THE TRIBUNE.

WHIG NOMINATIONS:

HENRY CLAY

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1844.

☞ **Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A Regular Meeting of this Committee will be held on Tuesday Evening, July 2d, at the Broadway House, at 8 o'clock.
N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman.
JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, } Secretaries.
J. H. HOBART HAWS. } j1 2t

The Prospect.

Since Wednesday last, we have looked into the interior of this State as far as Cherry Valley, Otsego Co. and Little Falls, Herkimer Co. at both which places we met unexpectedly large assemblages of ardent, enthusiastic Whigs. The TARIFF BARBECUE at Cherry Valley was worthy of the best days of 1840, and we believe has done a good work, which will make itself manifest in the Fall Election. Only let the People of Otsego know what is the real position of Polk & Co. on the Tariff and Texas, and the County will surely go for Clay and Protection. We believe the Whigs of that County are preparing to circulate the Documents thoroughly, enforcing them with the living voice. They have only to make a proper effort, early, faithfully, perseveringly, and they will carry the County.

So of MONTGOMERY, which we estimated 300 for Polk, but he can't get it. A strong, steady pull there will secure a Whig majority on all the tickets.

HERKIMER is against us of course; but—in spite of the mistaken course of the Abolitionists, who insist on virtually contributing to the success of Polk and Texas by throwing away as many anti-Texas votes as possible on the 'Liberty' ticket—we shall poll a larger Whig vote this Fall than ever before.

Little Falls, located in a narrow gorge between the rocky cliffs which here narrow the Mohawk to a mill-stream, is an active, thriving focus of mechanical operations, and is beginning to attract those Manufactures for which her boundless and easily mastered water-power, her healthful position, and her location on the great lines of both Canal and Railroad, amid a productive Agricultural community, so admirably qualify her. A capital Woolen factory, which owes its vitality to the Whig ascendancy, and which has purchased of the surrounding farmers 190,000 pounds of this year's clip of Wool, at an advance of 25 to 40 per cent. on last year's rates, is now in full operation, affording a ready market for not only Wool but Grain, Meat, Vegetables, Fruit, Wood, &c. &c. for the adjacent Country. The People are thus made practically acquainted with the effects of Protection, and they can not be made to believe that the Tariff *taxes* the for them special benefit of the Manufacturers. Little Falls will this Fall exceed any former Whig vote, and the County will go under 1,000 against us if proper efforts are made by the Whigs, as we are confident there will be.

—This trip has strengthened our conviction that Mr. Clay's majority in this State must exceed 20,000.

☞ Mr. Clay's noble speech at Raleigh, N. C. will be issued from this office on Wednesday. Price $1,25 per hundred; $10 per thousand. Be so good as to order promptly, as we cannot keep the type standing.

*** Whigs who spend the Fourth of July out of the City, will you not take a few of CLAY's and CLAYTON's Speeches in your pockets to gladden the hearts of your Whig brethren, and open the eyes of those who ignorantly oppose us? Whigs who come *into* the City! take a few of these capital Speeches or of Junius or Tariff Tracts along with you, to read and disseminate! Exchange with your neighbors who have Loco-Foco Tracs and are willing to hear both sides. See what they have to say on the *Tariff* and *Texas* questions. All we ask is a fair hearing of both sides by all. Then if the People *can* decide for Polk and Texas, we must bow to their decision.

WHIG SPIRIT OF KENTUCKY.—We find in the Louisville Journal a glowing account of a Whig meeting held in that City on the evening of the 29d. which it represents as far exceeding both in numbers and enthusiasm, the greatest of the memorable gatherings of 1840. The immense throng were addressed by Charles M. Thurston, Esq. and Mr. James S. Speed of Louisville and Maj. Rollins of Missouri in speeches replete with patriotic feeling and glowing with eloquence.—During the evening Hon. WM. P. THOMASSON, the able and worthy Representative of the Louisville District, arrived from Washington and immediately made his way to the Speaker's stand under the calls and amid the shouts of 8,000 freemen. After a brief but impressive and happy address from Mr. T. the meeting adjourned with a determination to give to the world, by their vote for Owsley and Dixon, proof of their strength and their attachment to the cause of correct principles

☞ OHIO is all alive. The best speakers are out, and the Whigs are meeting their opponents on the stump wherever a fair field can be obtained. The Belmont County Committee have challenged a similar discussion through the county paper, respectively, of the two parties. The leading Loco-Foco speakers there take pretty decided Free Trade grounds, which strengthens our confidence of a Whig victory.

"Gov. Polk is not only a *religious* man, and a *strict member of church*, but he is also a *rigid member* of a Temperance Society." [N. Y. Plebeian.

This is all news to us in 'these parts.' Gov. Polk is neither the one nor the other. [Nashville Whig.

