THE TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

☞ **Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A Regular Meeting of this Committee will be held on Tuesday Evening, May 7th, at the Whig Head Quarters, at half past 7 o'clock.

N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman.
JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, } Secretaries.
J. H. HOBART HAWS, } Secretaries. my6 2t

☞ **Central Clay Committee.**—"Justice to Harry of the West."—A Regular Monthly Meeting of this Committee will be held on Wednesday Evening, May 8th, at half past 7 o'clock, at National Hall. By order,

J. N. REYNOLDS, President.
JOHN T. DODGE, } Secretaries.
JOHN T. LORTON, } Secretaries. m7 2t

☞ THE DAILY TRIBUNE is served at an early hour in any part of this City or Brooklyn, at NINE CENTS per week payable to the Carrier; or by those who prefer it, at the same rate for six months or a year payable at the office in advance.—Persons wishing to be served will please send in their names through the Post Office or otherwise.

☞ Mr. S. *De Witt Bloodgood* positively assures me that he had no hand in giving to the public my private letter to Col. Toombs of Ohio which lately appeared in the *Courier & Enquirer*. Of course, my presumption that he did it was erroneous. H. C.

Great Whig Ratification Meeting.

This took place at five o'clock last evening, the different Clay Clubs arriving from their respective Wards with banners and music. The platform was hung around with banners and streamers. On the back of the stage was a flag with the *blazon* of CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN, and on one of the trees near the platform was a well-grown Coon; also on the platform was a noble Sheep said to belong to the Ashland flock, with a fleece of a staple about 15 inches in depth. The different banners were rich enough, but are too well known to our readers to require a description. The meeting was immense, filling the whole space between the platform and the City Hall, and came itself to order.

N. B. BLUNT, Esq. appeared upon the stage, and nominated as President Gen. ANTHONY LAMB—which nomination was received with rapturous applause. After which, the same gentleman nominated as Vice Presidents from the

First Ward.
STEPHEN WHITNEY.
JOSEPH BLUNT.
Second Ward.
WILLIAM ADEE.
HENRY RUGGLES.
Third Ward.
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL.
JOSEPH W. HAVENS.
Fourth Ward.
ABRAHAM FARDON.
THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE.
Fifth Ward.
ROBERT HYSLOP.
WILLIAM ADAMS.
Sixth Ward.
JOHN HAGGERTY.
JOHN STEARNS.
Seventh Ward.
JOHN H. WILLIAMS.
JAMES P. ALLAIR.
Eighth Ward.
JAMES W. GERRARD.
ABM. R. LAWRENCE.
Ninth Ward.
ALEXANDER McDONALD.
PHILETUS HOLT.
Tenth Ward.
JOHN DRAKE.
PETER S. TITUS.
Eleventh Ward.
J. P. CONCKLIN.
SILAS TOBIAS.
Twelfth Ward.
ABM. QUACKENBUSH.
PELETIAH PERIT.
Thirteenth Ward.
HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS.
LUKE BAKER.
Fourteenth Ward.
JAMES CHAMBERLAIN.
PHILIP W. ENGS.
Fifteenth Ward.
PHILIP HONE.
GARDNER G. HOWLAND.
Sixteenth Ward.
WM. SAMUEL JOHNSON.
EDWARD D. WEST.
Seventeenth Ward.
JOHN DUER.
EARNEST KEYSER.

N. B. BLUNT, Esq. next nominated as Secretaries:

WILLIAM V. BRADY.
EDGAR T. RYDER.
HORACE SOUTHMAYD.
WILLIAM EDMONDS.
THOMAS M. ADRIANCE.
THOMAS R. DOREMUS.
JOHN SNECKNER.
LEVI ADAMS.

After which Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN addressed the audience as follows:

I had the honor to be appointed to supply a vacancy of one of the Delegates of the 1st District of the State of New-York, to the great National Convention which has just adjourned, and which has elicited the warmest feelings of our hearts.

This Convention met under great embarrassment, for if coming events cast their shadows before them, it was evident that the candidates they selected would be elected by the most overwhelming majority, and therefore they began their session by invoking the blessing of the Almighty God upon their deliberations, and looked around them for that man who would be most acceptable to the people of the United States. But, in their search, they could not well err; all things pointed to one person—to Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky. (Deafening cheers.) Having fulfilled this chief duty, they next proceeded to select one who should be joined with that distinguished statesman in this nomination.—Though some difference of opinion existed at first, some sectional prejudices were aroused, all were sacrificed at the common altar of Patriotism, and a name was proposed to the conflicting interest, which, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Western Lakes to Florida, will satisfy all persons and parties.

