American Ratification Meeting in the Park.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE ORDER

Banners, Bongres, the two Burrs and Buncombe.

FLAGS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND CANNON.

Speeches, Resolutions, and a Calcium Light

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER INDULGES IN COLD WATER

The American Order gathered in great number in the Park last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the State, County and City nominations by their Con wentions. The arrangements for the meeting wer similar to those usually made by the two shells of th Democratic Party, with the exception of a decided in provement in the accommodations for the Press.

The time at which the receting would be organize was not advertised, and there was in consequence some uneasiness among the spectators, who were early on the ground, because of the absence of th 'Committee of Arrangements.

WHERE'S THE COMMITTEE ? It was 6 oblock and quite dark before there was an appearance of life on the stand-that is, before an one made known what was the cause of the delay, an of the absence of the Committee. At this time ther were not far from five thousand persons ranged i front of the speaker's stand, and they were callin justily for an organization. But the Committee wa not yet ready, and the people must wait. They wer of the right stamp, and when informed by some on from the stand that the Committee had not yet quit completed their arrangements, they waited with bu little grumbling.

LIEUTENANT MAY AND THE CANNON. To while away the time some one preposed the Licutenant May should make a speech, and straigh way he opened his mouth. But, before he had uttere a word, the man in charge of the cannon, situated be hind the platform, fired his first shot, and continue firing while he was speaking. With such a fire in hi rear, his sentences, of course, lost much of their usus rotundity; and the noise prevented his being hear sufficiently well to be fully reported. He was brie and doubtless spoke to the point, but all that rose above the thunders of the artillery was to the effect that h had often heard the sounds of cannon when in Mexico and that they were always sounds telling of the tr umph of the American cause. WHERE'S THE COMMITTEE?

The Lieutenant retired from the stand, after havin concluded his remarks, but still the Committee cam not, and it was getting late Nevertheless, a sound of martial music arose from near the eastern entrance t the Park, and while engaged in beating time with it lest foot the assembly forgot to grumble. But, it wa getting late, and a few outsiders, who had no musica their souls, began to complain of the delay. MUSIC AND DANGER.

The sounds of music arose nearer and nearer. A were silent. Those who had complained, to use their own expressive term, "dried up" and listened. Thos sounds drew nearer still, and were louder than before "Surely this must be the Committee." "We'll loo and see." There are bayonets glistening o'er the pe riphery of the assemblage. And now, in the name of J. W. BARKER, we see soldiers armed-we hear their martial tramp-they are marching to the speakers stand. Are they friends or are they darned foreigner coming to break up the meeting? They are-they are-. they are the "Forsyth Guards," formed of member of Engine Company No. 14, and they are returnin from a target excursion.

SUSPENSE. Onward they marched, right straight through th midst of the thousands of the American Party who wer gathered there.

The American Order was riled-riled censiderably But it kept saying to itself, "keep your temper an don't demonstrate" Onward marched the Guards, armed to the teeth

right through the body of the meeting.

THE COLLISION. Now such conduct might be borne for a time, bu who could expect an assembly of Americans to stan and take it quietly until a company of armed men coul parade right through its bowels? Nobody! And the didn't. When the tail end of the target company reache the front of the speakers stand, America began to crow it a little, just a little. But the Guards were not in clined to stand even a slight crowd. They resisted The hindmost soldier lowered his bayonet and left th ranks. The hind captain tollowed him. There was slight tussle, just for a moment, when, strange as may appear, several! policemen interfered, got the soldiers and the hind captain back to the ranks withou bloodshed, and quiet was restored.

MR. BARKER MAKES A REMARE. Mr. James W. Barker now appeared and assure the Assembly that the Committee would soon be present and propose an organization. He was glad to se so many present, they were a goodly company; th promised land was in view, and he was sure the would soon go up in precession and take it.

CALCIUM LIGHT. Mr. BARKER had scarcely disappeared behind the dar mass of Americans who now crowded the platforn when a very large man appeared on the top of the Cit Hall and brought a brilliant calcium light to bear upo the congregation. This was considered an able move o the part of the Committee, who had not yet appeared. TAR BARRELS.