☞ The supporters of Mr. Polk seem to be obliged to draw on their imaginations for all the 'taking' qualities with which they invest him. They say that the Whigs had given him the nick-name of 'Young Hickory,' and forthwith set to making a great parade about it—but the designation was entirely of their own manufacture.—They have tried to make capital by archly hinting that he is a Catholic, and then by bringing him out a devoted Presbyterian, but neither proves true. They may just as well stop these tricks; they are not doing him any good.

☞ CHARLES BURCHARD of Hamilton, Madison Co. has abandoned the Abolition party and come out heartily in faxor of HENRY CLAY. He says he cannot innocently be instrumental, however indirectly, in aiding the cause of James K. Polk and the Annexation of Texas. His letter nearly fills three columns of the Hamilton Palladium, and is very able and cogent.

☞ The *Richmond Enquirer* of Friday, though it had had ample time since receiving our refutation to retract its slanders on the author of the 'Junius' Tracts, maintains a profound and guilty silence! The intent is evidently to persevere in the atrocious falsehood! The next appeal must be to the law.

Maine in the Field!

The Whig Freemen of MAINE held a Mass Convention at Augusta on the 26th ult. to nominate candidates for the Fall Election. About **3,000** united in the procession, while there were half as many more present as spectators.—THOMAS ROBINSON of Ellsworth presided, and addressed the Convention, and speeches were also made by Hon. David Bronson, Hon. Geo. Evans, Hon. Freeman H. Morse, William Paine, Col. J. T. P. Dumont, R. A. L. Codman, Lucius P. Chandler, J. Washburn, Jr. and Col. T. L. McKenney. Hon. EDWARD ROBINSON was re-nominated for Governor, with Hon. EDWARD KENT of Bangor and RUFUS K. GOODENOW of Paris for Senatorial Electors. The other Electors are to be chosen by the several Districts. An able Address and cogent Resolutions were adopted. We copy two of the latter:

Resolved, That the people of Maine have a deep interest in that great and noble fruit of Whig effort and patriotism—the Tariff of 1842. We believe it has awakened a new energy and hope in every department of industry in this State. We rejoice that the utmost violence of our adversaries has failed to break down the solid Protection which that law affords to the uprising energies of our young and growing State. We are proud to know that it has created new desires and new means for improvement throughout all our borders, and has enabled the people to extort from the reluctant holders of power long denied privileges and facilities for enterprise and universal prosperity. We exhort our fellow citizens throughout the State, to use all worthy efforts to secure the continuance of that law, and to prevent any modification or repeal of the wholesome protection to industry which it affords.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Annexation of Texas to the United States, at any time, or under any circumstances, and such we believe to be the sentiment of a large majority of the people of Maine. We are not wanting in a just sympathy for the interests of that Republic, but we believe that she has within herself and in the humane principles which now govern the civilized world, all the necessary materials and guaranties for her prosperity and her independence, while she offers nothing to this country which would compensate for the hazards which Annexation would involve. If the acquisition of Texas is to be accomplished to gratify the rapacity of sectional interests, the attempt will dangerously disturb the elements of the Constitution and the Union. In all the forms in which Annexation has recently been proposed, we believe that it involves our immediate National dishonor, and the imminent hazard of inglorious war. We love our country, and our whole country, *as it is*, and we know of no advantage which this enlargement of our territory would offer sufficient to compensate for the sacrifice of our HONOR and our PEACE.

Maine would go Whig but for the law of the last Loco-Foco Legislature, which requires the Whigs to have a majority over both Locos and Abolitionists or lose the Electors, as in case no ticket has an absolute majority the *present* Legislature chooses. We fear this will beat the Whigs, but they will make a gallant effort.

GEORGIA.—The Whig Delegate Convention assembled at Milledgeville on the 24th,—Asbury Hull of Clark presiding—and nominated the following Clay and Frelinghuysen Electoral Ticket:

Senatorial..... { JOSEPH H. FRANKLIN. / JOEL CRAWFORD.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	WM. P. MCCONNELL.	5.	DAVID IRWIN.
2.	THACKER B. HOWARD.	6.	CHARLES DOUGHERTY.
3.	CHRISTOPHER B. STRONG.	7.	WM. C. DAWSON.
4.	R. A. T. RIDLEY.	8.	CHARLES J. JENKINS.

The Convention of the VIIth Congressional District assembled on the same day, and nominated Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS of Taliaferro as the Whig candidate for Congress. Mr. Stephens is one of the ablest and firmest Young Whigs in the present Congress, and has done the cause good service by his manly and patriotic course. He will be reelected overwhelmingly, as the District gave 4,507 Whig to 3,003 Loco votes for Governor last year. He is pressed to partake of a Public Dinner with the Whigs of gallant little Taliaferro as soon as may be—which County gave 431 Whig to 47 Loco votes in 1840 and 404 Whig to 60 Loco last Fall, and which, in a Whig County Meeting, has just

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, to address Hon. A. H. Stephens, and to tender him a pressing invitation to partake of a public dinner; and to assure him of our high consideration, as well for his private worth as our neighbor, as for his disinterestedness in the cause of reform, in the public councils of the country; and also for his vote against the repeal of the tariff law of 1842, *which we hail as the omen of better days to the Republic.*

Here this, ye falsifiers! who are constantly prating of Mr. Clay's *anti-Protective* Speeches at the South. Taliaferro is an old 'State Rights' County.

