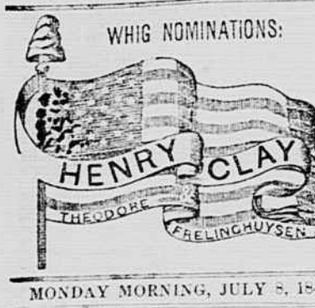
THE TRIBUNE.

WHIG NOMINATIONS:



MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1844.

☞ **In Democratic Whig General Committee.** July 2, 1844.—*Resolved*, That the Democratic Whig Electors of the City and County of New-York, be requested to assemble in their respective Wards, on Monday Evening, the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing five persons to represent them in a County Convention, to select thirteen Delegates to the City and County to the State Convention at Syracuse.

Resolved, That the said County Convention be requested to meet on Monday Evening the 22d instant, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway House.

The following are designated as the places of meeting for the several Wards:

1st Ward, Thresher's Broad-street Hotel.
2d " Jones's Second Ward Hotel.
3d " North River Coffee House.
4th " Shakspeare Hotel.
5th " Manion House.
6th " National Hall.
7th " At such place as Ward Committee designate.
8th " Howard House.
9th " Northern Exchange.
10th " Columbian Hall.
11th " Manhattan Hall.
12th " At such place as Ward Committee designate.
13th " Corner of Clinton and Grand streets.
14th " Broadway House.
15th " Constitution Hall.
16th " Hazleton's, 6th Avenue and 17th street.
17th " Henry Clay House.

By order, N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman.
JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, } Secretaries.
J. H. HOBART HAWS, }

☞ **Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A special Meeting of this Committee will be held on Tuesday evening, July 9, at the Broadway House, at 8 o'clock.

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

☞ For accounts of farther and most appalling Riots at Philadelphia, see our correspondent's letter. That correspondent, as all know, is violently 'Native' in his professions, and we have published his letter without altering or suppressing a syllable, to show that there can be no shadow of ground for charging the origin of *this* Riot to the Catholics or Irish. On the contrary, it appears to have originated entirely in the efforts of the authorities to overawe the ruffians who assumed the garb of Nativism to cover their incendiary and murderous designs, and in the determination of those ruffians to break into and destroy a Catholic Church. It is evident also that the 'Native' leaders exerted themselves to the utmost to repress these outrages, but in vain. On the heads of those who encouraged resistance to the authorities there rests a fearful responsibility!

*** The *Herald* yesterday abused us for publishing on Saturday an Extra containing the earliest tidings of these Riots which we received by a Special Express from Philadelphia.—The *Sun*, on the other hand, *converted* our news, and published an Extra of its own, without a whisper of its origin! We consider the Herald's course the more absurd but less iniquitous.

Death of Jos Smith the Mormon.

Our Western papers received yesterday bring us accounts of a melancholy tragedy enacted at Carthage, Ill. on the 26th ult. which resulted in the death of Joe Smith and his brother Hyrum. Another leading Mormon named Richards was severely wounded at the same time. The particulars of this bloody affair are thus given in the Quincy Herald, Extra, of Friday morning, June 28:

From the Quincy Herald, Friday morning, 3 o'clock.

DEATH OF THE PROPHET—*Joe and Hyrum Smith are Dead.*—The steamboat Boreas just in from Warsaw, brings shocking intelligence from the scene of the Mormon war. The following slip from the office of the Warsaw Signal explains the dreadful tragedy:

Joe Smith and Hyrum are dead—shot this afternoon. An attack from the Mormons is expected every hour. Will not the surrounding counties rush instantly to our rescue?

Warsaw, June 28th, 1844.

It seems that the circumstances attending the killing the Mormon Prophet and his brother Hyrum are as follows: On yesterday Gov. Ford left Carthage with about 120 soldiers for the purpose of taking possession of the "Nauvoo Legion" and their arms.—They arrived at Nauvoo about noon, and called for the assembling of the Legion.

About 2000 men with arms immediately responded to its call. These troops were put under command of Col. Singleton, of Brown county, who accompanied Gov. Ford to Nauvoo.

The Governor finding all quiet left Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M. with a company of sixty men for the purpose of encamping about seven miles from the city.

At about the same time that Gov. Ford left Nauvoo, the Prophet and his brother were killed at Carthage under the following circumstances, as near as we can ascertain them:

Joe and Hyrum were both confined in the debtors' room of the Carthage jail, awaiting their trial on a charge of treason. The jail was strongly guarded by soldiers and anti-Mormons, who had been placed there by the Governor.

A Mormon attempted to run by the guard for the purpose of forcing his way into the jail. He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound.

A general confusion ensued in the crowd around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow prisoners it seems had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He then attempted to escape from the window, when a *hundred balls* entered his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse.

