NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Whig State Convention.

The Whig Electors of the State of New-York are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts, and appoint one Delegate from each District, to attend a STATE CONVENTION, which will assemble in the City of UTICA on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, and State Prison Inspector; and also, to nominate a College of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, JAMES HORNER, JAMES KIDD, } Albany.
HENRY Z. HAYNOR, LE GRAND S. CANNON, JAMES S. THAYER, } Troy.
J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX, J. H. HOBART HAWS, S. G. HAWLEY, Buffalo. } New-York.

Whig State Central Committee.

☞ The several District Conventions are requested to appoint an efficient Central Committee, and transmit their names to the State Committee at Albany.

News from Europe.

The steamer *Hibernia*, one of the fastest of the Cunard line, was to leave Liverpool on the 26th of August. She is therefore in her 13th day, and her arrival may be expected every hour at Boston. We shall issue her news in an extra as soon as received. It will be six days later.

Vermont Election.

We have but few returns yet from this sterling Democratic Whig State, but we [illegible] enough to show that Gen. CASS has hardly succeeded in "distracting the party" in that State, as he is doing in others. The Loco-Foco party, which has Gen. CASS for its head, has sunk now into a mere collection of scattering votes—the Whigs and the Free Soil Democrats being the two great parties of the State. DILLINGHAM, the regularly nominated Hunker candidate for Governor, we see, in some towns, barely succeeded in getting one or two votes, and in one town we notice that he did not receive even one!

If Gen. CASS is to be elected next President it will not be by the number of votes he will receive, but for want of others receiving any respectable portion of the votes of the People. If any other candidate can get anything approaching the vote which HENRY CLAY received in 1844, notwithstanding the increase of population since, LEWIS CASS will not be compelled to leave Michigan for Washington for some time.

The following summing up from yesterday's *Boston Atlas* includes all the news we have from the State.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	1848. Coolidge	Dis'n.	Shelter	Eaton.	1847. Dis'n.	Brainard.
Addison.... 3 tns	359	87	223..	358	199	78
Rutland.... 2 ..	188	14	99..	202	34	67
Washington 1 ..	36	71	44..	43	84	25
Windsor....11 ..	2155	713	1170..	2171	912	595
Windham..17 ..	2052	558	1286..	1862	1379	312
Orange..... 7 ..	977	972	668..	998	1120	485
41 towns....	5767	2418	3490..	5634	3726	1562

RECAPITULATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Co's.	Wh.	L. F.	V. B.	No Ch.	Wh.	L. F.	Lib.	No Ch.
Windham.....	15	1	2	0	10	6	0	1
Windsor.....	10	2	3	1	11	1	1	2
Bennington.....	2	1	1	0	1	3	0	0
Addison.....	6	0	1	0	5	1	1	0
Orange.....	1	1	0	5	0	2	0	5
Rutland.....	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Washington.....	3	1	1	0	2	3	0	0
Franklin.....	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0
Chittenden.....	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Total.....	43	7	11	6	33	21	2	8

Whig majority this year in these towns over all opposition 25
Do. do. last year 10
Whig net gain 15

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Melancholy Accident—Hon. A. H. Stephens.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 7—9 P. M.

A very distressing accident happened this evening at Alexandria, Va. A lady named Patterson undertook to chastise her little son, but unfortunately struck him the first blow upon the temple, when he instantly fell dead. The mother has become entirely deranged.

The health of Hon. Mr. Stephens is reported to be better, and his recovery is probable.

Markets.....BUFFALO, Sept. 7.

Receipts within the past 24 hours: Flour, 2,000 bbls. Wheat, 8,000 bushels. There was no change in FLOUR. We continue to quote Ohio WHEAT at 104; Chicago was nominal. CORN—Sales of 5,000 bushels were made at 52 cts. WHISKY was firm. There was also a better feeling in PORK.

Markets.....ALBANY, Sept. 7.

Receipts within the past 24 hours by Canal: Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Oats, 8,700 bushels. Sales of 2,500 bbls of FLOUR were made at $5 87½ a $6. CORN—sales of 2,500 bushels were made of round yellow at 74 cts. OATS—sales 4,000 bushels were made at 34½ cts. WHISKY—sales of 380 bbls were made at 25 a 26 cts.

☞ We were glad to see DAVID HALE, Esq. our venerable and respected cotemporary of the *Journal of Commerce*, again in public yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hale has been afflicted with an unusually long and severe illness, and his many friends are truly rejoiced that he has been spared to resume his duties in the responsible position he has so long occupied.

☞ A Free Soil State Convention is to meet at Concord, N. H. on Wednesday next, to ratify the Buffalo nominations and to select a ticket for Presidential Electors. JOHN P. HALE, AMOS TUCK, JOHN VAN BUREN, the Hutchinson Family, &c. are announced to be present.