The calcium light was the signal for the Committe on tar barrels to commence business, which they did and poor old Tammany was soon enveloped in flam

and smoke. The movement was evidently intended to smoke ou the Tammanyites. But it must have failed, as Joh Cochran was seen late in the evening alive and wel his voice as sonorous as ever, and not a hair of hi moustache injured.

.THE ORGANIZATION. At length the Committee arrived, and Mr. J. W. BAR

KER came forward and nominated For President-Hon. George Briggs.

Mr. Briggs was elected unanimously, and straight way he proceeded to define his position. He ha been twice elected to Congress by the Whig Party; an while that Party was alive, he stood by it. But as was killed recently at Syracuse, there was no use i standing by it any longer, and so he left it. Under thes circumstances, he had thought concerning what part he should join next, and after due consideration he ha selected the American Party, and he intended to liv and die by it. (Cheers.)

As soon as Mr. Buiggs had defined his position, Mi Woodward came forward and on behalf of the Com mittee, proposed the following additional. OFFICERS.OF THE MEETING.

VICE PRESIDENTS. J. Philips Phenix, F. L. Seeley, A. J. Williamson, John Colvin, Elias Dusenbury, E. Meredith, Elias G. Drake, John C. Helme, D. C. Niven, James M. Miller, James W. Burker, James Dennis. :Daniel Ullman, John M. Curry, Jacob Cholwell, Edward Ferguson, Stephen Barker, P. J. Munroe, George W. Riblet, Joseph W. Savage, E. J. Brown. O. R. Steel, John Styles, Henry Paterson, John H. Briggs, Byard Clurk, A T Howell. A. G. Williams, John N. Genin, Dr. W. W. Woodward, A. F. Wood. Wm. S. Wood, R. J. Winne. Wm. Chauncey, Jocob S. Moore, G. C. Dean, S. M. Husted, Wm. Stokely, Anson G. Phelps, Walter Briggs, Daniel Williamsen, F. C. Wagener. Joseph E. Ebling. James N. Edney, D. C. Weeks,

George B. Dean, R. L. Larremore, Heury Farrington, M. E. Crasto, Sidney Kopman. Edward Merritt,

Joseph Sowder, The list was adopted unanimously, after which Ma

W. WALKER read the following RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That the principles and policy of the Ameri | a job at cleaning streets, but as soon as the can Party are founded upon the following sentiments election was over the immigrants' flags might embodied in the Farewell Address of George Wasir float from their bodies; and then they were obliged

perly estimate the IMMENSE VALUE of our NATIONAL was necessary. The old Democratic Party and the Union, and indignantly frown upon the first dawning o Whig Party, although there was much that was good from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now last presidential campaign there was nothing talked of stood,—but your monument, Accericans,—yours, link together the various parts." 2. That "there will always be reason to distrust the was responsible for the New-Uampshire Constitution. I durable than that. It will be founded in the gratitude

patriotism of those who, in ANY QUARTER, may endeavor to weaken its bands."

3. That "of all the dispositions and habits which | Principles were set aside, and Americans were the lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports." That we 'should " with caution, indulge the suppositions, that morality can be maintained without religion." And that we will "oromete, as an object of PRIMARY IMPORTANCE, institutiens for the ceneral diffusion of knowledge."

4. That, "against the insidious wiles of foreign in-TLUENCE the Jealousy of a free people ought to be con-STANTLY AWAKE; SINCE HISTORY and EXPERIENCE PROVE that FOREIGN INFLUENCE is one of the most baneful rows of Republican Government."

5. That such "considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflective and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary ob-JECT OF PATRIOTIC DESIRE."

Resolved, That the following nominees for State officers, selected from all parts of the State, and composed of men true to the best interests of the commonwealth, and true to the welfare of the entire Government and Union, shall have our support. We believe they are capable of administering the government with fidelity and wisdom, that they are men who may be trusted with the power belonging to the State: American State Nominations.

Judges of Court of Appeals-WM. W. CAMPBELL, New-York, long term; GEO. F. Comstock, Onondaga, chart term.