His brother Hyrum shared the same fate. Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded. There our intelligence ends; what took place after this, God only knows. Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo, to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so exasperated as to exterminate the Governor and his small force.

The Boreas brought down most of the women and children from Warsaw. It is feared their town is in ashes before this.

Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independent companies are already in marching order. Maj. Flood has ordered out the militia of his regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end. Many have expressed fears that our city is in danger, because most of the Warsaw families have taken refuge here; but we believe there is no danger, as we are too far from the scene of action.

Messengers have just left for Hannibal and the towns below, for the purpose of arousing the Missourians. The excitement in our city is intense, and the anxiety to hear the fate of Gov. Ford and his men is very great.

An extra from the St. Louis Evening Gazette of the 28th adds the following:

When we left Nauvoo about day-light this morning (Friday 28th) all was quiet. The Mormons had not heard of the death of the Smiths, as Gov. Ford, who was encamped a few miles back, had (as supposed) intercepted the messengers from Carthage.

At Warsaw all was excitement. The women and children were all removed, and an immediate attack was expected from the Mormons.

We met the "Boreas," just above Quincy, with 300 men armed and equipped for Warsaw, eager for fight.

I send the "Quincy herald" printed this morning, containing the particulars of Smith's death.

In haste; yours, &c.

☞ The Whigs of Lenawee county, Michigan, held a convention at Adrian on the 29th, and were addressed by Hon. Levi Beardsley, formerly a Van Buren Senator of this State.—The way he exposed the swindling pretences of some Northern Loco-Focos, that "*Polk* is as much of a Tariff man as Clay" was thorough.

☞ The Whigs of Madison County will hold a Mass Meeting at Morrisville on the 12th inst. (Friday) when Gov. Seward and other eminent speakers will address them. There will be rather a tall gathering. We have advices of decided Whig gains in that County.

☞ Hon. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania passed through this city on Saturday on his way to Vermont.

Dueling, &c.

☞ The *Onondaga Standard* thinks it strange that the Editor of The Tribune "should be so illiberal, bigoted and inconsistent in regard to Politics." I cannot return the compliment. The very article which so speaks quotes

"Opinions of Mr. Greeley on Dueling, expressed in reference to the affair between James Watson Webb and Tom. Marshall."

Now the 'opinions' so quoted appeared in The Tribune when 'Mr. Greeley' was five hundred miles away, as the Editor of the Standard must have seen from my letters in The Tribune, even if he did not recollect that I called on him both on my journey West a week before the Duel and my return East some time after. I do not hold such 'opinions.' I abhor Dueling, just as I do War or Human Slaughter in any way, but I *do not* especially abhor the individual Duelist, Soldier, Judge or Hangman. I consider him only a spoke in the wheel of Society. I know that very good men have fought duels, just as pious Christians have been engaged even in offensive Wars, and the best of men have sentenced their fellows to the gallows. I certainly cannot consider an attempt to kill one man who has grossly insulted and wronged me worse than attempting to kill several thousand men who have neither done nor intended to do me personally any harm. While I condemn Dueling, I realize that the individual duelist is often driven, by a perverted Public Opinion to 'the field of honor,' absurdly so called, and I believe the crime is but partially his own. Hence I consider the man who engages in a Duel in our day far more culpable than one who fought twenty or thirty years ago, when Public Opinion was less enlightened than now. So much for my 'opinions,' referred to by the Standard; and now let me volunteer another. It is my decided 'opinion' that the men who are now raising an outcry against Dueling as absolutely disqualifying for office, after having unhesitatingly supported through twelve years a man who had deliberately shot his defenceless adversary dead on the field, evince a degree of hypocrisy and baseness utterly without parallel.

Another 'opinion:' this same Onondaga Standard editorially says:

"Clay, *Free Trade* and *Texas!*" is inscribed on the banners of Mr. Clay's Southern force.

It is my 'opinion' that the writer of this not only asserted a very barefaced, notorious falsehood, but was perfectly aware that he did when he penned it. The only pretext he gives for it is the fact that a late Whig meeting (probably of thirty or forty persons) in Murfreesboro', Tenn.

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, whenever it can be done without violating our national honor and endangering our Union."

It is my 'opinion' that the leading Editorial in that same Standard, which asserts that Dorr has been imprisoned for laboring

"*To extend the Right of Suffrage—to take away the odious Property qualification for voters—to put the poor on an equality with the rich at the polls.*"

Is again as basely, wickedly false as malevolence and villany could make it. Why does the writer conceal the fact that this man stimulated his followers to reject and vote down a Constitution which secured the very ends he is here represented as aiming at, simply because it had been framed in accordance with legal authority, precisely as Constitutional changes have been made in all other cases?