☞ The friends of Taylor and Fillmore are to have a grand rally at Newburgh this evening. John M. Eager, Esq. of St. Louis, and James Brooks and Joseph Hoxie, Esqs. of this City, are announced as speakers.

☞ ISRAEL GARRARD, Esq. a young gentleman of fine talents, and step-son to Judge MCLEAN, has become associate editor of *The Ohio Standard*, the Central Free Soil Organ of the Buckeyes.

☞ The total sum contributed in this City to the Relief of the Albany Sufferers, amounts to $12,000, nearly all of which has been remitted by Mayor Havemeyer.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention.

Kings Co.—1st Dist. E. H. KIMBALL of Flatlands.
IId Dist. HOWARD C. CADY of Brooklyn.
IIId Dist. JOHN A. CROSS.
Allegany Co.—Southern Dist. A. M. FARNHAM.
Ulster Co.—1st Dist. WILLIAM MASTON, Esq.
IId Dist. ABRAHAM D. LADEW.
Orange Co.—1st Dist. HUGH B. BULL, Esq.
Chenango Co.—1st Dist. Col. JOSEPH JULIAN.
Erie Co.—1st Dist. ELAN R. JEWETT of Buffalo.
IId Dist. FREDERICK DILLENBOUGH.

INDIANA.—The following Electoral Ticket was formed at the Van Buren and Adams State Convention, in Indianapolis, on the 30th ult. Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH presided, assisted by three Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS—Henry L. Ellsworth of Tippecanoe Co.; John H. Bradley of Bartholomew Co.
CONTINGENT SENATORIAL ELECTORS—E. Deming of Tippecanoe Co.; S. S. Harding of Ripley Co.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
Ist District—Nathan Little.
IId District—John R. Cravens of Jefferson Co.
IIId District—James H. Cravens of Ripley Co.
IVth District—Geo. W. Julian of Wayne Co.
Vth District—Ovid Butler of Marion.
VIth District—Milton Short of Lawrence Co.
VIIth District—Albert G. Coffin of Parke Co.
VIIIth District—Samuel A. Huff of Tippecanoe Co.
IXth District—Joseph L. Jernegan of St. Joseph Co.
Xth District—Lewis Beecher of Allen Co.
CONTINGENT DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
II..	John Erazelton.	VII..	Abisthur Crane.
III..	John P. Milliken.	IX..	John U. Pettit.
VI..	E. J. Sumner.	X..	Daniel Worth.

Beside, the *Indianapolis Banner*, the *Centreville Sentinel*, *Madison Democrat*, *Jonesboro' Pioneer* and a few other papers support the Buffalo ticket.

Barnburner Assembly Nomination.

Montgomery Co.. Harmanus R. Staley.

Hunker Assembly Nomination.

Orleans Co.. Durfee Delano.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. Paulding, bound to Bremen and the Baltic, went to sea from Hampton Roads, yesterday morning.

Capt. Gwinn has been ordered to the command of the frigate Constitution, now fitting for sea at the Charlestown Navy Yard. [Norfolk Beacon, Sept. 6.

☞ The *Fredericton* (New-Brunswick) *Reporter* of last Friday says: We are sorry to say, that one short week has made woeful havoc among the Potato fields in this vicinity. Vines which were a few days ago in a healthy state, are now withered down; and most of the Potatoes brought to market are diseased.

GREAT WHIG DEMONSTRATION FOR CLAY AND FILLMORE!

Two Meetings at Vauxhall—10,000 Assembled.

The great Clay rally, a call for which was published in *The Tribune* of yesterday, came off last night at Vauxhall. It was one of the largest, and by all odds, the most enthusiastic political gathering which has been held in our City this year, equaling even that of last February at Castle Garden. The most excited of the Irish meetings which have lately been held at the same place, did not exceed the overpowering feeling which was manifested on this occasion. It showed at least, that however the majority of the Whig party may have chosen to act, there are thousands of Whig *hearts* still true to the old banner and the old leader. The enthusiasm of the audience was unmistakeably genuine, and rose at times to a pitch that seemed almost frantic. Nothing but the most ardent attachment to Whig principles, as embodied in the person of HENRY CLAY, could have given rise to such a thrilling expression of feeling. The number of persons in attendance could not have been less than 10,000. The audience began to assemble at an early hour, and by the time of commencing the Saloon was crowded to excess. In half an hour afterward the number became so great that a second meeting was organized in the Garden, in which an equal number participated. A large transparency bearing the name of Henry Clay, was suspended over the entrance, and several of the campaign banners of 1844 were planted on the speakers' stand.

