compelled to limit their number to that figure. All the men are very enthusiastic for active service and express the hope that they will be compelled to go through Baltimore and force a march to Washington. Regimental line is to be formed this forenoon, at nine o'clock, on Broadway, corner of Great Jones street, whence they will proceed to the steamship James Adger for embarkation.

The following order has been issued in reference to the troop of Lancers of the Sixty-ninth:—

SPECIAL ORDERS. HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, New York, April 22, 1861.

The troops attached to this regiment, not being required for service at Washington, are hereby directed to take charge of the Regimental armory and perform such other duties as they may be directed to by Major James Bagley, who, together with Captain James R. Kiker, are hereby detailed to forward supplies which cannot be procured at present. Major Bagley will report to the Major General for orders immediately after the departure of the regiment. A leave of absence for two weeks is hereby granted to Captain Denis F. Sullivan and Lieutenant Sullivan. By order of MICHAEL GORCOGAN, Colonel.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Will depart to-day with the full regimental complement of 1,000 men. The dragoon company take with them six mountain howitzers for grape and canister discharges. Regimental line is to be formed this morning on Union square at eight o'clock, whence the line of march will be taken up to Pier 36 North river, where they will embark on board the steamship Alabama.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment:—

- Colonel George Lyons. Lieutenant Colonel Chas. G. Waterbury. Major Obed P. Montworth. Adjutant, P. B. Kocler, Jr. Engineer, Wm. M. Walton. Paymaster, M. H. Cushman. Quartermaster, Chas. G. Cornell. Surgeon, Dr. Dalton. Chaplain, Thos. Ripker. Surgeon's Mate, T. F. Smith. Troop—Captain Joshua M. Varian; First Lieutenant, Robert Brown; Second Lieutenant, Stephen H. Cornell. Company A—Captain J. O. Johnston; First Lieutenant, A. B. Woods. Company B—Capt. Thos. Sweeney; First Lieutenant, A. G. Knox; Second Lieutenant, Michael Weaver Wall. Company C—Captain, Edward Burger; Second Lieutenant, John Appleton. Company D—Captain, E. D. Lawrence; First Lieutenant, Isaac Cohen. Company E—Captain, Mortimer Griffin; First Lieutenant, Alonzo Dutch; Second Lieutenant, Chas. Hurlburt; Second Junior Lieutenant, Geo. L. Fox. Company F—Captain, Leander Back; First Lieutenant, David A. Allen; Second Lieutenant, D. G. Diamond. Company G—Captain, Wm. S. Carr; First Lieutenant, John Shaler. Company H—Captain, Saml. Gregory; First Lieutenant, E. M. Burrow.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant, Major Clyde; Assistant Sergeant, G. P. Weed; Right General Guide, George Law; Left General Guide, — Cook; First Sergeant, Thos.

THE THIRTYRENTH REGIMENT.

Yesterday orders were transmitted to the Colonel for the regiment to leave this morning, at eight o'clock. The consequence was, the excitement reached fever heat. All was bustle among the soldiers. Uniforms were looked after; knapsacks were packed, and on every side was heard the note of preparation. The armory was filled throughout the day with the friends of the men who were about to depart for the war, and at night the building was completely crammed. Outside a vast crowd blocked up the street nearly up to Fulton street, rendering it almost impossible to pass, while every now and then squads of recruits marched into and out of the building, eliciting loud cheers from the crowd outside. Within the building the general drill rooms resounded with the measured tramp of feet, as the recruits were being drilled, while numbers were hurrying to and fro in all the bustle of preparation; and all over the city hurried farewell calls were being made by the departing soldiers, and kind wishes being uttered and fervent prayers breathed by relatives and friends for the safety of those who were about to devote themselves to their country.

The following are the names of the officers of the Thirtieth as far as they have been chosen:—

- Colonel, Abel Smith. Lieutenant Colonel, Robert P. Clark. Major, Willets. Quartermaster, J. Mumby. Paymaster, Boyd. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Lee. Surgeon, Chase. Adjutant, Johnson. Company A, Captain John Sullivan; Lieutenant Mead. Company B, Captain Horace Sprague; Lieutenants Joseph W. Hay and William McKee. Company C, Captain Morgan; Lieutenant Dodge. Company D, Captain Belden; Lieutenants Straug and Bennett. Company E, Captain Jones; Lieutenant Richards. Company G, Captain Thorn; Lieutenants Woodward and Johnson. Companies H, I and K were vacant.