It is my 'opinion' that the following paragraph, which I find in the same paper, (credited to the New-Hampshire Gazette,) without a hint of its falsehood, is another evidence of very gross depravity:

"In Keeping.—The author of the '*Junius Tracts*,' which the federalists have been circulating, is one *Rev.* Nathaniel E. Johnson, who has just been deposed from the office of the gospel ministry, and excommunicated from the communion of the Christian church,' of Newark, N. J. for 'drunkenness,' frequenting theatres, and '*gross licentiousness.*' *Another embodiment of federal principles.*"

It is my 'opinion' that the following paragraph, which I find in the same paper, is equally false, malignant and wicked:

"Mr. Archer, a Whig, in the U. S. Senate on June 7th, declared that *if the Whigs came into power they* would restrict the naturalization of foreign residents to 21 years."

These, Messieurs, of the Onondaga Standard, are some of the veritable 'opinions' of the individual whose name you have dragged into your columns as that of the author of your extract on Dueling. They do not implicate you in inconsistency and bigotry merely—they imply that you are habitually misleading your readers by the grossest fabrications and falsehoods. Beyond this, you know that the triumph of Polk will be the downfall of the present Tariff, yet you are every week deceiving your readers on that vital subject. My 'opinions' may or may not be erroneous, but your weekly lying is base and infamous.

H. G.

The *Philadelphia Gazette* will begin to suspect that it does not understand the Tariff Question quite as well as it does some other subjects, after it has been used as a catspaw by the Journal of Commerce a few more times. It says on Saturday,

"Protection is effected by raising the prices of foreign goods, and thus allowing the prices of domestic goods to be raised."

Here is old blunder of uttering a truth and a fallacy in the same breath. Protection undoubtedly increases the cost of bringing *Foreign* Goods into our markets, and so to a great extent shuts out those goods, leaving a larger, steadier, and quicker market for American products than when crippled by the Foreign competition. But it *does not* follow that the prices paid by our consumers will be higher—on the contrary, we know many instances in which they have been materially *reduced* in consequence. Compare the present prices of Nails, Sad Irons, Axes, Plain Cottons, Glass and Glass-ware, &c. &c. with those which prevailed when the Tariff was at a mere Revenue point, and this truth will be apparent. We have not a doubt that the entire exclusion of Foreign Cottons (Prints, &c.) from our markets would in a short time *reduce* the cost of such goods in our markets. They would be cheapened simply because our producers could *afford* to supply the whole demand cheaper than an irregular, capricious portion of that demand. The immediate effect of the change might be an advance of prices, caused by the demand exceeding the supply, but this could not possibly be permanent. The manufacturers might do better or might not, but the People would be benefited in two ways, first by getting their goods cheaper; secondly, by having a much larger number of cloth-makers to consume their produce than now. This a simple statement of the way Protection works, as a thousand instances testify. If the Gazette does not understand the matter, it would do well to let it alone.

☞ The Whigs had a glorious rally at Woodbury, Ct. on the 4th. The Hartford papers say that not less than 5,000 were present. They had the right sort of a dinner, speeches, toasts, resolutions, etc.

☞ The Loco-Foco Mass Meeting at Hudson on the 4th passed a resolution warmly commending Silas Wright, and nominating him for *Governor!* It looks as though the 'Old White Horse' would have to take the outside track next time.

☞ The President has appointed Richard Loving Commercial Agent of the United States at Aux Cayes, in the Island of St. Domingo, in place of William B. Gooch, resigned.

☞ Cullen Sawtelle, Esq. of Norridgewock, has been nominated for Congress by the Locos of the Somerset District, Maine.

☞ The *Montreal Courier* credits to this paper a Loco-Foco perversion of the sentence of Thos. W. Dorr. We beg to be excused. It probably belongs to the Plebeian.

Letter from Mr. Clayton.—At a recent meeting of the Second Ward Clay Club at their Head Quarters in this City, they unanimously resolved to give to Hon. John M. Clayton of Delaware, their thanks for the masterly exposition of Whig principles contained in the address delivered by him at the late Whig Convention at Wilmington. They further resolved to print the address in pamphlet form for more convenient circulation, and unanimously elected him an honorary member of their Club. They also directed that a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to him through their Corresponding Secretary, who has received the following answer:

New Castle, Del. June 24th, 1844.

Dear Sir, I received, day before yesterday, your letter of the 15th ult. covering a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Second Ward Clay Club of New-York on the 14th, in which the gentlemen of the Club have done me the honor to elect me an Honorary Member of their association, and also present a very flattering encomium upon the Address delivered by me at the late Whig Convention at Wilmington.