At 7½ o'clock the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

WILLIS HALL, *President.*

Wards. *Vice-Presidents.*

I. THEODORE R. DE FOREST, ORLANDO FISH,
II. BENJAMIN W. BESSON, A. G. PECKHAM,
III. JAMES F. WOOD, BENJAMIN GALE,
IV. ANDREW JORDAN, C. SCHWARZWALDER,
V. MARK FOWLER, J. C. GULICK,
VI. ABRAHAM FARDON, Jr. D. A. WEBSTER,
VII. JOHN ALLEN, JOSEPH PIGOT,
VIII. SYLVANUS GEDNEY, EDWARD FIERCE,
IX. D. AUSTIN MUIR, WASHINGTON POST,
X. BENJAMIN DRAKE, N. G. BRADFORD,
XI. FREEMAN HISCOX, CHARLES M. SIMONSON,
XII. M. HOPPER MOTT, JAMES DOUGHERTY, Jr.
XIII. BRAINERD WYCOMB, Jr. AUGUSTUS MORAND,
XIV. R. R. R. COFFIN, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr.
XV. DAVID GRAHAM, ARCHELAUS G. SMITH,
XVI. GEORGE COLYER, E. H. WARNER,
XVII. THOMAS I. STILLMAN, JOHN J. HERRICK,
XVIII. OSCAR COLES, GEORGE W. BROWN,

Secretaries.

J. C. C. REYNOLDS, PETER SCHENCK,
W. S. MICKLE, H. B. BARNARD,
MATTHEW BIRD, GILBERT S. SAVAGE,
DAVID WEBB, JAMES E. SHAW,
EDWARD V. PRICE, ROBERT H. ALLAIRE,
PETER HUSTED, W. F. T. CHAPMAN,
DANIEL WELLS, MERRITT H. BREWER,
JAMES QUIN, Jr. DAVID MILLER,
JAMES L. BERGEN, JAMES MILLIGAN.

The Chairman then came forward, amid the cheers of the meeting, and, after stating the object for which they had assembled, proceeded to enumerate the reasons why such a course should be pursued, and the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention not be considered binding. Party, he said, was the only way in which the sense of the people can be ascertained. It was therefore necessary that the candidates should be party men. Taylor, however, seeks the Presidency, but does not wish to be the candidate of any party: where, then, is there authority for nominating him!—The Whig Convention went beyond their powers in doing so. We know not what are Gen. Taylor's principles. His friends frequently compare him, in this respect, with George Washington. There is no comparison between them. [Cheers.] Even after the war in which Washington was engaged, years passed by before he was called, by the voice of the country, to the Presidential office. No man ever advanced by more regular steps to power and eminence than George Washington. Gen. Taylor has never given any sign of his principles. [Cheers and some disturbance.] Fellow-citizens, is this a popular Government, and have people a right to control it? [Cries of yes! yes!] Tell me, then, how you can control it, if you don't know the principles of the men you vote for? [Cheers.] What a farce it is, then, to propose a candidate, who refuses to tell one jot of what he believes! You require that your agent should act according to *your* views. He look to *you*—not you to *him*. [Cheers.] What difference would it be to you, whether you had a hereditary or an elective King, provided he did your bidding? But all the struggle of our Revolution was in vain, if we are but to exchange one kind of despot for another.

Gen. Taylor's reason for this extraordinary concealment, adds insult to injury. He preserves silence, lest he might lose votes in certain quarters where he expects to obtain them. [A motion was made toward the Garden, owing to the crowded state of the Saloon.] The speaker then referred to the love which was borne toward Henry Clay. [The name called forth loud applause, and three deafening cheers were given, followed by three more, during which slips containing a Clay song were thrown to the audience.] From the commencement of his political life, said the speaker, we have known all his opinions—we have known them by heart, and felt them in our hearts. [Loud cheers.] You all remember that a few years since an important question arose, and Mr. Clay declared his intention of explaining his views on the subject. His friends desired him not to do it. Are not these views right, he asked. Yes, was the reply, but you will injure your chance of election. You are all familiar with his answer; he would rather be right than be President. [Enthusiastic applause.] The friends of Gen. Taylor say that in his Allison letter he declares that he will acquiesce in the opinion of Congress, and not veto the bills which it may pass. Are the people so green as not to know that the acts of a friendly Congress are never vetoed? It is a thing which has not happened in England for 200 years. [Here the noise from the meeting outside created a momentary disturbance.] The President can always mold a friendly Congress as he chooses. With a foreign mission hanging over the head of one man, and a collectorship over another, the thing is easily done. It is easy enough for him to thwart any measures which may come before Congress.