So successful has this regiment been in recruiting, that a great many more than the number required have offered, and there are not near enough uniforms and equipments for all. It was impossible to ascertain the exact strength of the regiment last night, but it is believed to be not much under one thousand men.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Orders were also received by Col. Burnett for the departure to-day of the Twenty-eighth regiment, commanded by him. This regiment also has its headquarters at the armory, but the men are principally residents of Williamsburg, and their drills usually take place there. It is believed, however, that the men will assemble at the arsenal, in Portland avenue, and thence march to the place of embarkation. Nothing, however, could be ascertained in respect to the vessel in which the Twenty-eighth or the Thirtieth is to depart, or where she is lying, or whether they will go in separate vessels. The matter was kept a profound secret from even the officers of the regiments. The Twenty-eight, though successful in recruiting, has not enlisted so large a number as the Thirtieth. It is said that the number will amount to about seven hundred and fifty men. In consequence of a recent accident, Colonel Burnett will not be able to accompany the regiment, which will be placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Barnes.

AID FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

A meeting of the friends of this regiment was held at Captain Kiker's, No. 530 Broadway, last evening. Hon. Chas. P. Daly was called to the chair, Richard P. Curran was elected treasurer, and William F. Kane Secretary. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to obtain funds for the relief of the families of the members during their absence.

The following committees were then appointed:— Finance Committee—Messrs. Daniel O'Connell, John O'Brien, Richard O. Curran and James B. Nicholas. Relief during Absence—Messrs. James B. Kiker, John O'Connell, James Ogden, Wm. F. Kane and Felix O'Connell. Collection Committee—Messrs. John O'Brien, James O'Connell, Peter Rice, Michael Conolly and Edward O'Sullivan. Subscriptions were being received. The committee will meet every evening at the same place, or if it should be necessary they would be notified by the above named gentlemen.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

AMUSING INCIDENTS, June 11, 1861.

Two companies of the Sixty-ninth regiment of New York advanced towards Fairfax Court House last night. Private Cornelius Shehan was shot while talking by an accidental spent ball from a musket which was discharged for the purpose of cleaning. The ball passed into his right shoulder. The wound is not considered dangerous.

### CASUALTIES AT BULL RUN.

#### Losses of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

#### THE CASUALTIES OF THE EIGHTH.

#### Names of the Killed, Wounded and Missing.

We append a list of the members of the Sixty-ninth (Irish) regiment of this city who were killed or wounded at the battle of Bull Run on Sunday, together with the names of the missing, so far as can be ascertained. The list is prepared from authentic sources, and is as complete as it is possible to make it at present:

##### FIELD OFFICERS.

**KILLED**—Captain Haggerly, Acting-Lieutenant-Colonel.  
**WOUNDED**—Sergeant-Major Tracy, slightly, in the thigh.  
**CAPTURED**—Col. Michael Corcoran, slightly wounded.

##### COMPANY A—ACTING CAPTAIN T. KELLY.

**KILLED**—Jeremiah Peters, Bernard Reynolds, Patrick Flannigan (probably), Patrick Lilley, Thomas Montgomery, Charles Crosby (probably).  
**WOUNDED**—Joseph O'Hara, in the head, brought home; D. J. Cahill, left on the field; John Heddington, in both legs, brought home; William Durkin, in the head, brought home; John Gaffney, in the thigh, left on the field; Sergeant James Keefe, Corporal P. Cahill, Richard A. Kelly, Richard G. Kelly, William Flannigan; Color-Sergeant John Murphy, in the leg, left at Centerville; Thomas Kagan, Hugh Duffy.  
**MISSING**—John Dunn, Thomas Brown.

##### COMPANY B—ACTING CAPTAIN WILLIAM GILES.

**KILLED**—Patrick O'Donnell, Peter Murphy, Corporal Richard Sullivan, Dennis Shorter, John Kerr, Daniel Sheridan, M. D. Walsh, Luke Doyle, John Nugent, John O'Neil. [O'Neil took Colonel Corcoran's belt with the promise to see it safely to Washington or Fort Corcoran, and a few minutes afterwards was dead on the field.]  
**WOUNDED**—Corporal Thomas Keenan, in the wrist, brought home; Patrick Reilly, in the hand, brought home; John Gallagher, in the foot—brought home; James Maguire, left on the field, has since died; John Cullen, dangerously, left on the field; P. R. Dunn, in the breast, left on the field.  
**MISSING**—William Jokes, John Kerr, James McTague, John F. McNeil, William Moore, John Scott.