I beg you will convey to the Second Ward Clay Club of New-York my kindest acknowledgments for the compliments they have thus conferred upon an humble, but very zealous, laborer in the cause to which they have devoted their patriotic affections. The cause of Henry Clay is, now, identified with the cause of the country. In expounding his political principles, we illustrate those upon which, and upon which alone, the country can safely rely for the continuance and increase of its prosperity; and in defending the acts of his public life from the misconstructions of party malice, which the position he has at present assumed prevents him from noticing, we are only performing an act of duty to the Republic, because an act of justice to a patriot son who has twice proved himself necessary to her safety, and is still indispensable to her happiness. No act of his public life was greater or more meritorious than that of the Compromise; and if, in defending this from the misconstructions of enemies, always to him equally disingenuous and unrelenting, I was wanting in doing him any degree of justice on this subject, among those who have been taught to view the Compromise Act with doubt or prejudice, I shall indulge the satisfaction of one who feels that his effort to discharge his duty as a citizen has not been entirely in vain.

I beg, Sir, you will accept my thanks for the handsome terms in which you have transmitted the resolutions of the Club, and expressed your own friendly regards.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

William S. Rowland, Esq.
Corresponding Sec'ry of Second Ward Clay Club of N.Y.

☞ There was a Loco-Foco Mass Convention in Wyoming County on the 29th ult. The following particularly luminous resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tariff for revenue sufficient to meet the wants of the Government; and that such a Tariff, wisely discriminating in its impositions, is all sufficient for the protection of our fellow citizens, in whatever branch of industry they may be engaged; as it will afford, at the lowest estimate twenty odd millions of dollars of protection."

Of course "a Tariff for revenue sufficient to meet the wants of the Government" will suffice, if it be "wisely discriminating in its impositions." But *how* discriminating? Mr. *Polk* says it shall discriminate for *revenue* only; Mr. *Clay* says the object of discriminating shall be "fair protection to American Industry." These Loco-Focos mean to make the people vote for the former under a deceptive belief that they are sustaining the latter.

At the same meeting, says the Albany Argus,

"David Scott, Esq. of Attica, was loudly called for. Mr. Scott came forward, and, like *L. N. Stoddard, Esq* RENOUNCED *Federal Whiggery* which was received with loud cheers."

Now this David Scott is an original Loco-Foco, who never voted with the Whigs but one year. In 1840, he professed to come out for Harrison, and was elected to the Assembly by the Whigs. Before the session was out, however he was detected playing the traitor, and when the Whig majority of four in the Assembly had been cut down by death and absence to nothing, he openly apostatized, voted with the Locos, and helped defeat the Whigs on most important questions. Since then, he has never pretended to be any thing else than a Loco. And yet this is the man who, a week ago, gravely *renounced* the Whig party! He is a fair specimen of the converts paraded by our adversaries.

☞ The Loco-Focos of Washington County, aided by those of two or three Counties of Vermont, held a Mass Meeting at Granville on the 4th. Among their orators was the Hon. *Marshall M. Strong*, of Iowa, the interesting advocate of James R. Vineyard last Fall. Chief Justice Savage presided. Says the correspondent of the Albany Argus,

"Resolutions in favor of Polk and Dallas, of a Tariff for revenue, *with discriminations for* Protection, also sustaining Gov. Bouck and Lt. Gov. Dickinson, were then unanimously passed."

Of course, if these gentlemen can shuffle out of Texas and make the People believe that their candidates are in favor of "*discriminations for* Protection," they may poll a decent vote in that region. We rather think, however, that the folks thereabouts know how to read rather too well for the success of any such game.

☞ Mr. John A. Dix made a speech at the Loco-Foco meeting at Hudson on the 4th, wherein, says the Evening Post,

"Mr. Dix dwelt particularly upon the principles of the two parties, and showed conclusively the evil tendencies of the whig schemes of a national bank, *protective tariff*, and public land distribution; a bank to seduce the mercantile interests to their ruin; a tariff of unequal benefits and unequal burdens; a system of administering the public lands, more monstrous in its injustice and demoralizing in its influences, than the worst form of Roman agrarianism."

Ought not such avowals to shame the villains who are endeavoring to deceive the voters of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c. &c. into believing that the fate of our Protective Tariff is *not* at stake on the result of this Election? The Whigs contend for *this* Tariff—nothing higher. Is not the other party as clearly battling for its overthrow, 'both principle and details?' Then how shall the Free Laborers be cheated out of a knowledge of the true issue?

Mr. D. is greatly concerned lest a National Bank should 'seduce the mercantile interests to their ruin.' We trust those interests duly appreciate the solicitude and the compliment. We think it quite likely that they know whether the Currency was more stable and their interests less exposed to ruin, before the war on the National Bank or since.

☞ A correspondent suggests that the Speech of Henry Clay at Raleigh ought to be read at the next meeting of every Clay Club in the country. We second the motion. Let the Speech of John M. Clayton be read likewise, if it has not been. We have repeatedly urged this course upon our friends. Give notice that on such an evening Mr. Clay's Speech will be read, and be sure you have a good reader; then on the next regular meeting, Mr. Clayton's Speech; follow with the best elementary exposition of the Tariff Question; then Texas and so on. By taking this course, and pursuing it faithfully, many Whigs who have little taste for reading at great length will be rendered familiar with our arguments, while men of undecided politics and even moderate opposers will be attracted to our meetings, while they would shun or be repelled by speeches of a different character. Think of it.