Another reason why we are not bound to the nomination of Gen. Taylor is, that it was not fairly procured. No blame in this instance attaches to Taylor himself as far as I am aware; but I cannot say the same of others. A delegate from this State, Mr. Fuller, offered a resolution in the Convention declaring that the Whigs of New-York would not be bound by it, unless the candidate was an exponent of Whig principles. [Three cheers were given for Mr. Fuller.] The delegates from Louisiana declared that Gen. Taylor would be bound by it. Has he been so bound, when in one month's time the nomination from Charleston is sent him with Butler's name and hostile to the Wilmot Proviso, and he returns a joyful acceptance? If that nomination was made under the impression that he was so pledged, it was made under false pretences. [Cheers.] Many of the very men who voted for him in the Convention will not vote for him at the polls. [Here the speaker was interrupted a moment by persons in the crowd proposing that the address should be read before the meeting adjourned to the outside.]

Another reason is, that the opinions of Gen. Taylor on a great subject of the day, are more than doubtful. On the question of Free Soil, [loud cheers,] he is in all probability against us. All evidence proves that he is opposed to the North. The subject is one which demands instant and immediate action. The River and Harbor improvements have been put off four years, and if it is to go for four years more, it will only be a pecuniary loss; but if Free Soil is defeated now, it is defeated forever. If Slavery be extended, it will change the whole spirit and character of our Government, which would in a few years be as much distinguished for being the locality of Slavery, as it has been for being the only consistent popular Government in the world. [Cheers.]

The speaker then called attention to the difference between the Free Soil men and the Abolitionists, the former of whom, he said, were in favor of restraining the question within constitutional limits. They would say to the Slave power, "Thither shalt thou come and no farther." This is not unconstitutional; it is the view of HENRY CLAY. [Loud cheers.] He clearly and distinctly announced this doctrine in his Lexington speech, when no other Southern man dared do it. For this he was slaughtered in the Convention. [Cheers, and cries of 'yes, that's it!'] From the moment that he announced this doctrine in his Lexington speech, Kentucky began to be known as an ungrateful State who sacrificed her own noble son. [Cheers.] I say, therefore, let us go for Free Soil. [Immense cheering.] This is good Whig doctrine. It is true that the Barnburners have stolen our thunder. [Laughter and cheers.] HENRY CLAY has been again and again crucified on this altar. Let us once more gather around it. [Tremendous cheering.] If this question of Slavery is to be forever thrust into our faces, asking us to stand a little farther and a little farther back, we say to them, Free Soil to the knife! [Cheers.] If we are compelled to go Free Soil without HENRY CLAY, [No! no!] I, for one go Free Soil under Van Buren. [Cries of No! no!—CLAY! CLAY!] I will go for HENRY CLAY as far as the farthest, [cheers,] but rather than give up Free Soil I would vote for Van Buren. [Cheers, tumult and confusion.] The worst thing that can happen to the Whig party is the election of Gen. Taylor. If this should take place, then farewell to our principles.

At this juncture a banner was brought into the room having upon its face the names of CLAY and FILLMORE for President and Vice President. It was greeted with a storm of applause, accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which was continued two or three minutes. Three stounding cheers were given for Clay, and three more for the nominations, after which the applause commenced with redoubled energy.

The Chairman then related an anecdote of a parrot which was taught to say "Oh, how beautiful!" even when under the claws of a hawk. The Whig party, he said, had been seized by a hawk; its eyes were picked out, its limbs torn, and yet it was expected to cry "Oh, how beautiful!" [Laughter and cheers.] While he had a particle of self-respect left, he would never join in this parrot-cry. [Cheers.] He should pursue the course for which they had met to-night. The meeting at Albany had referred the whole subject to the State Committee. Is it not proper then, that we should speak on the subject? [Yes! Yes!] Not an hour is to be lost! now or never! [Yes! Yes!] It is our only hope of preserving the Whig party. [Cheers.] If Taylor is elected, there will be but a Taylor party; many of the men who voted for him are not Whigs. He declared also that though there was little probability, there was a remote possibility of success. Our first, last, and only choice is Henry Clay. [Tremendous cheers.] We will not vote for Gen. Taylor. [No! no! from all parts of the Hall.] If Clay can get the vote of this State, it may carry the question to Congress. I would not flatter you with a prospect of success; but even if defeated, we shall still have a gratification. With your votes erect him a monument, and it shall be said that one faithful band of friends could not be seduced to forsake him. [Cheers.] On then, friends! Give every vote as a stone in the edifice to his honor, and build it lofty as his fame.—[Tremendous applause.]

Three thundering cheers were then given for Henry Clay, three for the speaker, and three more, while the fine band chimed in with "Here's to you, Harry Clay!" After some minutes, when the storm had somewhat subsided, EDWARD V. PRICE, Esq. came forward and read the following address and resolutions:

ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Whigs of New-York to the Democratic Whigs of the United States.