##### COMPANY C—CAPTAIN JAMES CAVANAGH.

**KILLED**—Hugh Reynolds, Bryan Duffy, Frank Scott.  
**WOUNDED**—Corporal Timothy Carr, in the head, left on the field; Patrick Fitzgerald, No. 2, in the leg, left at Alexandria.  
**MISSING**—Robert Carr, Jas. McKerrick, Patrick Logan, Patrick Blake, Wm. Meitley, Edward McWhorter.

##### COMPANY D—CAPTAIN THOMAS CLARKE.

**KILLED**—Patrick Coffey.  
**WOUNDED**—John Sullivan, in the foot, left on the field, afterwards brought away by his fellows; Wm. Case, in the foot, brought home; Hugh Fisher, in the head, brought home; Corporal C. O'Neil, in the arm, left at the field hospital; Corporal John Jackson, in the thigh, left at the field hospital; Patrick Callahan, in the head, brought home; Theodore Sheehan, in the thigh, left on the field; Sergeant John Murphy, slightly; Corporal J. O'Brien; Thomas Sheehan; John Hayes, in the arm, brought home; John Hayes, in the head on the 15th, in Washington has died.  
**MISSING**—Michael Colman, probably taken prisoner.

##### COMPANY E—CAPTAIN P. KELLY.

**KILLED**—Wm. Powers, Bernard Quinn, John Fitzgerald, Edward Shields.  
**WOUNDED**—James Hughes, in the thigh, left on the field; John Dowling, in the knee, left on the field; Michael Keating, in the leg, left at the field hospital; George E. Hamilton, in the thigh, dangerously, left at the field hospital; Christopher Cummings, in the hand, slightly, home with the regiment; — Fitzgerald, in the leg, left on the field; — Hackett, in the leg, slightly, came home.  
**MISSING**—Lieutenant John Bagley; Delaney Ryan.

##### COMPANY F—ACTING CAPTAIN P. BUFFY.

**KILLED**—Jas. Keefe, Donalck McNally, Owen Donohue, Jas. McCallaway, John Moran, etc.  
**WOUNDED**—Edward Dalton, in the leg, and arm—left on the field.  
**MISSING**—Jas. McNally.  
Captain Brestin was accidentally shot, but not severely injured, before the battle.

##### COMPANY G—ACTING CAPTAIN WM. BUTLER.

**KILLED**—Corporal Michael Brannan (probably), Michael Walsh, Patrick Flynn, Thos. Fleming, Henry Higgins.  
**WOUNDED**—Richard Wallace, legs cut off, remained on the field; James Reay, shot in the arm, left on the field; Nicholas Helling, (of Phenixville, Pa.) in the arm, left on the field; Thos. Dandau, in the arm, remained on the field.

**MISSING**—James Donnelly. Thirteen others were wounded and missing, one of the former was left on the field.

##### COMPANY H—CAPTAIN JAMES KELLY.

**KILLED**—William Keegan, — Dillon. A few others are said to have been killed, names not ascertained.  
**WOUNDED**—Matthew Masby, in the hand—brought home; James McGeath, severely, left on the field; John Owens, left on the field.

##### COMPANY I—ACTING CAPTAIN JOHN CONNAN.

**KILLED**—John Broderick, — Madigan.  
**WOUNDED**—John Daly, in the neck, brought home; Matthew Daly, in the arm, brought home; Corporal, Patrick Dunry, in the arm, brought home.  
**MISSING**—Captain McEvoy.

##### COMPANY K—(REMAINS)—CAPTAIN T. E. BRAGHER.

**KILLED**—James Costello, Edward Shaughtnessy, John J. Dumphy.  
**WOUNDED**—Thomas K. Hughes, in the side and arm, left in the field hospital; Corporal D. O'Keefe, in the side, brought home; Martin King, in the side, brought home; Owen McCarty, in the leg, brought home; Francis Brown, in the leg, brought home; John O'Leary, in the leg, brought home; James Keane, in the leg, left on the field; John C. McGuire, left on the field; Hubert M. Erwin, slightly; William Dalton, slightly.  
**MISSING**—Orderly Sergeant Wm. O'Donohue, was last seen on the battle-field; Daniel Cassidy, John Drumphy, Lieutenant Edmund Connolly, James Kane.