That person was the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, a son of New-Jersey, but a citizen of the Empire City of the Empire State. And though this delegation did not at first vote for the elected candidate, yet at the instance of their venerable President, Gen. Erastus Root, they acquiesced in it cheerfully, and this nomination they now call on you to sustain. (Cheers.)

I will therefore read to you the Ratification which the Committee have proposed:

The Democratic Whigs of the City and County of New-York, assembled in Mass Meeting to hear the report of their Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, do hereby unanimously and heartily respond to that long deferred act of Justice, the nomination of HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY, FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Referring for his public services to the records of his country for the last 40 years, on every page of which his name may be found imprinted, honorably connected with all that is glorious in her history: looking to his early, efficient, and untiring exertions in behalf of AMERICAN HONOR, AMERICAN INDUSTRY, and AMERICAN INTERESTS; remembering his impassioned appeals and earnest efforts in behalf of human liberty throughout the Globe, and regarding him as the great AMERICAN COMMONER—the type and impersonation of true and genuine AMERICAN DEMOCRACY—we pledge ourselves to the great work of accomplishing his election, and with one mind and one voice we do hereby

Resolve, That we will neither stint our exertions nor stay our efforts until, in the elevation of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky to the Presidential Chair, we have successfully vindicated the American name and fame from the foul reproach now resting upon it, and rescued our beloved Country and its Institutions from the hands and control of those whose sole maxim of Government is the Border maxim, "that the right to plunder is only bounded by the power."

And, inasmuch as it has been falsely pretended that in the revolution of 1840 the true Principles of the Whig Party were not before the People, and that the result of that contest was a mere triumph of men and not of principles; therefore, in order to set at rest future calumnies, we do hereby proclaim our adherence to the following *declaration* of sound WHIG PRINCIPLES:

1. We are in favor of a restriction of the Presidential service to a single term.

2. We believe that the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands belong to the States, that the expenses of Government in time of peace should be met from other sources, and that these proceeds should therefore be distributed among those to whom they rightfully belong.

3. We are in favor of a strict accountability of public officers, of a retrenchment of public expenditures, of a sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation, and of a total separation of the Purse and the Sword.

4. We support a Tariff of duties so constituted as to afford an adequate revenue with a reasonable protection to Domestic Industry.

5. We are in favor of *popular privilege* through a *Representative Legislature* against *high prerogative doctrine* in the person of a *corrupt or tyrannical executive*.

6. We are opposed to the active interference of Government office-holders in elections, and

Lastly, As the embodiment of Whig sentiment, the *Cynosure* of our Republican system, the *Champion* of popular rights, the *Defender* of his Country's *Honor* abroad and the *Advocate* of her best interests at home, we are in favor of HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

And in view of the sad experience of the last three years, impressed as we are with the vital importance of selecting for the second station in our Government, a *tried, capable*, and withal an *honest* man, and recognizing in THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN of New-York, a *Statesman, Scholar*, and *Philanthropist*, one long and favorably known in the Councils of the nation, honorably distinguished in the field of Science and justly esteemed in all the relations of life for his unblemished probity and integrity, we do further

Resolve, That we hail the nomination of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN for Vice President of the United States with unaffected joy, knowing that in him we have one not to be seduced by the allurements of power—swerved from his duty by the threats of opponents, nor driven to *apostacy* by the promptings of unholy ambition or love of place.

And *finally*, with a lively remembrance of the wrongs and humiliations inflicted and caused by *perfidious rulers and treacherous friends*, with a just appreciation of our duties as citizens and as men, and with a deep sense of our responsibility to our GOD and our COUNTRY, we solemnly pledge ourselves to go forwad in this high and noble enterprise of securing and perpetuating the great principles of CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM and RATIONAL LIBERTY, for the successful accomplishment of which, in the triumph of our candidates, we now enter the political arena.

During the reading of this address the cheers were deafening, and at its conclusion the crowd gave vent to a burst of enthusiasm we have rarely heard equaled. The address was adopted nem. con.

Mr. FRANKLIN then stated that he held in his hand letters from Hon. Daniel Webster and other distinguished Whigs, which we here insert:

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1844.

Gentlemen—I have received your kind letter inviting me to a meeting proposed to be holden on Monday, for the purpose of responding to the expected nominations at Baltimore. No one is more prepared than myself to hail the result of the Baltimore Convention with hearty approbation, and to concur in all just efforts to obtain for them what I doubt not they will receive, the effectual sanction of a majority of the People. I do not expect, however, to be in this City next week. Among the causes which will call me away, one is an engagement to attend a meeting in Boston on Tuesday, similar in its objects to that which is to take place here on Monday.