Now Ready.

No. IX. of the Junius Tracts—Annexation of Texas. In this Tract, the important subject it contemplates is regarded in a strictly National light, without deference to Northern or Southern feeling. It is discussed as a matter of absolute Right, of Constitutional Power, and of National Policy. The authorities appealed to are the recorded opinions of Messrs. Jefferson, Clay, Van Buren, Benton, &c. as illustrating the Federal Constitution. The argument thereon is calm and lucid.

☞ A riot occurred on the steamboat Columbia at Annapolis, on the 4th. Some residents of the city came to the wharf as the boat was leaving and commenced throwing brick-bats, &c. into her, and it was with great difficulty the boat was got under way—several persons were injured. The ringleaders have been arrested.

☞ We learn from the New-Haven Herald that a fire occurred in that city on the 4th, which destroyed the store-house of William Townsend, and considerably damaged the dwelling of John E. Leland.

The Fourth in Old Massachusetts.

Concord, Mass. July 4—8 P. M.

There has been a glorious assembly to-day of the Freemen of the Old Bay State on the first battle-field of the Revolution. We reached Boston in the Norwich train at 7½ this morning, and at 8½ left the Fitchburgh Railroad at Charlestown (just over the bridge from Boston) for this place. As I passed through Boston the Whig Association, about One Thousand strong, was marching to the depot, escorted by a superb Volunteer Company.

Two special trains were started at this hour, taking up about *two thousand* passengers, and this was not half the number who visited Concord by Railroad alone in the course of the forenoon. The receipts of the new Railroad (only this 20 miles being completed) must have been from $2,000 to $2,500.

Arrived at Concord, a procession was speedily formed, which proceeded to the Battle-Ground, about a mile from the Depot, where Hon. Samuel Hoar was chosen President. He made a brief and pertinent address, introducing to the vast assemblage Hon. John M. Berrien, U. S. Senator from Georgia, who in a speech of a few minutes assured the Whigs of Massachusetts that the Whigs of the South, and of Georgia especially, were preparing for the contest, not as a separate party but on the common and cherished grounds of well defined Whig principle, regarding all Whigs as brethren, and Clay and Frelinghuysen as their common champions and chosen standard bearers. His remarks were hailed with deep acclamations.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, M. C. from Boston, next spoke briefly in reference to the day, the place, and the memories connected with each, and reminded his hearers that Middlesex County, the heart of the Old Bay State, embosoming Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, was now subjected to Loco-Foco predominance, to the great scandal of the Whig Commonwealth. He exhorted them to reform this at the ensuing Election; and a determined 'We will!' burst from the lips of thousands.

[Here Messrs. Berrien and Winthrop were obliged to leave, to be present at the dinner of the Clay Club No. 1 in Boston.]

Daniel Webster was next introduced, amid prolonged, reverberating cheers, and spoke for half an hour in earnest exhortation to the Whigs of Massachusetts, and of other States, to study well the great questions involved in the coming Election, and act with earnest reference to their responsibility as citizens and patriots. In his judgment, no Election for many years had involved consequences so momentous as this, and he believed there would be none so important for many years to come. Mr. Webster spoke with unusual energy, and was warmly responded to.

A series of resolutions was now read, by E. R. Hoare, Esq. Chief Marshal, and adopted, expressive of the views and purposes of the Whig party; and then the Procession reformed and marched to the plain near the Railroad Depot, where a great tent, 200 feet square, had been erected, and tables set for a Free Dinner for 8,500 people. Although none but men went to the dinner, there were not seats enough for these, but a great number had to wait; so that the number in attendance must have been fully 10,000.

The Dinner was plain, substantial and abundant. After grace by Rev. Mr. Ripley of Waltham, the collation was speedily disposed of, and the Toasts commenced. One was in honor of the Senate of the United States, and the People called on Hon. Rufus Choate for a response. I knew already that he was one of the first orators in the Union, but I had not expected so masterly a display of eloquence. For an hour and a quarter he thrilled that vast assemblage with his own fervent impulses, now glowing with pride in contemplation of the attitude and course of the Whig party, now burning with indignation at his exposure of the character, the objects and the inevitable consequences (should it succeed) of the Texas conspiracy. I doubt whether so powerful an appeal was listened to by any other audience assembled to celebrate this day. When he closed, the cheers which had burst forth from time to time during his speech were prolonged for minutes.