NEW-JERSEY.—The Convention terminated its session on Friday. The Constitution they have framed was agreed to with but *one* dissenting vote. This is the result of leaving Politics to their proper sphere, and choosing Delegates to this Convention by union tickets.—We have already given a summary of the more important provisions of this Constitution.

*** If the Newark Daily or some other well informed paper will make out a more careful and circumstantial synopsis, we shall not only copy but *credit* it, which has been forgotten by most of the hundred journals which copied our summary.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Polk men have nominated for Electors:

BENJAMIN B. THURSTON.	THOMAS CORY.
WILLIAM T. PEARCE,	ROBERT HAZZARD.

They don't mean to elect them.

There have been some attempts to raise a disturbance on account of T. W. Dorr at Providence, but they amounted to nothing.

☞ Our friend GANSEVOORT MELVILLE of this city addressed a gathering of the Loco-Focos of Sussex Co. N. J. on Thursday, which a Loco account says was very largely attended; a Whig writer says not. We split the difference, and presume there was a fair meeting. A letter to the Newark Daily says,

"Mr. Melville must have made some of his hearers blush when he said Clay was a man—every *inch a man*, and that the Whigs had now presented their principles, and that they were to be met by *manly* arguments, and not by the use of *slang*—it was not *fair* to go to a man's fireside for *party slander*; they should be met *by open and honest argument.*"

We are afraid Gansevoort does not always remember the good advice he has here given; for it runs in our mind that his Oration at the Tabernacle contained a large proportion of sad balderdash; but never mind: he may say to his fellow advocates of Polk and Dallas,

'And may you better reck the rede
Than ever did th' adviser.'

☞ The *Evening Post* says it has been abused by the Tribune "for saying that the Whig party is in favor of a National Bank." We deny the assertion. Will the Post specify?

Our opponents will oblige us by lying only on one side or the other of the Bank question. The Plattsburgh Republican before us asserts that the Whigs are in favor of a Bank of *Fifty Millions*' capital, to be chartered for *fifty* years. A Loco recently asserted to us on a steamboat that the Whigs were *pledged* to charter a Bank of *Fifty Millions*' capital—placing us under the disagreeable necessity of correcting his misstatement rather peremptorily. Why can't these folks keep near the truth when they *know* the public will detect their falsehoods?

☞ Mrs. MARGARET MILLER DAVIDSON, wife of Dr. Oliver Davidson, and mother of the sweet Poets, Lucretia and Margaret, died at Saratoga on the 27th inst. Mrs. D. had been long an invalid, having been for many years confined to the sick-room, and for the last few months she has been the victim of a most painful disease. Amid her feebleness and extreme sensibility, she has been called to bear the most severe trials in parting with child after child in rapid succession.

SLAVERY IN CHINA.—Slavery has been abolished in Hong Kong, with a reservation in behalf of those who, in the absence of their masters, and on being assured of their privilege to go free, prefer to remain in servitude.

Vermont in the Field.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, June 29th, 1844.

Though the night is far spent and I am in the midst of soul-stirring tumult, I will drop you a line concerning the State Convention which has been holden in this place to day. Its nominal object, as you know, was to nominate State Officers and Electors for the approaching Election, which has been accomplished, and we have now only to wait far the appointed time, when the Green Mountain Boys will again cover their little State with glory, as in the days of the Revolution. I have seen enough of Burlington during the past week to make me enthusiastic in its praise, but I cannot find words to express my affection and regard for the State, since I have heard some twenty thousand of her yeomanry shouting for the triumphant success of Henry Clay. Three cheers for Vermont! Her Whigs are as numerous as the leaves upon the trees, and like these productions of the vegetable world in their own sphere, they cast a protecting shadow over the institutions of our country.