##### ENGINEER CORPS—CAPTAIN QUINLAN.

**KILLED**—Thomas Mitchell.  
**WOUNDED**—John Hussey, John Bate, in the thigh, left on the field; John Cotter, James Gaynor, Thomas McGurly, in the breast and neck, brought home.  
**MISSING**—Thomas McGuire, Edward Sweeney, Richard Flynn.  
[The engineer corps comprised originally only thirty-six, and its loss is proportionally very heavy.]

## ENING POST: NEW YORK

RESULT SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED.  
Killed ..... 46  
Wounded ..... 67  
Of the missing no satisfactory account can as yet be given.

July 24, 1861

THE THIRD REGIMENT  
In fast filling up) under the able element is showing its unbounded enthusiasm in the cause of freedom by the numerous applicants for enlistment which are daily flocking to the recruiting office.

### FESTIVAL FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT TO-DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.  
The festival at Jones' Wood to-day, for the relief of the widows and children of the soldiers of the Sixty-ninth regiment, promises to be highly successful and to realize a large fund for the object in view. In this expectation, would it not be well to have it distinctly understood what disposition is to be made of the funds, and in what way and by whom they are to be distributed.

At an early period of the war a relief committee was appointed, which has very efficiently and earnestly devoted itself to the praiseworthy object of relieving the distress and administering to the wants of the families of the brave fellows who attached themselves to the Sixty-ninth. The resources of this committee are, I understand, nearly exhausted. I allude to the committee of which the Hon. Charles P. Daly is chairman, and Richard O. Cornutt, Esq., is treasurer. The ability and experience of the gentlemen composing this committee have been thoroughly and to the public satisfaction exerted up to the present time, and the avails of the great demonstration of to-day might with sufficient propriety be paid over to them.

I am aware that it has been proposed to restrict the beneficiaries of the festival to the widows and orphans of the slain; and it has even been suggested that it is intended to nurse the funds and appropriate them in such way as to set the widows up in business, and thus give them a permanent support for life. However praiseworthy the intention, the last mentioned idea is impracticable, and could never be satisfactorily and promptly performed; but if it is to be performed, or the fund re-

...to the relief and... of the noble... other committee, it is considered, could more properly be the guardians of the trust than the committee already appointed and herein named.

This, it is respectfully suggested, would be a better course than appointing a new committee of distribution, without the experience of the one alluded to, and would undoubtedly show the disinterested motives and zeal of the gentleman at present occupied in managing this highly popular demonstration.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Recruits for Company G are received at the Park from nine o'clock A. M. to six o'clock P. M. daily. Men wishing to join this company will make application at once, as its ranks are almost full. Members who were drafted yesterday will assemble at nine o'clock this morning to be mustered into the United States service.

THE IRISH BRIGADE AND CAPT. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New York, Sept. 4, 1861.

In reply to several inquiries touching my relations with the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, I beg, once for all, to state that I do not intend to accept the Colonelcy of the same. It is true that, a few days ago, I was induced to acquiesce in my name being used in connection with the Colonelcy, with the view of completing the organization as speedily as possible. I did so with the expectation, moreover, that the Sixty-ninth Volunteers would be, at an early day, in the field as a component part of an Irish brigade, in which I hoped to secure some position, where, though of inferior rank, my services might prove more useful to the regiment, the brigade and the cause. But, although my heartiest exertions will be given to raise and equip the regiment, I cannot conscientiously, and with the approval of my judgment, promise to accept the command of it when on active service. The reasons which obliged me to decline similar positions, so nobly offered by other regiments, hold good with equal weight in the case of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, and it would be doing the new regiment an injury instead of a service for me to deprive it of the control and guidance of an officer, who, like my friend Lieutenant Colonel Nugent, for instance, is well qualified to lead it with distinction. There are other positions of less responsibility which I do not feel myself wholly unfit to occupy, and in one of these, should it be assigned me, I should be glad and proud to serve the regiment. In justice to myself I desire it to be distinctly understood, in conclusion, that I have not personally tendered to the War Department the services of the new Sixty-ninth; that no correspondence has passed between the authorities and myself on the subject, and the use of my name in connection with it has arisen solely from the circumstances above stated. I have the honor to be, very truly, yours, T. F. MEAGHER.