Your obliged friend,
And obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. Morris Franklin, Henry E. Davies, Rufus C. Hance, Joseph P. Pirsson, J. C. Hobart Haws.

RICHMOND, April 27, 1844.

Gentlemen—I have received your letter of the 26th inst. inviting me to attend the Mass Meeting proposed to be held at New York on the 6th May, to respond to the nomination which you rightly anticipate will be made by the Whig National Convention at Baltimore next week, of Mr. Clay, as our candidate for the Presidency. It would afford me great pleasure to join you on the occasion—to witness and participate in the satisfaction which such a nomination must produce in so large an assembly of my brother Whigs, and in their well founded and joyous hope of triumphant success; but indispensable engagements at home will compel me to deny myself such a gratification. I pray you accept my thanks, and the assurances of my respect and hearty zeal in the cause.

Your most ob't serv't,
B. W. LEIGH.

HARTFORD, April 24, 1844.

Gentlemen—I have received your kind invitation to attend the contemplated meeting in New York on the 6th of May, to respond to the nomination of Mr. Clay. I shall visit Washington, and, if I can return in season, will with pleasure accept the invitation and be present.

With sentiments of respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. ELLSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1844.

Gentlemen: Your faves of the 20th inst. inviting me to attend the Mass meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay, at New-York, on the 6th of May, has been received.

It would give me great pleasure to meet with you on that occasion, and join in the congratulation which the prospect of our glorious success in the approaching Presidential election, is so well calculated to produce.

The Whigs of the Union are ready for the contest, and are marching with a firm step, to certain victory.

My public duties here will not allow me to visit New-York at the time of the meeting, but although absent in person, I shall be present with you in feeling.

With great respect,
I am your obliged friend,
J. W. HUNTINGTON.

PROVIDENCE, April 28, 1844.

Gentlemen: I thank you for your polite invitation to attend the Mass meeting, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of May next.

The severe illness under which Mrs. Fenner is now suffering forbids my absence from home a single day. It is therefore impossible for me to attend. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. FENNER.

NEWARK, May 1st, 1844.

Gentlemen: I have received with unfeigned pleasure the invitation of the Committee for the 6th inst. at the opening of the Whig Campaign, after the nominations. I beg you to accept my thanks, and particularly so as you honor me with being classed among the number of those who are the warm and ardent friends of the illustrious man so long and still the head of the Whig party. You must allow me the privilege of accepting continually—to come if I can. We must all go to work now—and there is no more efficient mode, in my opinion, than by Whig meeting Whig every where and as often as possible.

Your very ob't servant,
WM. PENNINGTON.

BALTIMORE, May 4, 1844.

My Dear Sir: After suffering for two or three days from a severe affection of the throat, I was so imprudent as to speak in the open air last evening, and to-day am entirely done up; nor does it now seem as if my voice would return for some time.

It is with great regret that I deny myself the pleasure of being with you all on Monday, but it must be so, for it would be madness for me to attempt to address a large audience in my present condition.

Should I be called for at your meeting, I pray you to make my apology.

With the highest esteem,
F. GRANGER.

Morris Franklin, Esq.

WORCESTER, May 2, 1844.

Gentlemen—I have your favor requesting me to be present at a mass meeting proposed to be held in your city on the 6th, to respond to the nominations made at Baltimore. I rejoice, gentlemen, to see these proofs of an active zeal in the Whig party, to put forth its best exertions in support of Whig principles, and I should be gratified to witness the enthusiasm which I have no doubt will characterize your proceedings; but my engagements will not allow me to be present. The voice of the country in regard to Mr. Clay, is proclaiming in a manner which gives the most encouraging hopes to his success.

I am, with great respect,
Your ob't servant,
J. DAVIS.

Morris Franklin, Esq., and others, Committee.

THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, May 4, 1844.

Dear Sirs: I am this moment favored with your letter of the 20th, inviting me to participate in the proceedings of a Mass Meeting of the friends of HENRY CLAY, proposed to be held in the city of New-York, on Monday, the 6th instant, for the purpose of responding to the nomination of that distinguished citizen as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States. I accept your invitation with the utmost cordiality, and hail the occasion as most propitious for the final triumph of Whig principles, and as full of hope for the future prosperity and well-being of the country. This nomination will be received and responded to by the Whigs of the country, with the same unanimity and ardent feeling, with which it has long since been predetermined by their sober judgment and warmest wishes. The voice of the people, too, in the approaching election, will most assuredly confirm this selection of Friends; and Justice, too long delayed, will thus at length be rendered to eminent services and distinguished worth, and the character of Republican gratitude be vindicated. To this great end we do most earnestly offer our good wishes, but our most animated and persevering efforts. With sentiments of great respect and personal esteem, I remain, Dear Sirs, your friend and servant,
L. BRADISH.