But I want to give you an idea of the mighty host which has thronged the streets of Burlington to-day. After the various delegations were counted, the whole multitude formed themselves into a procession and paraded through the town, led by a band of one hundred splendid musicians, while all along the line might be seen that paragon of banners, the American flag waving in the breeze. I cannot give a minute description of the whole pageant, but the following portions of it should be mentioned. In a large conveyance, drawn by six black horses, thirteen (a glorious number that) old Revolutionary soldiers were seated, whose hearts panted with emotion and whose eyes beamed brightly as they thought of their dear country, and the unexampled prosperity and renown which are to be its inheritance from the Whig policy of Government. And then came a cavalcade of three hundred horsemen, whose homes are among the mountains and whose hands are hardened by honorable toil. And not one of them but looked as if he would divide his last loaf of bread with a poverty-stricken exile from a foreign clime.—Noble men! May their virtues be rememeered so long as their native mountains endure!—Another interesting picture was a kind of ark laden with one hundred farmers and drawn by twenty four red oxen—young, fat and beautiful as were ever seen. The standard-bearer was Hon. Ezra Meech, who is the proprietor and conductor of a grazing farm of nearly three thousand acres, and whose cattle and sheep are counted by thousands. On one side of the banner appeared the cottage of the Ashland Farmer, and on the other all the agricultural emblems peculiar to Vermont. Another novelty was a beautiful sail-boat named Henry Clay, which was drawn by four white horses: the sails were set, the colors flying, and midway up the mast were a couple of sailor boys, and in the boat some half dozen full grown and handsomely dressed sailors, whose song-themes were of the sea and of their country.

After the business of the Convention was done the speaking commenced, and able addresses were delivered by Senator Phelps, Representative Marsh, James S. Thayer, of your city, and other distinguished individuals. The whole affair was conducted in a most spirited manner, and went off with great *éclat*. Even the *echo* of the past commotion is almost deafening. Three cheers, and six more upon that, say I, for the Green Mountain Boys and their gallant little State. Truly yours, C. L.

We find the following letters from Messrs. SEWARD and FILLMORE in the proceedings of the Convention as reported in the Albany Evening Journal:

AUBURN, June 12th, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—Indisposition prevented a sensonable acknowledgment of your very kind letter of May 22d, inviting me to attend the annual Whig Convention of the State of Vermont on the 2d of July next.

I have just now received a letter from D. W. C. Clark, Esq. one of your number, informing me that the time for the assembling of the Convention has been changed to the 26th of June.

Whatever might have been the state of my engagements with reference to the day first designated, it is altogether out of my power to visit Vermont on the 26th instant. There is a town in this Senate District named West Bloomfield, which has been to this State what Vermont has been to the Union, that is to say, Whig always, and always in favor of the Supremacy of Law, Public Order, Freedom of Conscience, Equality of Human Rights, and the Advancement of Civilization.

I am under an engagement to visit that little but enlightened and patriotic community on the 28th instant. They are my neighbors, and whenever I have been in public life, they were among the kindest and most liberal of my constituents.

I entertain no doubt that this will be a satisfactory apology for declining the invitation with which you have honored me.

You are pleased to intimate, gentlemen, that you desire my coming to Vermont on account of the sentiments I hold and the course I pursue in regard to the questions arising out of Slavery. I have not the honor to know your worthy Governor, JOHN MATTOCKS. But I beg leave to say that I have studied his course, and that of the Whig party in Vermont. They are worthy the intelligence and patriotism of the State, and explain to my satisfaction the cause of the steady, undiminished brilliancy of the STAR OF THE NORTH. Re-nominate John Mattocks, or if for his convenience, or the public interest, it be expedient to change, then nominate some such true liberty loving Whig, and renew your declaration that the extension of Human Slavery is at war with the principles of the Whig party, and that Negro Emancipation is among the great works to which that party is devoted, and you may rest assured that the echo from the Green Mountains will be the most cheering sound that ever reached the Sage of Ashland.

Gentlemen, accept my profound and grateful acknowledgments for the words of respect and kindness you have addressed to me. They add to the pleasure with which I look out upon the bustling world around me, and to the last moment of consciousness they will be remembered as among the evidence of the liberality and kindness of my fellow men.

I am with very great respect,
Your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To CALVIN TOWNSLEY, Esq. *and others, Whig State Central Committee, Vermont.*

BUFFALO, June 11, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received your kind and flattering invitation to attend a meeting of the Whigs of Vermont at Burlington on the 26th instant, to respond to the nomination of Clay and Frelinghuysen, recently made at the Baltimore Convention, and regret that my previous engagements are such that it will be out of my power to comply with your request. But I know of no State where it would give me more pleasure to visit. Though I am myself a native of New-York, yet my father was born under the shadow of the Green Mountains, and his childish ears were saluted with the thunders of War, that proclaimed the deadly conflict for liberty, which resulted in the triumph of General Stark at Bennington. The stirring events that followed the Revolution in that State are engraved upon my memory and their traditionary history was the romance of my juvenile years. But if these scenes attracted my boyish fancy and won my childish admiration, the steady and enlightened Democracy of the Whigs of that distinguished State has called forth the deep veneration of my mature years. The glorious Whigs of Vermont have never yet "bowed the knee to Baal." Their Democracy exhibits a verdure as perpetual as that of her own mountains, and a stability as immovable as her everlasting hills. True to themselves and the Union, I know they will give a most hearty response to the nomination of Clay and Frelinghuysen, and that we may look with confidence to the triumphant success of the Whig ticket in that State this fall.