Impelled by every consideration of duty, principle and right, we come before you, fellow-citizens, painfully impressed with the necessity which compels our dissent from the Philadelphia nomination. Upon the sole ground of "availability," the great and solid principles upon which are reared the structure of our Government, were there cast aside. For "availability" merely, a person was selected, whose only claims were his military achievements. Urging "availability," our own beloved CLAY, and all those great leaders who, by their civil services, have made the Whig party illustrious "for all time," were overslaughed, and a mere soldier substituted. Unfolding a banner inscribed with that potential word "availability," 171 members of that Convention, including the four unauthorized votes of Texas, and the three votes of Arkansas, cast by one individual, were obtained for ZACHARY TAYLOR, and without another word—declaring no principles—issuing no address—making no platform—passing no resolutions—without compass, or guide, or landmark—they launched this "available" nomination, and adjourned. We rejoice to say, there is no parallel to this slaughtering course in the history of this or any other country. Since that nomination, the whole course of events has been to alienate and not to conciliate the Whigs. The popular voice of the country had proclaimed itself in advance for the only truly "available" candidate, whose eminent and prominent abilities, services and virtues, his consistent, frank, honorable and straightforward course, proving that he would "rather be right than be President," had rendered any advocacy of his claims a work of supererogation. Old foes vied with old friends in harmonizing and uniting all the elements in his favor—the adopted citizens, with their characteristic generosity, hailed the advent which promised, in his elevation, equal privileges to all—the friends of Human Freedom were his friends—the masses, the workshop, the counting-room, and the field, were full of those who loved him who had always loved them, and their country and its interests, better than he loved himself.—Christian Hero as he was—he joined to it the Patriot, the Sage, and the Statesman; his election was sure to follow his nomination. This boundless enthusiasm was checked by the Convention at Philadelphia. We had been content—if forced to forego our own chosen chief—with the leadership of any of the great champions of the Whig party; but our destinies were committed to one, who had himself most emphatically pronounced his own unfitness for the station.

Grieved as the Whigs were, at the selection of one who had deliberately refused to be the exponent of their views, or the propounder of a faith which had been vindicated and firmly established by the very maladministration of the Government in being, they were not prepared for the declaration of Gen. TAYLOR that he "would have taken the nomination of the Baltimore Convention," ON ANY PLATFORM. Still less could they have supposed that he would have "gladly" accepted the fanatical, narrow-sectional nomination at Charleston, which alienated him to Gen. BUTLER, and a platform upon which no part of the country could stand with safety to the whole. We must consider his course as in defiance of that generosity which trusted him at Philadelphia, and his support, if persevered in, must inevitably place the cherished measures and principles, with the settled policy of the Whig party, completely at his mercy.

If Gen. TAYLOR is an honest man—and we are not disposed to doubt that which we do not call in question—he has no claim upon the Whig party; upon its support or countenance. In the history of our country but one man has ever been so placed as to be enabled to have his claims universally admitted. Gen. TAYLOR would question the motives or sincerity of those who would claim for him a position beside GEORGE WASHINGTON, who was selected at a time when the country had emerged from a state of revolution and commenced its national existence. And yet, to sustain his self-elected position, this comparison must hold good, or his pretension falls when this fails. We cannot recognize the acts of the Philadelphia Convention as regular, clearly proved as they have been, to have been wrong in action—be their motives searched by their constituency, and their plea in extenuation, and let them answer to that tribunal where all must go to account for their earthly stewardship.

Their nomination has fallen dead upon the country—without response; no effort can galvanize it into practical vitality. His defeat we consider, under the circumstances, a thousand times sure. We can conceive of no possible contingency that could alter this "fixed fact." If we considered his nomination proper, and warranted by the facts as they existed at the time it was made, justified by principle and sustained by that immutable and unchanging "right," which overleaps all mere "availability" or "expediency," we would support it, regardless of defeat, through all changes or vicissitudes. Condemned by all these tests—and yet the more enforced by his own singular and vacillating course—setting at defiance the very men who "stooped to conquer"—we are obliged to discard it, and to regard it now and hereafter as of no more avail, and of no more binding force to the Whig party, than if Gen. Cass had seen fit to take "the Philadelphia nomination," it tendered to him on any terms. The Whig party have no nominee in the field.

At this juncture of affairs there can be but one course left to the men of principle in our own ranks, and well we know thousands of all parties, who cannot sympathize with any of the present candidates, would rush to our standard if we present them with that one peerless name, around which in this hour of despondency and gloom all patriotic hearts center.