NEW-HAVEN, May 4, 1844.

Gentlemen: It would afford me great pleasure, in compliance with your invitation, to meet with the friends of the illustrious Statesman, whose elevation to the highest office in the gift of a grateful People we can now so confidently anticipate, and to unite with you in the Mass Meeting to be held in your city on Monday, to respond to the Nominations of the National Convention. I regret that official engagements will necessarily deprive me of the pleasure I should experience of a personal attendance on that occasion to mingle my congratulations with those of my fellow citizens who will be there assembled, and to unite with them in embodying and giving expression to the response which has already been made by every true-hearted Whig in the country, to whom the auspicious results of the Convention have become known.

I am, with sentiments of respect, your friend and obedient servant,
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

Morris Franklin, Henry E. Davies, Rufus C. Hance, Jos. P. Pirsson, J. H. Haws, Esqs.

The last letter was received with bursts of applause.

At this stage of the proceedings there was a loud call for Mr. FILLMORE, who came forward. After the cheers occasioned by Mr. FILLMORE'S appearance had subsided, he spoke to the following effect:

Mr. President, and you fellow citizens: It is to me a most gratifying and unexpected sight to see so many intelligent Whig heads around me. It reminds me of the contest of 1840. I realise that the feeling is again revived which four years ago won us so glorious a victory; the fruits of which we were partially defrauded of.

I was not fortunate enough to participate in the stirring scenes of the last few days at Baltimore, nor do I come here to make a speech, but to sympathize with your joy. [Here the Coon of which we have spoken before, having made himself conspicuous, Mr. FILLMORE by some allusion to it and the Sub-Treasury, which we were not fortunate enough to hear, elicited bursts of laughter from the audience.] These nominations must be a source of great satisfaction to the people of the United States. For the nomination of HENRY CLAY we had waited patiently for years. We had confidently awaited the time when the people would do justice to him. They have done so, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that in the whole Whig party there will be no dissenting voice.

You have the best man that could have been chosen as the candidate for Vice President. [Loud and reiterated applause.] He was a fit person to be associated with the great man of the West.

I have not, as I said before, been to Baltimore, but I know that this nomination will be acceptable to the people; that they will cheerfully respond to it. For the people of the western part of this State, I had the honor long to speak. I think I know them, and may assure you that it will respond to the nomination, keep up its old majority, and engage in the contest with a might as resistless as its own Niagara.

You have made the nomination, whigs of New-York, and the State expects you to lead the way in the contest, and then the time will come when you will see upon that broad banner, the device of Henry Clay. (Applause, long and continued, after which the band played an air from "*il Crociato in Egitto.*")

Here there were loud cries for CLAYTON, and others for GRANGER; some delay ensued, after which a *pot pourri* of whig airs was played by the band.

HORACE GREELY, Esq. was here called to the stand, and made an address of some five minutes duration, during which Mike Walsh, having by repeated interruptions, made himself conspicuous, was taken from the crowd in the most expeditious manner.

JOHN A. COLLIER, Esq. was next introduced to the audience, said he had the honor to participate in the glorious convention of Baltimore.—(Here Walsh made another attempt to interrupt the proceedings, but with no better success than before.) I went with the express instructions of the members of the Legislature, to present the name of a distinguished citizen and son of our own State. At the Convention every honorable effort was made to carry out the wishes of his State. But we had gone into convention for the purpose of ensuring the true interests of the whole people of the nation, and we therefore united in the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen. The partisans of the distinguished gentleman I speak of, were beaten in this contest, fairly beaten, (applause,) and then devoted their whole energies to carry out the wishes of the nation. With this nomination, all persons have reason to be satisfied. I mean no disrespect to Mr. Fillmore, the State will take charge of him. (Cries os yes, yes, we 'll make him Governor.)

We will, besides, have a large class of persons who not often take an interest in political discussions coming to our aid; those who know Mr. Frelinghuysen as connected with all the benevolent and Christian, with all the charitable and literary enterprises of the country—they will rally around us and aid us to elect him.

Now, gentlemen, I will tell you an anecdote of the Baltimore Convention. I met there a tall Western man—I knew him to be a Whig by his honest look and by his open and manly countenance; I asked him if he was not a delegate to the Convention? He told me yes, and in conversation mentioned some reasons why he and the people of Tennessee should vote for Frelinghuysen, among others, urging that that gentleman would add some strength even to the cause of Henry Clay. Said he, Sir, in my State we want no help; Clay is strong enough, so you only give us some one who will ride light.