I would avail myself of the opportunity to say something of the importance of the approaching contest to the North, and especially to Vermont, when a candidate is presented by our opponents who avows himself *opposed to any Tariff for Protection, and in favor of the immediate Annexation of Texas.* But the Court is in session, and I cannot command my time, and must therefore content myself by expressing my grateful acknowledgments for the flattering manner in which you were pleased to speak of my public services, and to assure you of my sincere respect and esteem.

I have the honor to be, your fellow-citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

C. TOWNSLEY, Esq. *and others, Whig State Central Committee of Vermont.*

Dreadful Conflagration at Hudson.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Office of the Columbia Republican, }
HUDSON, Friday evening, half past 6, June 28. }

About 5 o'clock a fire broke out in store of Messrs. Wm. J. Hermann on the wharf, south of the ferry, which is now raging with fearful rapidity. The stores of Messrs. Wm. J. Hermann & Son, Hubbell & Clark & Co., and the wool ware house are already a heap of ruins. The fire has extended across Water street and at least twenty buildings are now on fire. The wind blows freshly from the North West and has extended to the lumber yard of Messrs. Charles McArthers & Son and George H. Power. Fears are entertained for Barnard, Curtis & Co's oil manufactory. The houses in Fleet street will all be consumed and the wind is so high that cinders are blowing quite into the city.

The fire was, no doubt, occasioned by a spark from the steamboat Fairfield, which was just preparing to start for New-York.

Half past 7 o'clock.

The fire has spent itself, having consumed some twenty or thirty buildings, sweeping all the buildings from the docks to Front-street, excepting two brick ones on Franklin Square. Barnard Curtis & Co.'s Oil Works have also fallen a prey to the devouring element.

The stores on the wharf were filled with Grain, Hay, &c. &c. which are all consumed. Seneca Butts has lost a large quantity of Wool. It is impossible even to estimate the loss, but we feel certain it will not be less than $200,000. This has been a sad day for Hudson. The Firemen have behaved nobly. Yours, P. B. B.

☞ After several hot days, we have rather cool weather again—consequent on very general rains. There were heavy showers in various directions on Thursday and Friday.

The Uprising of Otsego!

From the Editor.

CHERRY VALLEY, Otsego County, }
Thursday, June 27th, 6 P. M. }

The great TARIFF BARBECUE is adjourned to evening, and I seize a moment to give some idea of it. It was probably the largest assemblage ever convened in this old and populous County—certainly larger than the great Whig rally of 1840. The People assembled in the village by immense lines of vehicles from every point of the compass, and thence proceeded to a beautiful grove half a mile East, where a substantial stand had been prepared, and a noble Ox roasted. The Procession of wagons was about *three miles long*—DAVID H. LITTLE, Chief Marshal. Arrived on the ground, the meeting was organized by choosing Hon. JAMES BRACKETT, President, with Joseph Phelon, Robert Campbell, and Erastus Crafts of this County, Loren Ford of Herkimer, Judge T. P. Danforth of Schoharie, Peter J. Wagner of Montgomery, and Charles Hathaway of Delaware as Vice-Presidents.

Hon. JOHN A. KING of Long Island was first called to the stand, and spoke for an hour in animated and effective exposition of the Texas plot.

Hon. JOHN A. COLLIER of Broome succeeded in a lucid and masterly exposition of the Improvement policy and Financial condition of the State, showing the hostility to our Public Works which dictated and the injustice of perpetuating the Mill Tax. He spoke nearly two hours, almost entirely on this subject.

Hon. JOSEPH L. WHITE of New-York next enchained the attention of the vast concourse with a speech of over an hour in exposition and defence of a Protective Tariff. His argument was homely and cogent, and enlivened with anecdote and humor. It was a capital speech.

HORACE GREELEY of New-York next spoke some forty minutes in farther elucidation of the Tariff, and especially in reference to the claim of the Loco-Focos of this region to be Tariff men, and the Incidentalism of James K. Polk. It was now so late that extended remarks were not in order.

It was now announced that the Ox was waiting to be eaten, but the People would not adjourn without "Another Song from Jo. HOXIE," which was handed out accordingly, with a capital address of five to ten minutes in advance of it.

The meeting then adjourned to the Ox and the evening, when it will reassemble in the Academy Yard.

The number present is estimated at fully TEN THOUSAND.

The day has been hot, but favorable; generally cloudy, with a light shower at 2 o'clock, which did not at all interrupt the meeting in its well-screened arbor. There is a glorious spirit here, and OTSEGO MUST GO WHIG. H. G.

An Army with Banners—Immense Whig Meeting at West Bloomfield, N. Y.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

JUNE 29th, 1844.

Our usually quiet town has been the scene of great commotion to-day. It has been the *locale* of one of the largest political gatherings ever held in this county, at least.

It is impossible to get at any thing like precision as to the numbers present; but I will state a few facts, from which you can make an inference about as well as one on the ground. Three hundred and sixty-seven teams came into the village from the East, comprising the VICTOR, CANANDAIGUA and EAST BLOOMFIELD Delegations. One hundred and seven of these were four-horse teams. From two to fifteen passengers were in each of these wagons.