Becretary of State-Joel T. Headley, Orange. Comptroller-Lorenzo Burnows, Orleans. Attorney General-Stephen B. Cushing, Tompkins.

Canal Commissioner-Samuel S. Whallon, Chautauque.

State Treasurer-Stephen Clark, Albany. State Engineer-SILAS SEYMOUR, New-York. State Prison Inspector-WM. A. Russell, Wash-

Resolved, That as Americans, for the City and County of New-York, we present the following candidates for public consideration and favor, convinced that their election will result in the public good, in reforming many of the abuses incident to our City Government, and in the placing of honest, capable and faithful American-born citizens in office:

American City and County Nominations. For Comptroller—John S. Giles.

For Sher ff-Joseph H. Toone. For Governor of the Almshouse-Isaac J. OLIVER. For Street Commissioner-Joseph S. Taylor.

For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies-Joseph

For County Clerk-Robert Beatty, Jr. For City Inspector—GEO. W. MORTON. For Counsel to the Corporation-Louis N GLOVER. For Judge of Supreme Court-EDWARD P. COWLES.

For Judges of Superior Court-MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF. For Judge of Court of Common Pleas-ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

For Judge of Marine Court-A. K. MAYNARD. For Coroners-Dr. Cyrus Ramsay, Dr. John With-ERFLL, Dr FREDK. W. PERRY, Dr SAML. A. HILLS. Resolved, That the abuses which have found their way into the City Government for so many years past, and which have resulted in a system of local taxation, burdensome upon the people, and destructive of the best interests of the City, demands a more faithful administration of public trusts. That we hereby pledge our time and services to the correction of these public abuses, and that we will do all in our power to expose fraud, punish vice, and secure the elevation of tried and true men to public office.

Mr. Walker moved the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. J. W. BARKER seconded the motion, and stated that he did so because they contained the great principle that "Americans were to rule America." [Cheers.] The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

LETTERS RECEIVED. The Secretary of the Committee now announced that several letters had been received from distinguished gentlemen. The following are copies:

LETTER FROM JOHN. J. CRITTENDEN. FRANKFORT, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to decline your invitation to the great Mass Meeting which the American party purpose to hold in the Park, in the City of New-York, on the evening of the 17th inst. I am sensible of the deep importance of the occasion, and would have felt proud in uniting my exertions with yours in promoting the patriotic objects of that party, but other duties and engagements compel me to forego that gratification.

Honing that your meeting may be productive of all the good consequences you can desire, and offering to you, and those you represent, my thanks and acknowledgments for your invitation, I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, yours, &c..

J. J. CRITTENDEN. To the Committee of Arrangements, &c. LETTER FROM JOHN M. BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7, 1855. GENTLEMEN: On my return from the North, a few days since, I found your circular inviting me to be present at a great Mass Meeting of the American party, to be held in the Park, on the evening of the 17th inst.

I can assure you that it would be a source of high gratification to me, if I could contribute in the humblest manner towards the advancement of the great and patriotic object of the American organization, either in your State or elsewhere, but there are two difficulties in the way of my getting to New-York at the time proposed. The first is, that I have just returned from a Northern tour, and could not conveniently return at so early a day. The second is, that on the 19th, only two days after your meeting, it is proposed to hold a mass meeting of the same party in the town of Lynchburg, in my own State, where I have been very much urged to go, and which I shall be obliged to attend if I can

leave home at all. But for these reasons, gentlemen, I should take pleasure in uniting with the American party of New-York, in their efforts to sustain what should be the great controlling principle of all Americans, and that is, that we should be permitted to manage our own affairs in our own way, without the aid of the Pope of Rome, and without consulting his priests or representatives, and without sacrificing public interests and American principles to the foreign influences that surround us, and that, through the agency of demagogues. threaten the welfare, if not the stability of our insti-I am, gentlemen, with high respect,

Your obedient servant. JNO. M. BOTTS. To the Committee of Arrangements, &c.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CAMPBRLL. New-York, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855. GENTLEMEN: I received a few days ago your circular letter inviting me to be present on the 17th instant, at a Grand Mass Meeting of the American Party, in the