Here Mr. COLLIER began to speak of the taxation and the burdens imposed upon the City of New York, and of the tolls and revenues derived from the various public works. Before, however, he had finished, a heavy rain came up and the audience were dispersed.

The mass of the audience having collected in the portico and passages of the City Hall, Mr. Collier, in obedience to numerous cries, resumed the thread of his address; but as we hope soon to present this subject more correctly than we could do in a hasty and condensed report, we will not follow him further.

NATIONAL HALL.

Notice was given in the Park that addresses might be expected at National Hall in Canal-street, and at the appointed hour the large room was filled. The following gentlemen were appointed officers:

President:
HENRY E. DAVIES.

Vice Presidents:

EDWARD PRIME.
GEORGE A. HOOD.
DAVID GRAHAM.
JOSHUA THURSTON.
HENRY R. DUNHAM.
CLARKSON CHOLLUS.
MORGAN MORGANS, Jr.
WILLIAM H. SWEET.
SAMUEL FROST.
ROBERT T. HAWS.
WILLIAM H. WEBB.
MECELLUS ELLS.
JOHN CONGER.
DANIEL W. TOWNSEND.
JAMES F. FORRESTER, M. D.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD.
GERARD STUYVESANT.

Secretaries:

RICHARD SCOTT.
CHARLES J. SHEPHERD.
EDWARD COLLIN.
ZOPHAR MILLS.
JOSEPH KEEN.

After the organization of the meeting, the President introduced to the audience the Hon. ROBERT A. TOOMBS, of Ga. who spoke, in substance, as follows:

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the prospect before us, on the arrival of a time when the Whigs of Georgia and of New York may meet upon the same platform. I congratulate you that having lost the fruits of the great victory of 1840, you are yet prepared to win another.

Our attitude is such that a discussion of Whig Principles is useless—useless, for those principles are written upon our hearts; and the Whigs of Georgia and of New York each bear upon their banners the same motto.

And what are those principles?

1st. A sound Currency;

2d. Revenues to be raised by imposts upon importations, with an especial view to the encouragement of American Manufactures;

3d. Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among those to whom they belong;

4th. A limitation of the Executive patronage, a great means to effect which will be the adoption of the one term principle.

Upon these points the Whigs of Georgia and of New-York agree. At length we have cast aside the sectional prejudices which bad men attempted to excite, and seek only to advance the interests of the United States. It is not true that the interest of any section of the country is ever disunited from that of the whole people. We have learned at length, in Georgia, that this is not the case, and are met upon that great platform of true patriotism.

And what is the attitude of our opponent? I mean no disrespect to your New York statesman; but now he is fighting not for the Presidency, fellow-citizens, but for a nomination from the Loco-foco party.

What is the democracy of his supporters? In the South they go for free trade—they would protect nothing except for the purpose of gaining votes in Louisiana; for that reason they would impose a duty on sugar—and to gloss over this Mr. CALHOUN, that distinguished statesman, and the leader of the party, would say he does so because it is the produce of slave labor.

We, Georgia Whigs, do not agree with him. We think if *any* labor is to be protected it should be that of the free white man, having an interest in and bearing a portion of the burden of government. We think the mechanic is to be protected. We claim a brotherhood as well with those who fell at Bunker-hill as at Eutaw and Yorktown—with all the patriots who fought in the Revolution—and any effort to quench this sentiment is as vain as would be one to quench the beams of the stars.

Who are the advocates of protection? Why, in Pennsylvania this is a very Democratic doctrine, but in New-York it is rank Federalism. By the way, Mr. President, that is a name our opponents apply to every thing they do not like. It may be for the purpose of accommodating the prejudices of Western New-York, they will make to it a concession similar to that made to Louisiana in the sugar question.

Vermont by impatience of such inconsistencies, the people here came together after a treason unequalled since that of the Judean who sold his master for thirty pieces of silver, to make the nomination they have presented to you to-day. That resolution, formed within the walls of a church, has been echoed through the whole continent.

And what are the principles of our opponents, the Loco-Focos? They are anti-Bank; they are anti-Tariff; they are anti-Distribution; they are anti-Whig, anti every thing. But is it possible that a great Government like ours can be supported by a string of Antis? No, Sir; not if it was long enough to reach from here to the Astor House.

When General Jackson left the Presidential chair, he boasted to his friends that he had left the country prosperous; he left an improved currency, secured by a string of Banks, but they have failed, and all his prosperity passed away with them, and the credit of the country was lost—State credit was gone, and individual credit had disappeared; the National bonds were hawked about the streets of London in vain to find a purchaser, and then their party advocated retrenchment and reform. Such retrenchment! The expenses of J. Q. Adams's much abused administration were thirteen million, but Mr. Van Buren's reformed them up to thirty.