The toasts proceeded, and one to the Empire State being given, Horace Greeley by request responded for forty minutes, speaking of the prospects of success in New-York, the Tariff question intrinsically and as regarded by the two great parties respectively, and the impudent fraud by which James K. Polk is put forward as friendly to Protection and holding the same opinions thereon as Mr. Clay; and finally of the necessity of thorough organization and a steady personal effort by every Whig throughout the Country.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence was next called out by a complimentary sentiment, and for half an hour interested the assemblage with reminiscences of the Revolution, and especially of scenes and incidents in this county connected therewith, as they dwelt in his memory. He was a boy brought up amid those scenes, in the town of Groton in this county.

The Prize Banner to the Town in Middlesex county which should send the largest proportional Delegation to this Convention was awarded to Pepperell, a distant farming Town, 23 miles off by land carriage, which had 143 men in the Procession, while her Whig vote last year was but 105.

The meeting adjourned before 6 o'clock, and the People were soon wending their way to their respective homes. The day was cool and dry, with a brisk breeze. Nothing occurred to mar its enjoyment. There was not a man intoxicated in town, nor a quarrel of any sort. No drinks but Water and Lemonade were seen at the dinner.

H. G.

A Lie on its Travels.

The *Democratic Expounder*, Marshall, Michigan, has the following. We copy it as a fair illustration of the growth of falsehood, and of the general veracity of the Loco-Foco press:

"Junius Tracts.—These cunningly devised lies were produced by an English clergyman, (who had been silenced for immoral conduct,) imported for that purpose by the British Whig leaders, without duty. This miserable fellow has recently been convicted of keeping a gambling house, and fined $4,000. He is a true representative of Clay Whig principles."

It can hardly be necessary to restate that the author of the Junius Tracts is no Englishman, and never kept a gambling house, nor ever was accused or suspected of gambling by those who knew him.

From the Frontier Ogdensburgh Sentinel.

That Black Whig Tariff of 1842.

Last Friday a Whig Merchant in this place, bought the shearing of a flock of Sheep from a Loco-Foco, for which he paid $175. Last year the same merchant paid the same man for the shearing from the same sheep only $125. What a *wicked Black Tariff* that is, ruining the *Farmers*, Laborers and Mechanics! One fact like this outweighs all the *judicious* Tariff arguments that can be produced.

Poor Creature.—The editor of the North Alabamian proposes to furnish a paper at one dollar till the election—*payable when Mr. Clay shall be President.* [N. Y. Aurora.

Will the Aurora exhibit as much confidence in the success of its candidate as to furnish its paper at a dollar a year, *payable when John Tyler shall be President?* [Alb. Adv.

We think a good portion of the *Aurora's* subscribers are already held on a tenure something like this.

☞ A new Post Office has been established at Sandy Mines, Jefferson, Mo., of which Mr. John Anderson is Postmaster.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Edward Willmer for his 'European Times' of June 22, per steamship Great Western. Adams & Co. also have our thanks for their polite attentions.

A Texas Demonstration—Lieut. Governor.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Fonda, Montgomery Co. July 5, 1844.

The people of this and the adjoining Counties assembled here yesterday to celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence. It was a large gathering of the honest yeomanry of the country. After listening to an eloquent oration by Alex. Fonda, Esq. of Schenectady, they partook of an excellent dinner at the Hotel. Here all was good feeling, hilarity and patriotism, until a toast was read which had been prepared by the President of the day, Geo. D. Ferguson, in favor of the *Texas Conspiracy*. It was received with the most marked surprise and indignation, and by a nearly unanimous vote ordered to be thrown under the table. So it is every where where the people themselves speak out without the intervention of politicians. This Ferguson is a violent Loco Foco, is County Clerk, and has expected to get the nomination of this District for Congress—but the people of his own party have now resolved to administer to him "justice" as the Baltimore Convention did to Mr. Van Buren, and so, like that eminent sage, he will have an opportunity, in the undisturbed quiet of private life, to ruminate on the mutability of popular favor.

The political horizon is every where bright, brilliant and glorious. The Whigs are panting for the contest. Such is the spirit aroused among the farmers that were it necessary for the success of the cause, they would joyfully devote three or six months to attain it.

By the by, as much is said about our candidates for State officers, it seems to me that the City should have a voice in the matter. And as it is now morally certain that the candidate for Governor will be selected from the *West*, it would be but right that the Lieutenant be taken from the *East*. And I would suggest as suitable for that place Hamilton Fish of New-York. His abilities and purity of character would inspire respect and confidence among all, and his popularity would induce the young men to go for him with a "perfect rush." I know not any person who would so strongly develope their enthusiasm in his behalf. Truly yours, A. D.

Grand Rally of the Whigs—Over 5,000 Whigs in Convention.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

Woodbury, Conn. July 4th, 1844.