Park, in this City. The course which you are laboring to advance has my cordial approval and my strongest sympathies. The measures which the American Party advocate are, in my judgment, not only right in themselves, but are essential for the perpetuity and well-being of our Government. Nearly twelve years ago I gave in my public adhesion, and examination and reflection have only served to strengthen my opinions. Amid discourage-I have struggled for the advancement of these measures, but always with a firm conviction that the day of their triumph would ultimately dawn upon our land. If we are true to the interests of our country-true to the traditions and teachings of our fathers-true to ourselves, success will crown the efforts of the American Party. In that success we can carry alost "the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." In the greatness of that Union, New-York will be great. I am now, and shall be on the 17th inst., the time fixed for your meeting, in the discharge of my official duties as a Judge, and I cannot, therefore, take any

active part in your proceedings. With my earnest wishes for the success of the good old cause, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM, W. CAMPBELL. REMARKS BY CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER. Loud calls were now made for George D. PRENTICE of the Lou sville Journal, who had been placarded as speaker for the occasion, but as he was not present, the Committee put up their next best man-Chauncey

SCHAFFER. Mr. Schaffer declared that he had been called upon unexpectedly, but nevertheless he was perfectly willing to detain the assembly until the big guns could be mounted. [Laughter.] He was not at all taken aback by the unexpected call, for in a good cause one minute was enough for any man. He supposed the meeting had been called for the purpose of ratifying the Ameriican nominations. The ratification of the nominations was but a matter of form. They had been before the people for some time, and he had yet to hear the first man say they were not good. The "dark lantern" party had nominated a set of men who were capable of fulfilling the duties required of them, and if the people

only stand by them, all other tickets would be swept away as if by Cholera. He had a word to say concerning the origin of the American Party. There had been a great deal said and written about it, some of which was true and much of which was uncrue. In his opinion, the party arose from an existing necessity for a party strong enough to make Americans respected in the land where they drew their first breath. It was a fact known to all that when immigrants arrived here they were seized by old politicians and made to feel that they were in danger from the Natives, when in fact there was no danger. About six weeks before an election these old politicians would give them to go to the Americans, whom they had been taught to 1. That, "it is of infinite moment that we should pro fear. To guard against such imposition a new party tions may not be able to mark the spot where it every attempt to attenute any portion of our country in them, had deserted their principles. During the

and whether General Scott was honest in his profession of love for that "rich Irish brogue." [Applause.]

loseis. It was generally understood that if an American was sent to the State's Prison, he was disqualified from giving evidence before a Court; but if an Irishman went to the State's Prison that qualified him especially for the honors and emoluments of the Police Department. All this was wrong, and it was the mission of the American party to right it. And after the election. it would be in a position to right things generally, if the votes were ever counted. That was another point he wished to touch—counting the ballots.

It had been said by those in the foreign interest, "You may have the votes, and will have the Inspectors." There was more in that than many supposed. It was a fact that after the elections in this City, those Wards controlled by foreigners were always the last to be sent in. They had the Inspectors, and both should be indicted.

There were, in his opinion, many erroneous notions concerning the American Party abroad. It was believed that they had a desire to injure foreigners. This was a mistake. The members of the American Order had no desire to injure foreigners who came here to earn an honest livelihood, and behaved themselves as all foreigners should. There had been foreigners who had done much for the country, and they were kindly remembered by Americans; but in remembering them it was not necessary that the host of Americans who had earned good names should be always placed in a

secondary position.

In conclusion, he would call upon all Americans to stand by the American nominations. There was no other party that could equally command their sympathies, and none that deserved them half so well. In his opinion, it was useless for Americans to think of go ing into any other party-for if they tried the Republicans, they would find that their names had been on the black book for imore than a year. If they went to their Whigs, they would find that there was but little of the Broadway House left, and that that little was not at all inclined to favor Americanism. If they went to Tammany, they would soon receive a Tammany invitation to walk out, so they might just as well stay at home. The American Order had nothing to do with sectional issues, and all could stay with it. The Republican party had organized in opposition to the Slave interest, but, aside from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, there had not yet been much harm done. Only one little State had endeavored to usurp illegal power. If, however, he were in a position to speak with effect, he would bid those Missourians who had gone over into Kansas and made disturbance there, go back and quickly too. He considered the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a foul wrong, but he was not prepared to hold the South responsible for it, or to harbor enmity towards them on that account. It was a Northern man that was responsible—not a Northern man with Southern principles, but a Northern man with no principles. But at this time such things had no proper place in the canvass, and they should be set aside. Their duty now was to rally around the American ticket, and give to the State, County and City, judicious and worthy officers.