They now abuse our jokes, because they have been beaten off from every other point. Let them do so. Our jokes we can dispense with, but our principles, I do believe, import much to the health of the nation. Defeated as we were in '40, the whig Legislature have yet done enough to raise for themselves, an imperishable monument. They passed the tariff of '42, which restored the revenues, reduced the army. Defaulters are no longer heard of, so that even now, in John Tyler's administration, they do not start. So that it appears that even a traitor whig will make a better President than a true loco-foco.

But that is over; we have a man now whom we know, one who will carry out the principles of the Government—one on whose reputation no stain has ever rested who has ever dared to breast popular clamor and been true to his principles.—(Cheers), who in 1812 when the flames rose from the Capitol gave his whole energies to sustaining the character of his country.

Who supported Greece, enabled its sons to win the Liberty their fathers had earned of yore? Who was the advocate of the people of South America, suffering under European misrule, and when the integrity of our country was threatened, marched to the brink of the contest and poured oil upon the angry waters?

In this ordeal he has been sustained by his country. With the distinguished man whose name has been associated with his, he breasted popular clamor, and the people of his country has now atoned to him for his sufferings.

Others have been spoken of as Vice-President. I mean no disrespect to them, and when more years have passed their country will reward them. We want one of the old band who were tried in peril and found true. We want the man we have chosen; and I hail him as a worthy son of New Jersey—that glorious land where every sod is a sepulchre. [Bursts of applause.]

The President then introduced to the audience Hon. Mr. SPARKS of Louisiana, who made a most humorous and lucid speech of some ten minutes' duration, covering nearly the same ground which had been gone over by Col. Toombs.

A Song was here sung by Mr. COLLIN, the President of the Whig Club of the Thirteenth Ward.

GOV. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey also made a most feeling and pathetic address, dwelling much upon the high talent, great virtue, and reputation for talent of his distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. A portion of GOV. PENNINGTON'S address, alluding to religion and the influence it would have, excited the deepest admiration and sympathy. He spoke of Mr. Frelinghuysen as of one whom he knew. "He occupies, said he, the position of Wilberforce in our country. He is looked upon as emphatically the great and the good man. It has been said he is not a firm Whig. That is not so. A firmer does not exist; for in his search after truth he adopted the Whig principles because he believed them true, and in them he will die."

Should, which may Providence avert, he be called to bear the burden of Government, how different will be his course from that of the present incumbent, of whom it may be said that he came into power without a vote and will retire without a regret. I did not wish to speak, but felt it my duty when I heard the name of Mr. Frelinghuysen, to thank you for this nomination.

An address was also made by Gen. Dawson of Georgia and by Col. Lumpkin of the same State, which were received with testimonials of the warmest approbation. The conclusion of the first gentleman's address was indeed thrilling, and nothing but the necessity of going immediately to press (3 o'clock A. M.) prevents our reporting it at length.

AT MR. FRELINGHUYSEN'S.

After Col. LUMPKIN had concluded at National Hall, the meeting adjourned and the citizens formed in column, preceded by a band of music, and marched to Washington Square, to pay their respects to Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. Here a host filled the street between his residence and the University, for a considerable distance, and Mr. Frelinghuysen promptly appeared in answer to their call. Mr. H. E. DAVIES briefly addressed him, tendering him the congratulations of the Whigs of this City on their own good fortune in securing so worthy an associate on the ticket with their beloved HENRY CLAY. Mr. Frelinghuysen responded in an eloquent and forcible speech, expressing himself grateful for the good opinion of his fellow citizens, grateful for the honor conferred on him by his selection by so illustrious a convocation of patriots as that recently assembled at Baltimore—grateful, more than all, that his name had been worthy of association with that of HENRY CLAY. He had served in the public councils with Mr. Clay, and he knew there was no more devoted Patriot, no more capable Statesman. He had been tried in every way and had proved himself worthy of the highest honors, the deepest admiration. His biography for the last thirty years is the history of our Country, and nearly all the great measures which have contributed to the welfare of our People either originated with or have been most powerfully supported by him. At this moment, the measures for which the Whigs are contending are emphatically the measures of Mr. Clay. He (Mr. F.) would be most happy to contribute to the election and to support, in whatever way his humble abilities permitted, the Administration of that noble Patriot.