This has been a glorious day for the Whigs of Woodbury and the surrounding towns. We only expected a thousand or so people to witness the presentation of a Prize Banner to the Whigs of this town, it having given the greatest increase over its vote of 1840 of any town in the State, when, to the surprise of every body, it was found that there were over 5,000 Whigs on the ground, beside some *one thousand* ladies. The Banner was presented in behalf of the Whigs of Bristol, by Charles Whittlesey, Esq. and received by R. H. Hotchkiss, Esq. the President of the meeting. Eloquent Addresses were made by Messrs. W. E. Robinson, J. F. Babcock, L. G. Peck and Hon. W. W. Boardman, of New-Haven, Hon. D. P. Tyler, of Windham, and G. H. Hollister, Esq. of Litchfield.

The Locos held an opposition Convention here at the same time to counteract the effect of ours, but with all their drumming up and offers of conveyances to all who would attend, they did not at any time have 1500 men on the ground, and not one half that number when the Whig Convention was in session. This is the fact, and not denied by the Locos present, although the Register to-day claims 3 or 4,000. No accident occurred, except that the Locos' stand broke down, which the New-Haven Herald says would not have occurred if the speakers had held on to it—"The *gas* would have buoyed it up." Old Connecticut's O. K.

Celebration at Hudson—The Blacksmith.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Hudson, July 5, 1844.

As a visitor at this place, I yesterday attended the Whig Mass Meeting, and can assure you that I was highly gratified with the powerful demonstration made by the Whigs of Old Columbia. They turned out far better than was expected, and evinced a spirit that all is *going right*.

I cannot attempt to give you a detail of the proceedings, nor is it necessary for me to undertake such a duty, which will doubtless be discharged by abler hands. The vast assemblage was addressed by Joseph Hoxie, H. A. Weed and Charles King, Esqs. of your city, a Mr. Van Wagner, blacksmith, of Poughkeepsie, and Wheaton and Barnard, of Albany, all in the most happy and effective manner.

One of the speakers commanded particular attention, and merits a particular notice. I allude to the Poughkeepsie Blacksmith, who I learn spent six years of his early life in a cotton factory, and has been engaged for fifteen years since that time at the anvil and bellows. His address was one of most eloquent and convincing character, displaying talents of the highest order. He is truly one of nature's noblemen, and I doubt from what I saw and heard, whether among the giants who are now engaged in vindicating the Whig cause in various parts of the State, there is one who is calculated to render more efficient service than this humble blacksmith. The strokes of his hammer could not tell with more effect than his thrilling appeals to the mechanics, the farmers and the working-men.

Yours, &c. J. P.

Orleans County Awake—A glorious day in Albion—10,000 Whigs in Council.

Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

Rochester, July 3, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I have just returned from Albion and was present at the most enthusiastic Whig gathering that I ever attended. The whole section, for miles around that beautiful village, seemed all life and animation. About 9 o'clock the Delegations began to pour in. That from Murray was very large, and consisted principally of farmers and mechanics. There were Blacksmiths at work with men hammering on their anvils, a fanning mill in operation, Joiners, Saddlers and Shoemakers at work at their various trades. There was one team with 24 yoke of Oxen. In most of the Delegations were large wagons filled with young ladies; on one of which was a motto "*In favor of Annexation, but not of Texas.*" The various Delegations after leaving their teams marched on foot to the Court House. A friend of mine counted more than 500 ladies in one part of the procession. The enthusiasm exceeded by far any thing ever before witnessed in this section. The people are rising in their majesty in favor of continuing the Tariff, and against the Annexation of Texas.

Speeches, able, eloquent an instructive, were made by Hon. Millard Fillmore, Hon. John A. Collier, Hon. Washington Hunt and Geo. Dawson, Esq. I am truly yours.

Affairs in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

Philadelphia, July 6—P. M.

We are in a sad state of excitement. The whole City and County is again on the very brink of violence and outrage. The Queen-street Church, though threatened last night, sustained no injury.—At two o'clock this morning 1 keg of powder, 75 muskets, a number of pistols, a large quantity of balls and slugs, bayonets, bludgeons, iron hammers, &c. were taken out by the police and carried to the Southwark Hall.

The military are now on duty, and every symptom of serious trouble is before us. Gov. Porter gave the Adjutant General orders to send arms into the Catholic Churches, and hence all this excitement.

Remains of De Witt Clinton.—The Family of the late Gov. Clinton are about to remove his remains from the vault in which they were deposited, and where they have slumbered "unhonored and unknown," for seventeen years. Is it not proper that their removal should be attended to the steamboat by our citizens?

[Alb. Eve. Journal.

Official.

Appointments by the President,

John Chambers to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa, from the 15th instant, when his present commission will expire.

J. Humphrey to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Michigan.

☞ The U. S. Hotel, St. Louis, took fire on the night of the 25th and was damaged to the amount of 4 or $5,000. Fully insured.