Fellow-citizens—Democratic Whigs of New-York, there is yet hope for the trusting; light is seen in the West; in this season of trouble we can perceive but one sure course, and that is to "Do right, and trust to Providence for results."

Fully aware of the responsibility which attaches to us and to you, we declare our fixed and unalterable determination to vote for

HENRY CLAY of Kentucky.

With the blessing of God we will adhere to this and abide by it—earnestly, zealously, and unitedly, and pledge ourselves, one and all, to use unceasingly all honorable means to insure success.

With pride and pleasure we accord our voices for the Vice Presidency to an honored son of our own State,

MILLARD FILLMORE of New-York.

Whigs of the United States, we have declared our choice—we have unfurled our banner, and attaching to these names the old Whig Platform of Principles, we have nailed them to the mast. Having arrived at this determination conscientiously, and resolved to strike for that cause which can alone secure happiness, peace and security to the country, we will, earnestly entreating your cooperation in behalf of the Great National Statesman, go forward in this fight, unsheathing the sword and throwing the scabbard away until after November.

It is our deliberate conviction that this irrepressible movement, on the part of our people, will be responded to and bring into line, beside our own Empire State, those gallant States which proclaimed for the right in 1840 and 1844.

The base may triumph, but we do not think they can. They will not, if those who love the Democratic Whig party for its past deeds in behalf of Human Liberty, Man's Rights, and the Universal cause of Freedom, will now manfully do battle with all the foes of principle and right. We call on our brethren everywhere to rally. We call on those of all parties who cannot support the '*expediency*' candidates now in the field, to unite with us, and victory is insured.

Whether victory or defeat ensue, we are consoled even in disaster by the remembrance that in behalf of duty, honor, religion, virtue and the struggling masses, we fought this fight. A thousand things are, any one of them, of more value than 'success,' if success be allied to personal, party or national dishonor.

Struck by domestic foes, victimized by demagogues and selfish politicians, the country has a right to claim the united action of her true sons, and to those we confidently appeal to join this army of deliverance.

Thousands hang upon your action. Your confirmation to-night of this movement will speed with electric annihilation of space to the anxious councils of those who meet throughout the length and breadth of our land to consider what course they too shall take. Your determination will be theirs. Each true man is now a host—Let each remember that his pen to-morrow should bear true tidings of this Revolution to his distant friends.

God speed you, fellow-citizens, in the performance of this great and righteous duty. We commend to your care and keeping now the Whig cause and our candidates CLAY and FILLMORE.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER for his recent Address to the Whigs of Marshfield and of the Union—he having, in that able speech, demonstrated by unanswerable arguments, the impolicy of the late Philadelphia Nomination for the Presidency—the error of relying upon supposed availability as the principal ground of recommendation, and the importance to the Whig Party of having and electing a candidate, thoroughly instructed in the civil policy and conduct of our National Government.

Resolved, As well in compliance with this carefully considered opinion, as in conformity with our own deliberate judgment and wishes—we will select from the roll of Whig statesmen one who has for nearly forty years performed a leading part in the councils of his country—one in whom the Whig Party has always had entire confidence—whom above all others, without invidiousness, we think best qualified to adjust and settle the great questions which now distract the American Union—to whom all hearts turn with instinctive regard, HENRY CLAY of Kentucky. We know how strong may be his disinclination to any step which, under any circumstances, may connect him or his name with the pending political struggle—yet neither he nor any other citizen has the right to withhold when the country requires his services in the office of President of the United States: we will endeavor to secure them, and if we shall fortunately succeed, we will have performed our duty—and will leave to him the performance of his.

Resolved, That if the present emergency in our political affairs, and the necessity for immediate and energetic action—there is not time for form, or ceremony, or a studied adherence to ordinary usages; we, therefore, recommend the Whigs throughout the State, who concur in our views, to meet forthwith in each Congressional District and select a candidate to be voted for as an Elector.

Resolved, That a Committee of Nine be appointed by the President of this meeting, of which he shall be one, who shall be authorized to confer with our friends in other parts of the State, for the purposes of completing an entire Electoral Ticket. Said Committee are also authorized to make arrangements for the call of future meetings, and generally to act in all matters calculated to give force and efficiency to the objects and purposes of the meeting.

Resolved, That between this and the day of Election there is sufficient time, acting with energy and promptness, to organize the necessary movement throughout the country,—the rapidity of the effort is calculated rather to secure than to prevent success—we enter upon it with a well grounded confidence that if successful we shall have rendered a lasting service to our country, that if we fail, we do not increase the evils which now threaten us.