Mr. F. avowed himself a Whig in principle—a Whig from the start—and made a brief but forcible statement of the great Measures of the Whig party, and his reasons for supporting them. He portrayed Mr. Clay nobly breasting the tide of Executive usurpation through years of adverse fortune, bravely battling for the principles of our Constitution and of true Freedom, when the timid shrunk back and the feeble despaired: crowning years of generous effort in support of the country's best interests by his patriotic sacrifice in the passage of the Compromise Act, by which he rescued the Country from the horrors of civil war and fratricidal bloodshed. He loved the Protective policy much, though he had not shared in passing nor wholly approved the Tariff of 1828; but he loved the Union, Peace, and Concord even more than this, and he had abiding confidence that, after the fray had been averted, wiser counsels in regard to the Tariff would universally prevail. That expectation has been gloriously realized; bloodshed was spared, and the encouragement of our Home Industry is restored, and is now heartily approved in every section. I believe (said Mr. F.) that we shall see strikingly verified the Divine annunciation, 'Blessed are the peace-makers!'

Mr. Frelinghuysen closed with a thrilling acknowledgement of his indebtedness and gratitude to his native State, which had highly honored him while her citizen, and affectionately remembered him still, though she had ceased to be his home. Rely on it, said he, that NEW-JERSEY IS WHIG, and will so prove herself in every great crisis! Local causes and the absence of any pressing necessity for effort may seem temporarily to swerve her from the right path—but she would be unfaithful to her origin—to her whole history—to the patriot blood which hallows the hights of Princeton, the streets of Trenton, the plains of Monmouth, did she cease to be a genuine Whig State! Rely on her!

Mr. F. having concluded his remarks (of which we have given but a meagre summary from recollection) the assemblage, after some moments spent in enthusiastic cheering and in listening to a stirring Whig song, adjourned.

☞ J. H. Raymond, Esq. requests us to say that his name was used in connection with the Texas meeting in the Park on Saturday last, without his consent or authority.

The Assembly bill *for the preservation of certain public works*—passed to a third reading in the Senate, on Saturday night, after a protracted sitting.—The vote stood 16 to 13. [Alb. Argus.

VIRGINIA.—A slight error occurred in making up our list of Virginia delegates yesterday morning. The member for Randolph and Barbour should have been Loco, with this correction the two Houses stand—

	Whig.	Loco.	Total.
Senate	11	21	32
House	75	59	134
Total	86	80	166

Whig majority in Joint Ballot **6.**

The Popular Vote of Virginia.

In the 73 Counties, Cities, &c. from which we have full returns, comprising about one-half the State, the result of the popular vote is as follows:

1844.		1840.	
Whig	24,044	Harrison	23,571
Loco	22,949	Van Buren	22,839
Whig maj.	1,095	Whig maj.	732

Whig gain in these Counties, &c. 363. These Counties include most of the District lately represented by Henry A. Wise, in which, in consequence of the apostacy of this gentleman, we have, as was to be expected, lost largely. For the remainder of the State, the returns will show a handsome Whig gain; whether it is enough to overbalance Van Buren's majority in the State in 1840, remains to be seen.

The vote of the State in 1840 was,

For Van Buren	43,893
For Harrison	42,501
Van Buren majority	1,392

TYLER COUNTY.—This county has done better than any other in the State. We at first put it down Loco as reported, but the following settles the matter by an unexpected Whig majority. It gave Van Buren 113 majority in 1840—Whig gain **327!!**

From the Wheeling Times of May 3.

The following is the vote of Tyler county:

	L. F.	W.	L. maj.	W. maj.
Centreville	30	150		120
Middlebourne	5	82		77
P. G. School house	13	16		3
Rizer		24		24
Sistersville	9	101		92
Martinsville	38	53		14
Allen's		29		29
Forks Fishing creek	49	4	45	
Knob Fork Fishing creek	58	12	57	
South Fork do	34	1	33	
Total	278	492	145	359

(Stephenson's (W.) maj. over West, L. F. 214.

PATRICK COUNTY.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PATRICK C. H. Va. April 29, 1844.

The statement of the Polls is as follows:

Edward Tatum, Loco-Foco	344
Crawford Turner, Whig	385
Turner's majority	41

The Whig majority would have been greater, had it not have been for the popularity of the Loco-Foco candidate, Mr. Tatum. I think the majority for CLAY in the Fall will be about 100.

Yours, &c.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

TAZEWELL C. H. Va. April 28, 1844.

Sir: I hasten to give you as correct a statement as I have been able to obtain, in relation to our county election. Peery and White were the candidates, both *Loco-Focos*.

Peery got something like	250 votes.
White	90 "
Peery's majority	160

Jas. H. Piper elected in this Senatorial District without opposition—*Loco-Foco*.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.