Sixty wagons, some drawn by four horses, and containing twenty or thirty passengers each, comprised the Lima Delegation from the West.

Then came another long procession from the North, another from the South, and single wagons, and troops of horsemen, and footmen by fifties and hundreds, from all points of the compass. There were also present Bands of Music from Lima, Avon, Victor, East Bloomfield, and the one resident in our own town; and Banners, numerous, beautiful, unique and tasteful, but of which it is impossible to give an adequate description.

The first business of the meeting was the presentation of a very beautiful Banner from the YOUNG LADIES to the CLUB of this town. Mr. HENRY K. PECK officiated in behalf of the ladies in presenting their gift, and in doing so, made a very eloquent and well-arranged speech, to which Hon. JOHN DICKSON, President of the Club, replied. Mr. D. in the course of his remarks, passed a handsome eulogy upon Woman.

Then came a speech of some hour and a half duration from Ex-Governor SEWARD; and this was, truly, a noble effort. Probably it has been excelled in depth of thought, in fervid eloquence, in impassioned earnestness, by few men since the days of Emmett. His theme was, the Rights of Man—of men every where, of all climes, conditions and colors; a theme worthy of the man, and handled with an ability worthy of itself. But I will not attempt—because I am unable to do it—to give you even an outline of this most masterly effort. He delved deep into the most absorbing, profound and interesting political question that ever agitated this or any other country—to wit, Slavery. Oh! that we could see a Seward, and a Cassius M. Clay, as we must see them one day, with all their armor on, pursuing this monster to its own native night! But *time* will develop all things.

GEORGE DAWSON followed, in a speech weighty with his usual strength and soundness, and adorned with those garlands of wit for which he has no rival. He spoke upon the Tariff, Texas, Polk, *Polking*, &c. &c. greatly to the instruction and amusement of the thousands in attendance.

MARK H. SIBLEY followed; and though laboring under indisposition, and speaking but briefly, the impression he made was profound, and will doubtless be lasting. He is emphatically the WELL-BELOVED SON OF OLD ONTARIO, and he is, indeed, very worthy of his parentage. *Should* Mr. Fillmore absolutely refuse to be the Whig nominee for Governor, will not Mr. Sibley become the second choice of the Convention? He is not the second, but the first, in the affections of hundreds in Middle and Western New-York.

Mr. WORDEN of Canandaigua is speaking while I write, and although late and the people have been all day on fatigue, without dinner or other refreshments, he keeps them willing auditors.

The Glee Club of Canandaigua have interspersed the exercises of the day with a number of Whig songs; and the various Brass Bands in attendance have made the hills vocal with *their* melody. The weather has been cool and bracing; no accident to mar the general good feeling; and, all in all, the day has been a rare one for the Whigs of Old Ontario.

Next Saturday, the 29th, there is to be a Whig Mass Meeting for Monroe County, in Rochester: on the 4th of July a similar gathering at Geneseo. So you see, the cry is up, and the game afield; and the chase will be unabated till hide and antlers are drying at the hunter's cabin-corner. Yours, F.

P. S.—We hope the Editor of the Democrat, (Mr. DAWSON,) will give at least a sketch of Governor SEWARD's superb speech, if no more.—The whole of it would be a treasure worth naming in one's will, as a rich legacy to future generations.

The number present is variously estimated at from three to five thousand—the latter number is doubtless nearer the mark.

☞ Mr. Edward Willmer, of the Liverpool 'European Times,' proceeded to Boston on Saturday, with despatches, &c. to England, which, on their arrival in Liverpool, will be forwarded to London and Southampton in advance of the mails. Mr. W. will await the arrival of the Britannia at Boston, when he will immediately return to this City by express, with the news from Europe to the 19th inst.

New-Jersey—Hickory Poles—Annihilation of a Loco Lawyer by a Farmer of Western New-York.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J. June 29, 1844.

Another Hickory Raising came off in the upper part of the city on Thursday evening, amid the usual rattling of drum and fife, and all the appendages of Yankee rum, and the stereotyped abuse of Henry Clay and Whig Principles.

A young lawyer of this city, well known as in no wise tenacious of the truth, was the scavenger for the evening, in vilifying the character of Mr Clay, and falsifying the creed of the Whig party. Much of this was condemned by many of the party present, and two of them have since renounced the Loco faith. The young lawyer asserted that James K. Polk was a Tariff man, advocating a duty sufficient to protect American Industry. (This falsehood appears now to be used by the party in the Northern States.)

Mr. DEMING KELLY from Erie County, N. Y. being in the City and present at the gathering, informed a Whig friend that he should be gratified to have an opportunity in his plain way to reply to the assertions of the young lawyer. Accordingly it was noised about town that a plain Farmer was to *chase up* the young Blackstone in the evening at the Club Room. At 8 o'clock the spacious room was filled to overflowing, and the way the Farmer of Western New-York walked into Loco-Focoism was a caution to Polk & Co.