Naval.—The U. S. Frigate Raritan and sloop Boston were at Rio Janeiro on the 28th May—all well.

They can't stand Annexation!

'A Republican' in the leading column of Saturday's Evening Post thus gives utterance to the misgivings which have compelled so many of the Loco-Foco party to pause in their career:

Mr. Editor: Will you permit me, through the medium of you valuable journal, to make some remarks and some inquiries? In the first place, I would remark that I take a very strong interest in the success of Democratic principles, believing that the safety of our institutions and the welfare and happiness of the people depend upon their success. I should regard it as a great misfortune to our country for the Whigs to succeed in carrying their men and measures. Notwithstanding all this, I could not, in the present aspect of affairs, vote for Mr. Polk for President of the United States. The reason is, the peculiar position of the Texas question. The friends of Annexation are divided into two parties: first, those taking the view with Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Benton, and many other distinguished and eminent members of the Democratic party, that we should proceed discreetly in the business, adhering with scrupulous justice, honor and good faith to our treaty engagements; and farther, as proposed by Mr. Benton, that we compromise and settle the slave question as we go along, to prevent its being brought up hereafter to distract the country and divide the Union. To the Annexation of Texas upon these terms I would not object. There is another class, who go for immediate Annexation, without regard to our plighted faith and different treaty engagements with Mexico, without making any arrangement or settlement of the slavery question to prevent future difficulty, without making any restriction to the indefinite spreading of slavery.

On the contrary, they declare slavery to be a good institution, and advocate the Annexation of Texas on the express ground that it would enlarge the domain of slavery and strengthen the bonds of slavery. With this latter school of Annexationists I have no sympathy. Mr. Van Buren was treacherously betrayed and repudiated because he belonged to the first class, and Mr. Polk nominated as one of the second class, who raised a shout of triumph and claimed him as one of themselves. Mr. Polk has tacitly permitted himself to be presented as the representative of these principles and doctrines. Under these circumstances, I *could not* vote for Mr. Polk. I have a hope that there may be some mistake in this matter, and that, after all, Mr. Polk may be in favor of Annexation upon the wise, just, humane, statesmanlike and safe plan of Mr. Benton.—If this should prove to be the case, I should support him with pleasure; but he certainly is, at this time, regarded by many as the representative of the perfidious and dishonorable principles of the Tyler Treaty, and of the nefarious principles of the Calhoun correspondence. I write this communication to elicit information. There are others who take the same view of the subject with myself. We wish to know Mr. Polk's views particularly upon this subject. We believe the Democratic party is suffering great injury from the doubt and uncertainty which prevails, and that Mr. Polk owes it to himself, no less than to the cause of which he is selected as the leader, to define his position, and to enter into a full and clear explanation upon these important questions. In conclusion, I would say that I shall not vote against the Democratic party. I have voted for Jackson and Van Buren, and, if I can conscientiously, shall vote for Mr. Polk. If these matters are not explained, I shall not vote at all upon the Presidential question. Republican.

The Post, in reply, virtually, admits that the Immediate Annexation project is a very black one, and that Polk is thoroughly in for it. But then, says the Post, in substance, It *may* be that Annexation will not be carried, even if Mr. Polk is elected; and it is all-important that we break down the Tariff, defeat the efforts of the Whigs to establish a National Currency, and prevent the apportionment of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among all the States of the Union. This Distribution, the Post nakedly asserts, will "foster speculators and corrupt the States"—which is just as sensible as to say it will spread the Small Pox and increase the flood in the Mississippi.

☞ Gen. Waddy Thompson has a letter in the National Intelligencer of Saturday, giving a full exposition of his reasons for opposing the Annexation of Texas, now and evermore. He says he did not speak so fully on the question of ultimate Annexation at Albany as here, because he preferred to treat this question as a Southern one, before a Southern audience. But he now declares most unequivocally that he is opposed to Annexation at any time, or under any circumstances, considering it injurious to Southern interests and Southern security. He takes the position that we have always maintained, that we never can have a more Southern boundary so perfectly impregnable as our present, with the Mississippi and its tributaries, their swift, innumerable steamboats and their half million of gallant oldemen on hand. He clearly sees that the Annexation of Texas is to be followed by convulsions connected with the readjustment of the limits of Slavery, which no prudent Southern man will court.

We do not suppose that the Albany Argus and Atlas will retract their misrepresentations of Gen. Thompson's views, but they certainly should.

The Opera.—The third representation of the beautiful Opera of the *Italian in Algiers*, in which Madame Damoreau has achieved so complete and gratifying a triumph, takes place this evening. The following opinion of Madame Damoreau's singing is from an article in the *Evening Post*:

"No words can express the charming grace and the passionate beauty of musical expression with which the Signora Cinti Damoreau delighted us on Monday evening last. Her singing, her gesture, her look, from the