Mr Schaffer retired amid applause, and as he took his seat, a procession entered carrying the following NATIONAL CLUB. Organized Sept. 5, 1855.

Sixteen banners, inscribed with the names of candidates. The last in the row was inscribed:

NINTH WARD. " Ourselves alone." MR. CUNNINGHAM.

FRANK CUNNINGHAM, of Chenango County, was the next speaker. He said:

Hindoos of the true faith! What brings you hither Whence come you, and for what purpose? Do you come to stand by the American Party? [Cries of "Yes."] Is it to support it now and for all time to come? Is it to support American institutions? [Yes.] Then do I indeed greet you as brethren-I, as a humble representative of that party, greet you. Will you, New-Yorkers! stand up? ["Yes! yes! we will."] And when another anniversary shall roll around, will you rally, conscious that you have done your duty? If I am to judge by this sea of heads—if I am to judge by this mass of enlightened humanity, you will stand up, unsubdued, ready to do your duty like responsible men. We expect you to do your duty. We expect you to do it on the ides of November. Americans must do their duty. Americans! what response do you make to this? [Very faint cheers, at which the speaker appeared disgusted | Friends! respond heartily. Let it come up, not faintly. Let it come up like the boom of artiflery. [Great cheers, which the speaker evidently relished.] The only thing you have to meet in this contest is the Soft-Shell Democracy. Fusion in the country is dead beyond resuscitation. [Cheers.] It only wants Christian burial. It is like a mathematical proposition, which figures up a minus sign to the right of zero, signifying that it is worse than nothing. [Laughter.] Americans! close up the ranks! Close them firmly, like men! Forget not, in God's name, that spirit which animated your fathers like heroes. [A demonstration.] You will do your duty when at the proper time you rally at the polls in support of American institutions. When you rally in your strength around the flag of our Union, then indeed will that be the sign of our American nationality. You will then be recognized by the Present as true men, and in the Future as a nationality that can neither be demolished nor debauched. [Great cheering.]

MORE DELEGATIONS. Two delegations here entered the Park through the western gate, with bands of music, torches and banners. The banners were inscribed:

Nineteenth Ward. Joseph S. Taylor Guards. Americans must Rule! Cries of "Three cheers for Joseph S. TAYLOR." "'Three more."]

Sixth Senatorial District. ERASTUS BROOKS "Faithful to the faithful-Faithful to the Last."

LEWIS C. LEVIN TELLS OF PENNSYLVANIA. Lewis C. Levin, of Philadelphia, was introduced He has not been here for several political seasons. He looked ili and pale, and stood to make his speech directly under the big flag, his benevolent countenance illuminated by the glare of two torches. He said:

I have risen from a sick bed, against the carnest remonstrances of my physician, in order to be here tonight to tell you that next November Pennsylvania wil be safe. The first blow which the American Party re. ceived in our State, was during the last session of the Legislature. That body neglected Americanism to attend to every other ism. They passed a Prohibitory law, and the result was the establishment of an Anti-Prohibitory law organization in the city of Philadelphia, They attempted many other things. The Free-Soilers, the Anti-Nebraska men, pretended that it was their inments and in hopeless minorities in Congress and out, I tention to unite with us. We tried to keep them out. We wanted neither Free-Soil nor Anti-Free-Soil We wanted neither Maine lawism, nor Anti-Maine lawism. We wanted neither Sewardism nor Anti-Sewardism. We were bound up, as you are bound up, in the American Party. We wanted American rule. But what did they do? The National Convention met. The Free-Soilers and the Abolitionists of the North came to attend it. They attempted to control it. One man sald: "Here, let us organize a party on a Free-Soil basis; let us make it a national question." Everything that was calculated to weaken the American Party, the Free-Soilers and the Abolitionists advocated Gentlemen, these very Free-Soilers and Abolitionists are now/engaged in efforts in Pennsylvania for our defeat. It does not accord with their purposes that we should triumph. They seek to break down the American Party, in the vain hope of building upon its ruins a Free-Soil Republican party. Nine days before the election in Pennsylvania, they attempted a new attack upon the nobly-hearted American Party of that State—wrote letters and did what they could to defeat our candidates. But, gentlemen, thank Ged! we had no fusion! [Great cheering.] Every vote that Thomas Nicholson received was a pure, unadulterated American vote; and we are not certain to-night that he is not elected. [Cheers.] I tell you, Americans of New-York, that the eyes of the people are upon you at this monient. If we fail in November, we shall triumph in 1856. If we fail in 1856, we shall triumph in '60. Shall we be liberal to foreigners, and say that nature has reversed her laws because a man is compelled to leave a country where he can no longer earn support, and that he can come here and be thoroughly imbued at once with the spirit of our institutions Or shall we be true to the laws of nature, and give him time to shape his ideas according to the principles that he finds prevailing here? Shall we not rather require him to remain here sufficiently long to enable him to enter heart and soul into the spirit of our belief, and so become a true-hearted American before he is permitted to cast his vote in the government of the nation. ["Yes," "yes"] We must stamp upon his heart a pure Americanism, and give him time to prepare the hearts of his children for the reception of pure American doctrinés. The best policy of statesmen, gentlemen, is that policy which consults and is governed by the laws of Nature. Americans! We look to you. We have had difficulties to encounter in Pennsylvania that no man can conceive of. But those difficulties, gentlemen, will lead to triumphs. The American party will become the National party of this Nation. [Venement cheering.] Be true to yourselves, and you will erect an imperishable monument in honor of the great American principle,—a monument, not like that of Bunker Hul, with whose granite sides Time's iron fingers even now are busy, and which in the stillness of decay through coming time will fall to pieces, so that coming genera-

of American hearts: its base and its cap-stone will b the gratitude of the American People. [Cheers. Americans! we look to New-York. As you are it November so will be Peunsylvania in the Spring; an as Pennsylvania in the Spring so will she go in th November following. We will stand side by side shoulder to shoulder; gathering fresh strength to forth like giants—American giants—refreshed by sleet [Great applause.]

Mr. Levin sat down and Delegations of the faithful continued to pour in. Three small boys from Irelan created a momentary disturbance at this point of th proceedings, by insisting that somebody had sen them to hold three savory torches in front of the Re porters' table. The crowd indignantly dispersed then and, in revenge, the three small lads amused then selves with a liberal distribution of patches of tar the vicinity. There was no serious disturbance. The banners that filed along in front of the stan

bore, oddly enough, the name of every K. N. candidat on the State, City and County tickets, except that JOSEPH H. TOONE, for Sheriff. MR. CUSHING'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Cushing (K. N. nomince for Attorney General was introduced by the Chairman amid applause.

He said this was the proudest moment of his life He came here from a rural district, was unaccustome to address such large assemblies as this, and cons quently felt himself unable to properly speak to men 1 the acre. They had come here to-night as American to vindicate their country, to assert their rights, ar to congratulate each other on their prospect of a gl rious triumph.

Here a procession from Chatham-street entered the crowd, bearing aloft an immense banner, whose posupported a large cage, within which fluttered a relive genuine American eagle. The banner bore The Dark Lantern Illuminated. words: The Nest of the American Eagle.

On the other side: Place none but Americans on Guard.

National American Club. Three cheers were called for in honor of the Amer

can Eagle, and given with enthusiasm. There, the speaker said, was an emblem of America an emblem of those whose glorious "accident" it will to have been born in America. It was said that it ma tered not where a man was born, but if there was such a God-forsaken individual in this crowd, let him depa from it. [Applause.] Why, he asked, had we Iric and German regiments here? Why did the German meet and celebrate their peculiar festivals, but in ord to perpetuate the memory of the land where they we born. [A Voice—Better for them to go to the Cor mon Schools.] And a boy ten years old, born in the soil, and educated in the Common Schools, knew mo of the country, its institutions and his duty to bot than any foreigner.