Mr. Kelly informed the meeting that only nine months has passed since he was an out and out Loco-Foco—That he had waded through all the measures of the party, until he had at last become satisfied that their policy was destructive to the best interests of the country, and of every honest man seeking a livelihood for his family. Mr. Kelly reviewed the origin of the great National questions, dividing the Whig and Loco-Foco parties, in a plain and forcible manner, and the inconsistency of the party was admirably portrayed. "It was a rich treat to hear a plain farmer, talk about the the theoris of Free Trade—he gave simple, but most effective illustrations upon the workings of the Protective Policy, and used the Loco party without gloves in nominating an open and undisguised foe to the Tariff of 1842, merely to pander to the passions of Nullification.

Mr. Kelly made a favorable impression—the audience were delighted—many Locos present gave assent to the strong positions assumed by the speaker. At the close Mr. Kelly was greeted with three rounds of applause, and voted an Honorary Member of the Club. Rely upon it, the practical speakers are the boys that can reach the understanding of the masses. There is an honesty of purpose about them which fastens upon the audience, and produces the best results. Yours, H.

Awful Explosion.

Our city was yesterday shocked by the most terrible and mournful accident that has ever occurred in its vicinity. Yesterday morning the steamboat Gen. Vance, Capt. S. D. Dodsworth, left the wharf of J. N. Elbert, at 8½ o'clock, with a full load of passengers and freight for Toledo. She proceeded across the river to Windsor, and just as she stopped at the wharf, and was letting off steam, the boiler exploded. The sound was like the report of a cannon, and was heard with fearful distinctness on this side. The fore part of the boat immediately sank, and the aft soon followed. But this was of little consequence, compared with the melancholy loss of life.

Four persons at least are supposed to have lost their lives. Mr. Samuel D. Woodworth, the captain of the boat, the eldest son of Mr. Benjamin Woodworth, the late well known proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel, was thrown into the air and killed. His body was found some hours afterward, in the river. The body of George Sweeney, of Chatham, C. W. formerly employed on the Kent, has also been found. Robert Motherwell, engineer of the ferry boat United States, who had just stepped on board the Vance, is also supposed to be killed, though his body has not been found. Major A. C. Truax, of Truago, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, was frightfully and mortally wounded, and though living at the moment of writing, cannot survive. M. Gaylord, the engineer of the Vance, was severely but not dangerously injured, and also two of the firemen, whose names we have not learned. Some thirty or forty passengers were on board, and their preservation is almost miraculous.

The boat is of course an utter wreck, and her cargo all or nearly all lost. It is of course too early to judge calmly of the cause of the explosion, but it is due to Mr. Gaylord to say, that he is an engineer of skill, experience, and of the highest integrity and fidelity, in whom our citizens repose entire confidence. The following statement by him has been furnished us for publication:

Mr. Gaylord, the engineer, says, her steam was low, and not so as to blow off, when she left the wharf on this side, but as usual on leaving port, he caused the fires to be replenished, not knowing that the boat was to land on the other side. But on coming to the dock, he had her fire-door opened, and himself raised the safety valve and tied it up, so as to blow off freely. At the moment of the explosion he was standing upon the rail, with his hand having hold of the shroud, saying to Captain Woodworth, "that he should have given him notice of his intention to land there, that the steam was making fast, and he must not stop long," that instant, the explosion took place; Mr. Gaylord was blown from the rail where he was standing, on to the forward deck of the Ferry Boat United, and was badly bruised, and somewhat scalded, but not dangerously.

P. S. Major Truax has since died. [Detroit Adv. June 26.

ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival of the brig Caucasian, Capt. Gilchrist, 14 days from St. Domingo City, we learn that it was perfectly quiet at that place. They were however prepared, in case any difficulty should occur. Business was beginning to revive. The market was glutted with American produce, and the brig Anawan with an assorted cargo from New-York was compelled to leave for another port, not being able to sell her cago at St. Domingo.

FROM NEW-PROVIDENCE.—The schooner Mary Clark, Capt. Sweatt, arrived yesterday from Nassau, N. P. with dates to the 19th inst. By her we learn that Sir Francis Cockburn, the late Governor, left New-Providence on the 12th inst. for Europe, in a mail steamer, and his successor arrived on the 20th from England. There was no other news of any interest.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.—To the captain of the schooner Leo we are indebted for a file of the Nassau Royal Gazette up to the 1st inst.

The distress in the "Out Islands" continued, and subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers were still going on. It was stated at a public meeting at Nassau, on the 1st inst. that "mothers with their infants in their arms were starving together—many aged and helpless were also in the same sad condition. Notwithstanding the relief which had been afforded, the most painful destitution existed in some localities." [N. O. Picayune, June 22.