MILITARY.—To-day the City Guards celebrate their anniversary by a visit to Governor's Island, for target practice, at the invitation of Colonel BANKHEAD, the respected commandant of that station. Previous to their departure, the Company will proceed to the Governor's Room, City Hall, where a most splendid sword and a beautiful pair of epaulettes will be presented to their Commandant, Capt WM. MCARDLE, by Col. BANKHEAD, in behalf of the Corps. The sword is a most beautiful specimen of skill. The blade and scabbard were wrought by the justly celebrated Ames, of Springfield, and reflect great credit upon that establishment. The hilt was designed and executed by Mr. E. W. Barr, a most promising young artist of this city, and is a credit to his skill and ingenuity. In fact we have never seen a more beautiful specimen of workmanship.

COURT CALENDAR. THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1, 15, 16, 17, 15, 18, 42, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 22, 24 to 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1, 11, 30, 49, 59, 76.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The May Term commenced this day before Judge KENT, and Ald TILLOU and WATERMAN.

The gentlemen summoned as Grand Jurors were discharged without being empannelled, a Grand Jury having also been called for the Court of Sessions. No business being ready, the Court soon afterwards adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

The May Term of the Supreme Court of New-York commenced this day in the City Hall before Chief Justice NELSON, and Judges BRONSON and BEARDSLEY.

Mr. J. N. Cady, on behalf of the bar submitted the resolutions passed at Albany some time since eulogistic of the late Judge Cowan, and accompanied the presentation with some appropriate remarks in relation to the character of Judge C. The resolutions were ordered to be placed on the minutes.

The Calendar for the Term is the largest, probably, ever known, amounting to 45 causes.

The case of GARRET H. STRYKER vs. THOMAS KELLY, relating to property on the 9th avenue sold by the City for assessments, and in which the constitutional power of the Corporation to levy such assessments, will be fully called up, is No. 29 on the Calendar, and will probably be reached to-morrow. Hon. Dan'l Webster has been engaged on the part of plaintiff, and will make it, his first effort as a member of the New York bar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT....Before Judge BETTS.

ENOS WILDER vs. CHARLES J. GAYLOR, F. & H. GRISBEE, and CRANDELL, PECK & CO.—Motions were made for injunctions to prevent defendants from manufacturing, using, or otherwise invading the patent for Wilder's Salamander Safe. Defendants deny the right of plaintiff to obtain such injunction. Argument was heard and the Court adjourned.

COUNTY COURT.

The Court met this day, Judge ULSHOEFFER in the chair, to pass upon charges preferred against Justice Gilbert for refusing to take bail for the appearance of Ben Lewis, a stage driver, who had been complained of for driving illegally fast; and for refusing also to permit Andrew M'Gown to procure bail on a complaint being lodged against him. Mr. Whiting appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Graham for the defence. Some testimony was heard and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

COURT OF SESSIONS....Before the Recorder, and Aldermen CLAYTON and WOODHULL.

JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq. District Attorney, *ad interim*.

CALENDAR.—The Court opened to-day with the following cases on the calendar, viz.: Assault and battery with intent to kill: highway robbery, 1; forgery 1; burglary, 12; grand larceny, 12; illegal voting 3—total 31 new cases. Cases remaining over, indicted, 6; convicted 2; bastardy, 2; disorderly, 1—11. Of old and new, 42

GRAND JURY.—The names of persons summoned as Grand Jurors were called over and only 11 appearing to serve an additional number were ordered to be summoned.

PETIT JURORS.—The names of those persons summoned as Petit Jurors were called, when from the 81 summoned only 19 appeared to serve. Fines of $25 each were imposed on 17 Petit Jurors for default in attendance.

There being no case ready for trial, the Court adjourned to Tuesday.

POLICE OFFICE.

POCKET PICKING.—Officers Nealis and McGrath arrested —— Waters and Mary his wife, John Wilson and Catherine Stewart, charged with having last night stolen $325 in gold and silver, and a gold chain and locket worth $40, from the pocket of Hugh M. Sherman of Bettemus, Otsego county, while in the house of Waters, in Anthony street, near Orange. They were committed to prison.

THEFT OF A HORSE.—George Cochrane was arrested for stealing a horse worth $100 from William P. Sickles of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., which he offered to sell in Dutchess county, where the warrant was issued. He was committed to be sent back for trial.

SUNDRY THEFTS.—James Dickson and Catherine Newlin, were arrested and committed for stealing a watch from John Newlin of No. 87 Stanton street.

Maria Ingraham was arrested and committed for stealing a crape shawl worth $7, from Mrs. Craig, No. 6 Mulberry street.

William Elliott was arrested and committed for stealing $1 worth of pig iron from the schooner Andrew Burns, foot of Market street.

James Parish was committed for stealing a gold ring from F. Moron, No. 80 Sulliv