Resolved, That in announcing our fixed and unalterable intention to adhere to this cause, as dictated by our sense of duty and of right and believing that true Whig principles can alone secure to our country, to us, and to those who come after us, those privileges which alone elevate a Republic—we have calmly and finally pledged ourselves to abide by this preference, through good and through evil report—planting ourselves upon the old, true and reliable Whig Platform—declaring our unalterable belief in the policy and wisdom which commend our own Home Industry and Labor—for Harbor and Internal Improvements—for the Executive Administration conforming with the wishes of, and not dictating to the people—of retrenching the expenditures of Government—for peace—against territorial aggrandizement by conquest—for the speedy payment of the National Debt, for the contracting of which we are not responsible—for the Constitution, and against its violation in form or in fact—for confining Congress to its legitimate and proper duties of legislating for the whole country, and not prostituting their brief authority by forcing upon the people Presidential candidates, without reference to their fitness, qualifications, or acceptability to their constituency—and, lastly, *for committing the Executive Government of this country to a civilian, and not to the hands of a military chieftain.*

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens here, and throughout the country, the immediate organization of CLAY CLUBS, and such other sure means of organization as will give efficiency to their efforts in behalf of CLAY and FILLMORE.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted by loud cheering, and the motion for their adoption was carried with a burst of enthusiasm. The cheering again commenced, hats were waved and flung into the air, with an abandon of excitement which is not often witnessed. The Chairman stated that the Committee of Nine, referred to in one of the resolutions, would be given to *The Tribune* for publication.

Loud calls having then been made for E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq. that gentleman came forward and addressed the meeting, in substance as follows: It seems to me, fellow-citizens, peculiarly fit and proper that we, who are met together to express our admiration of and do honor to the Whig cause, should meet in this Hall, consecrated by the struggle and sympathy for Irish Independence. It was an old Roman custom to pray to the gods before any great undertaking, and it is therefore fit that we should look to One who is a God of Justice, for it is to do justice that we are met. [Cheers.] He then referred to Mr. Clay's efforts in behalf of universal liberty, and particularly to his noble efforts for Peru and South America, and reviewed his political history during the last eight years. When ten thousand people assembled at the foot of Cortland st. said he, to hear news of the election, and went away with murmurs of sullen discontent at the result, there was not a heart there that did not vow, even while hearing the booming of the cannon at Tammany Hall, that a day should arrive when the Star of the West would no longer be obscured. [Tremendous cheering.] Like the Greek demi-god, who sprang to life when a spark of fire dropped into his mother's bosom, so the Whig party is warmed into new life at the thought of Henry Clay. [Great applause, followed by three cheers, and three groans for Col. Webb.] The feeling expressed throughout this great nation cannot be gulled by party machinery. The people have arisen. The eyes of the nation are on you.

Mr. S. then spoke of the strong Clay feeling in the Southern States, through which he had traveled this Summer, and referred to the North Carolina Elections, where the Whig majority had fallen from 8,000 to about 800. There is something glorious, he said, in acting right, and leaving consequences to do their work. If we are united, the Whig Banner shall not trail in the dust. The noble form and broad, intellectual brow of Henry Clay are not bent and wrinkled with age so much as with care and thought—and every line has been made in devising means for the good of the country and the advancement of the Whig party. [Loud Cheers.] When Clay first professed the American system of Protection did he stop to ask its popularity? [No, no!] He asked whether it was right, and he persevered—he did not falter. He never deserted us, and so help me God, I declare, in the calm determination of settled will, that so long as I recollect that he did not desert us, I will not desert him. [Tremendous applause, and three cheers for the speaker.] What time I can spare shall be devoted to the dissemination of these principles. [Here some one proposed taking up a subscription to conduct the campaign.] I will tell you what subscriptions to make: money in itself is very little. Let this enthusiastic spirit be with you, and be kindled on all occasions when you can do good. [A voice, 'I am a poor man, but will give $10.'] I admire the spirit of that man, and wish he would come up here and follow me. [Cheers.] I would answer a the burning words of Henry Clay: "Awake, arouse, shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments, and march once more to battle and to victory!"—and I may add, to the Right! [Thunders of applause.]

A "Whig Song of '48," composed by WM. G. MICKELL, was then sung amid tumultuous cheering, the whole audience joining in the chorus. Calls were made for "Selden!" and Hon. DUDLEY SELDEN came forward and was received with three cheers.

Mr. Selden began by referring to the great danger of choosing a candidate on the ground of military services. He mentioned the example of past history to show that men whose lives were spent in the camp were incompetent to conduct a Government so complicated as that of a Republic like our own. If Taylor should be elected, the question of military preference would be settled, and we should soon be plunged into a far worse state of things than would follow the election of Cass.