ARRIVAL OF THE PREBLE—LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM HAYTI.—The U. S. ship Preble, Thos. W. Freelon, Esq. Commander, arrived last evening, and anchored at quarantine, from a cruise on the Spanish Main, and last from Aux Cayes, (Hayti,) where she had been for some time actively employed in protecting the lives and property of Americans. Affairs were somewhat settled when the Preble left, but it was thought that tranquility would not long continue, as the rebel chief, Acaon, manifested considerable reluctance to submit to the authority of Gen. Guerrier, the newly-elected President of the Republic.

☞ Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON passed through the City yesterday, on his way to Newport. He has been detained at Washington by illness, but is now convalescent. [Prov. Jour.

His Excellency the Governor General made his public entry into the capital of Canada, yesterday morning, at one o'clock. [Montreal Courier, June 25.

☞ The New-York Museum presents powerful inducements for patronage. A Dwarf, Giantess, and fourteen performers—all for one shilling. By the by, the Dwarf leaves at the end of the week. Great preparations are making for the Fourth.

The Floods at the West.

Our advices from the Mississippi and Missouri, of the dates of June 20 and 21, represent the second flood there as being still more disastrous and threatening than the previous one, which had scarcely subsided when this commenced. We have various accounts from the papers, the most important of which we subjoin:

The steamer West Wind, which left St. Louis on the evening of the 20th inst. brought news to Cincinnati that the Mississippi was four feet higher than at the late flood, being considerably above any other flood since the memory of man, and still rising rapidly; and what is more startling, a farther rise of *ten feet* was reported as coming out of the Missouri, and *forty feet* out of the Kansas, a main branch of that stream.

Illinois town was completely under water; the ferry-boat crossing from St. Louis to the bluffs, a distance of ten miles. The loss of property is beyond all computation; buildings were floating down the Mississippi; also the bodies of cattle drowned upon the bottoms. Crops all along the rivers were entirely destroyed; in fact, such a calamity as has fallen upon the inhabitants of the low lands of the western rivers was never dreamed of by mortal man.

The Missouri had risen several feet at St. Joseph in 24 hours, on the 13th. The crops, fences and stock had been swept away, many buildings destroyed, and some lives lost.

The Missouri Mail, on her trip down, was compelled to assist the inhabitants, drowning on the banks.

The Illinois river is still rising; the water is up to the houses in Alton.

The low lands below St. Louis are entirely covered with water. Houses in some parts of St. Louis have four feet water on the first floor. At the upper part of the levee, steamboats could discharge freight near about the roofs conveniently.

The St. Louis *Reporter* of the 20th says:

The river is still rising. Last evening it was a foot higher than it has been this season. The first floors of many stores on the levee are covered with water to the depth of two or three feet, and all of them are inundated. The water is now higher than it has ever been within the memory of any of those old citizens with whom we have conversed on the subject. The whole levee is inundated, and entirely impassable. The lower part of Second-street is also under water, and many houses in that part of the city are uninhabitable. Boats are employed in the neighborhood of the Gas Works in ferrying passengers over the water. The business connected with the river is necessarily suspended for the present.

All the low lands near the Mississippi are inundated, and the communication between the landings and country is cut off by the high water. The river above the Falls is at a stand, but below the Falls it is rising.

A letter from Independence Landing, Missouri River, of June 14, says:

It is now two feet higher than it was last year, and is still rising rapidly. The bottoms are all inundated. Much destruction has already taken place, and should it continue to rise, as the prospect is fair for it to do so, for it has been raining for (and the prospect is fair for it to do so, for it has been raining for the last forty days), much more will take place. Our farmers, owing to the continued rains, have not as yet pitched their crops, and no prospects for them to do so for ten days to come. The ground is completely saturated with water. The Santa Fe traders, at last accounts, were at Walnut Creek, some two hundred and fifty miles from this place. There is no knowing when they will be able to get in. Provisions have been sent out to them, but no account of their having reached them. Every thing looks appalling except politics. The Locos in the Sixth have brought out two candidates for the Legislature, decidedly the most popular men in the county; they are opposed to Tom Benton and all his measures. The HARDS themselves are turning Locos as fast as they can, and ere the election, there will be hardly a *Hard* to be found in our county. Every man, woman, and child almost that you meet, denounces Tom, the Cornthian—Sufficient to remark he is completely at the the bottom of the wheel; and it will cease to revolve after the 4th of March next.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 21st, (the last date we have,) says:

The rise in the river is assuming a most fearful aspect. Since Saturday it has been rising, and for the last twenty-four hours has risen at the average rate of full an inch an hour. When it is remembered that the river is now at nearly every point from three to six miles wide, and in many places nine, some idea may be formed of the immense volume of water which is pouring down upon us.

The water now covers all Front street and the sidewalks. We find it difficult to convey to the reader, unacquainted with our localities