PRESENT FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The splendid flag recently sent on by citizens of San Francisco to the Sixty-ninth regiment New York State Militia, has arrived, and is in the safe custody of Lieutenant Colonel Nugent. It will, in accordance with the wishes of the donors, be presented to that regiment by Richard C. ... on his return from Ireland next month.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Captain James E. McGee, commanding Company F, First regiment of the Irish Brigade, has opened a new recruiting office for company purposes at the corner of Twelfth street and First avenue. It will be under the charge of Lieutenant Meehan, late of the gallant Sixty-ninth regiment.

IRISH BRIGADE.

We are glad to know that the brigade is progressing so rapidly. There are several companies already mustered into service here and in Philadelphia and Boston. We understand that Gen. Richard K. Bleser, late First Lieutenant commanding the Irish Zouaves, Company K, Sixty-ninth regiment, at the battle of Bull Run, is raising a company for the Fourth regiment, commanded by Thos. F. Meagher. He had his company mustered into the United States service on Friday last and sent into quarters. The members who had not reported on Saturday last will meet this (Monday) morning, at eight o'clock, at 227 1/2 1st street. Young men who intend going to fight for the flag in their country had better call and enroll their names in company B, Fourth regiment, under this gallant young leader.

A GOLD WATCH BY ME PRESENTED TO QUARTERMASTER TULLY, OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Mr. Joseph B. Tully, the active and energetic Quartermaster of the gallant Sixty-ninth regiment, throughout this late campaign in Virginia, is about to receive a handsome testimonial from his brother officers, as a mark of their gratitude for his perseverance in obtaining extra pay and mileage for the members of the regiment. At a meeting of the board of officers, held at the Division Army on Monday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Quartermaster Tully has, at the expense of much time and trouble, succeeded in getting mileage for the officers and men of this regiment on the route to Washington, as well as pay for extra duty performed in working in the Department at Fort Cameron; and whereas, we feel it imperative for his encouragement, reward and successful exertions in our behalf in this as well as in all matters pertaining to the comfort of the regiment while in the service, therefore,

Resolved, That we present Quartermaster J. B. Tully, with a gold watch and chain, in testimony of our appreciation of his efficient and valuable services.

Resolved, That every officer be urged to preserve the same and present it to him at an early day.

Major JAMES BAGBY, Chairman. Colonel R. ...

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Joseph Jaing of the Seventy-ninth (South) regiment, is at present in the city on furlough for sixty days, on account of being unable to do duty, in consequence of wounds received at Bull run. They are not of a serious nature, only requiring rest and a freedom from the cares of the campaign. The Captain brings on with him about \$5,000, which he collected from the members of the regiment, which money is to be appropriated to the use of their families. To facilitate the business, Capt. Jaing will make the Mercer House his headquarters for one week. He reports the regiment as being well and prosperous, and fast becoming one of the crack regiments of the army.

COLORS FOR THE IRISH BRIGADE.

On the departure of the sixty-ninth regiment (Colonel Robert Nugent), each regiment of the Irish Brigade will be presented with a stand of colors by the ladies of the city of New York. The presentation will take place at the residence of Archbishop Hughes, and in the absence of his Grace, will be made by the very Rev. Dr. Starr.

The New York pilots and friends of the Third Irish regiment are going to present them with a regimental flag to-day. On one side of it is the New York coat of arms, with the words, "Fidelitas non vincit," and on the other an Irish wolf dog, with the words "Fides et vigor." The flag is on exhibition at the corner of Broadway and Duane street.

THE SIXTY-NINTH VOLUNTEERS TO LEAVE ON MONDAY NEXT.

SPECIAL CROSS—No. 475. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ARBITRARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 8, 1861.

The Sixty-ninth regiment, New York State Volunteers, Colonel Nugent commanding, will proceed to Washington Monday next, the 11th instant, and report for duty with his command to the General-in-Chief. Colonel Nugent will receive timely requisitions to be made for arms, uniforms and all other supplies necessary, including furlough papers and gratuities on the route, and have full and complete muster rolls properly certified to by the respective officers, filed in this Department, on the day of departure. Field and line officers who have not passed their examinations, will appear before the Examining Board without delay. A list of such as shall fail so to appear will be forwarded to Washington, and their commissions withheld until they shall have then passed their examination. Brigadier General Yates is charged with the execution of the details of this order. By order of the Command-in-Chief, THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