A Voice-Groans for Bill SEWARD. Faint groans were heard in reply.

Mr. C. continued to speak of the principle of Amer canism as being coincident with that of the loftie patriotism, because it was opposed to all despotist political or ecclesiastical, and aspired to preserve the free institutions of the country. Two hundred tho sand men in this State had sworn to uphold this cau of Americanism—to stand by the old American fla and to sustain it unharmed or make it their windir sheet. [Loud cheers.]

The speaker was again interrupted by the adveinto the crowd, from Broadway, of another installme in the shape of a large procession, preceded by mounted Marshal, accompanied by banners, flags and transparencies, on one of which was written:

And on another: "Our Country-East, West, North and South." It made its way through the congregated mass past

"Ninth Ward National American Club."

the platform amid loud applause. Mr. Barker, who was very assiduous in his calls for cheers, and who invariably took his cue from the motloes and inscriptions, asked for three cheers for the banner with the words:

"Our country-No East, no West, &c." Three loud cheers were given accordingly.

A gentleman in the crowd, who thought, with a commendable spirit of fair play, that such exhibitions of popular sentiment should not be confined to the banners. demanded, in highly emphatic terms, that three groans should be given for "BILL SEWARD, the son of a b----h!" The crowd very lustily responded.

such inscriptions as the following: "Our country: We will conquer, for this is our Home."

The procession, meanwhile, was filing past. The

rear was brought up by a score of transparencies, with

"Light Shines in Darkness." "Ninth Ward American Nominations." "Our aim is Victory." "Ninth Ward Jos. S. Taylor Club."

"God and Liberty: We know nothing but our country." The sentiments inscribed on the banners were severally applauded, mainly at the instigation of Mr. BARKER.

In an interval between the cheers a gentleman advanced to the front of the platform and communicated to the assemblage the gratifying intelligence that the very first thing the Americans would do after they got into power would be to enlarge the Park, for it could not hold this party. [Applause.]

A Voice—Three cheers for the Secretary of State. Let him get a share.

Mr. BARKER—Three cheers for the Attorney General. The call was responded to by a vehement burst of cheering.

Calls for cheers for "Excelsior Sam," and the "Ninth Ward Club," were honored with equally prompt and impressive manifestations of approval, but all this cheering was outdone by the thundering shouts which responded to the demand of a religiously disposed gentleman with an unsteady look, for "Three cheers for God and our country."

Mr. Cushing resumed, and proceeded at some length to discuss the question of foreign influence, and the effect which the action of New-York in the coming election would have in determining that issue throughout the whole country. He would go back, he said, to his home in the West, and there tell them that acres upon acres of freemen had been gathered here in the very temple of Liberty; and they had sworn to stand by the cause, and they would do it or die! [Tremendous applause and cheering amid which Mr. Cushing retired.]

Pressing demands were made for Prentice, but no PRENTICE appeared

SPEECH OF CHAUNCEY BURR. The Chairman introduced C. CHAUNCEY BURR, who

was received with renewed cheers. He said he had to confess, with regret, perhaps he ought to say with shame, that he had found out so late

in life, the importance of so great an issue as that involved in Americanism, a question which was equaled in importance by none since Washington's time. This American Party, he continued, was said to be new, but its principles were coeval with the Republic. Even in Washington's days, there was a party remarkable for its talent, its calibre, and and its worth, which held precisely the same principles. When forigners ridiculed the Administration in an early period of the Republic, and attempted to embroil it in the disputes then pending between England and France, Washington found it necessary to warn the American people "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence." Here Mr. Burn read extracts from the recorded opinions of Washington, JEFFERSON, MADISON, JACKSON and MARTIN VAN Buren, as to the injurious results of a preponderance of the foreign element in the political affairs of the Republic, and went on to assert that the principles contained in the extracts were the principles which lay at the foundation of the American cause. And was there any man here who found aught to blame in them. The Constitution, in providing that no foreigner should hold the office of President or Vice President, initiated the principle of Americanism, and if there was reason to debar a foreigner from holding those offices, why should not the same reason exist, the same dis trust be felt, and the same caution be exercised in determining the character of other offices of Government. The speaker was entering on a discussion of the ques-

tions of national policy involved in the perpetuation of Anti-American sentiment by the formation and perpetuation of foreign organization, when he was interrupted by the disturbance occasioned by the appearance of a Brooklyn contingent, accompanied, as usual, by a vast number of banners and transparencies. One of the former had on it,