Mr. Selden continued, by saying that though Mr. Clay might, under the circumstances, object to being considered a candidate or being mixed up in this affair at all, yet he was decidedly in favor of running him at all events. He believed that Mr. Clay could carry the State of New-York, and if the election goes to the House of Representatives, the great Kentuckian will stand the best chance of an election there. In this State, Mr. S. contended that the great Whig and Loco Foco parties are about equally divided, that the Loco Foco party will, in all probability, divide about equally between Cass and Van Buren, so that Mr. Clay will require but a trifle over one-fourth of the votes of the State to secure the thirty-six Electors. He said it would require some work on the part of the true Whigs to produce such a result, but he appealed to the audience to say if the object to be attained was not worth struggling for. He had sought diligently to ascertain what was really the public sentiment of the Whigs in regard to the Presidential question—and to that end had attended numerous meetings of the friends of Gen. Taylor; but had seen no enthusiasm at these gatherings—nothing that seemed to promise success; and those engaged in them appeared like men conscience-stricken. Whatever course others might pursue, he should devote his whole energies toward carrying out the principles of that great and glorious party of which Henry Clay was the chief architect—We had, he said, but sixty days to work, but the time was ample—much better than six moths. With our present facilities for intercommunication, all parts of the country could be reached in a few days; and with Whig principles on our banner, and our ever-true Harry for a standard bearer, the whole country could be aroused and the whole Whig army brought enthusiastically into the conflict, which cannot and will not be the case while the Whig ensigns are trailing in the dust. The Clay Whigs stand upon the ground of honor and principle, and cannot abandon it. The heart of the Whig party has been pierced by the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, and they will have their candidate or they will not vote.

Mr. S. alluded to the Allison letter which was the only evidence Gen. Taylor's friends could produce in favor of his Whiggery, but he found no Whig platform there. In regard to the Veto Power he had said that he would not veto any bill Congress might pass except in case of a violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Of course himself is to be the sole judge of what is unconstitutional, and what 'hasty.' so that under that rule he would have all power—could in fact make himself a complete dictator.

The orator referred in terms of just by merited rebuke to members of Congress for their officious intermeddling with the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and their attempts to manufacture and control public opinion, when they are paid 8$ per diem as a consideration for attending to other interests. He concluded by declaring, as his deliberate conviction, that if a Clay Electoral ticket shall be nominated it will receive three-fourth of the Whig votes of the City of New-York; and if other parts of the State shall do as well, Mr. CLAY will carry the State by at least 50,000 majority. He believed they had kindled a flame that would spread throughout the State, and to other States. At all events, it would produce such a vote in this City as could not fail to teach the politicians that the workshops govern, and in the Country such a vote as will show that the farmers also take an interest in good government.

He concluded his eloquent speech amid such a hurricane of applause as we do not remember to have heard at any public gathering since 1844.

The following song, written for the occasion, was then sung with fine effect by Mr. Price:

"HENRY CLAY and the principles of the Whig party were buried in one grave at Philadelphia."—*J. L. White's Speech.*

THE RESURRECTION.

Whigs of the North! come proudly forth:
The time's arrived for action;
The *traitors* say they've buried Clay—
Let's have a resurrection!
Our chief we'll save, and in his grave
We'll bury his betrayers!
Or, if too late, we still can rate
Our vengeance on his slayers.
The life-blood starts within our hearts
When e'er his name is spoken;
'Tis he alone can form in one
Our ranks dispersed and broken.
Truth crushed, not slain, will rise again,
And so will Truth's defenders;
Reviled and scoffed, and beaten oft,
Our Harry "*never surrenders.*"

On him, so spurned, all eyes are turned;
His Whiggery ne'er was doubted;
He will not shame to own the name
Of Whig, where'er it is shouted;
A glorious Whig—an *ultra* Whig—
A Whig true, firm, and steady,
Is just the one to lead us on—
Not "*Rough*," but always "*Ready*."
Beneath his flag we need no "*Bragg*,"
Nor deem that "*grape*" is so mighty;
Our cause is just—in this we trust
And care not for "*Old Whitey*;"
But, heart and hand, we're bound to stand
With him who left us never,
And raise once more the shout of yore—
Brave HARRY CLAY for ever!

The following Telegraphic Dispatch from that ever-faithful Whig, JOHN MINOR BOTTS, (who had been invited to be present) was read amid vociferous cheering:

RICHMOND, Va. Sept. 7, 1848.

All right—go ahead—telegraph result—get my letter to-morrow. JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

N. G. BRADFORD, Esq.

Another song was sung by Mr. Mickell, with a full chorus, when the meeting adjourned.

In the open Garden in the rear of the Hall a stand was erected, where a meeting was organized by the choice of WILLIAM S. DUKE as President and LEWIS A. COHEN as Secretary. The President, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remar