And among the inscriptions on the letter could be seen such sentiments as "Union of Americans for the sake of the Union." "No fusion except with Americans."

"Kings County American Nomination."

Mr. BARKER-Three cheers for "No fusion except with Americans."

A Voice—Certainly. That is the right kind of fusion. [Loud cheering.]

ANOTHER VOICE-Three groans for SEWARD. You won't get my vote if you don't. A gentleman on the platform, who did not think it prudent to lose the chance of a vote, shouted, with a

stentorian voice, "Three groans for BILL SEWARD." BILL SEWARD was groaned accordingly, to the eviden, satisfaction of the individual who seemed so anxious to elicit the compliment A Voice—Three groans for the New-York Daily

This call was honored by a few faint groans, which were ushered in by a weak display of blue lights. The cry of "three groans for The Tribune" elicited a much more prompt and emphatic compliance.

Mr. Burk continued. He adverted to the charge of secrecy brought against the American Party. It ought, he said, to he a sufficient evidence that it was not a secret party when every paper had condemned its secrets—which they could not obviously have done unless they knew them. He referred, in the next place, to the political aspect of the country, and said the ruins of Thebes, of Memphis, of Tyre and Sidon, and all the cities of the plain were small enough compared with the ruins which now stretched before us upon the political field in this country.

He was ashamed to be compelled to defile his lips in again pronouncing the name of the dandy Jack who occupies the Executive Chair of the Federal Government. (laughter,) but he would be obliged to speak of him in connection with the party which had elevated him to power. The people would not trust Gen. Scott because they found him in the bad company of Thur-LOW WEED, WM. SEWARD, HORACE GREELEY & Co.; (applause,) and although his name was associated with the chivalry of the nation, they rejected him. Pierce was elected because he was supposed to be an enemy to secessionism, and the representative of conservative Union sentiments. But no sooner had be became firmly fixed in office, than he associated himself with the fanaticism and Unionbreaking demagogues of the whole country. The result was the present complete disorganization of the Democratic Party—a party which, in the South, was a Secession and Disunion party, and in the North, like the drunkard's spilt milk, was lying about loose. What State was there in this Union that had a Democratic party corresponding to the Hunkerism of New-York! Everywhere the Democratic Party, with the exception of the small section of national men in New-York, was a tool in the hands of that merest tool, the present Executive. The controversy in New-York, this Fall, was between the American ticket and the Seward party. And every Democrat who voted any other than the American ticket, voted to promote the triumph of William Sew-ARD. The Whig party had been laid out quietly in its grave, and ere its remains were cold Fusion was born. And the object of Fusion, as Mr. St. John stated recently at a public meeting in Oswego, was to secure the election of SEWARD, as President. The triumph of the Fusionists would lead to that consummation in 1856. The Temperance dodge was tried last Fall by WEED and SEWARD. They hired Temperance lecturers who occupied good rooms in the Astor House when they came to New-York, and the bottles of Coleman and STETSON's best wine which they emptied, would, if piled up, reach nearer to Heaven than ever the saintly drinkers could expect to go. [Applause and laughter.] By the success of that Temperance movement last Fall, the aims of SEWARD and his colleagues were promoted, and the Fusion movement this Fall was designed to advance his aim still further.

The speaker continued at some length to state his opinion of the character of Republicanism, and the probable consequences which would ensue from its triumph. He then adverted to several topics connected with the prospects of the American Party, and was at length brought to a close by the removal from the top of the Hall of the calcium light, whose brilliancy had lighted the reporters' desk. The assemblage now organized for the procession.

in the party meetings but whether General Pierce | Americans of New-York !- will be a monument more