THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7175. MORNING EDITION---WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

THE PRESIDENCY.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE WHIGS.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON CITY.

Speeches of General Scott, Secretary Webster, President Fillmore, and Others.

Ratification Meetings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THE FEELING GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY,

&c., &c., &c.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Great Procession in Washington.

SPEECHES OF GENERAL SCOTT, HON. WILLIAM A GRAHAM, PRESIDENT FILLMORE, SENATOR MANGUM, AND HON DANIEL WEBSTER.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, June 22 1852.

A large assemblage of people was formed in D street last evening and accompanied by a band of music, they proceeded, with constantly augmenting numbers, to the residence of General Winfield Scott, on New York avenue. The old soldier, surrounded by some of his intimate personal friends, was standing on a piazza in front of his house. He bowed as the music ceased, and the audience becoming quiet, commenced speaking, when some one called out, "Bring a light; let us see him." A candle was then placed on each side, and the stalwart form of the hero candidate was seen looming up, and his portly figure showed him in good condition to commence the campaign. He spoke as follows :—

GENERAL SCOTT'S SPEECH.

This is the first political greeting that I have ever received in my life. It touches my heart deeply, coming, as it does, from my near friends and neighbors. ("Hurra! hurra! hurra!") My residence in the city of Washington has been very agreeable to me. This city was laid out under the eye and direction of the immortal Washington; and I trust the city will continue to advance and prosper with the growth of the Union. ("Good," "That's the talk," "Hurra! hurra!") until it shall become worthy of the Union, and of him whose name it bears. I trust, gentlemen, that so long as I shall continue among you, the same friendly relations will ever be cultivated, whether I shall continue to occupy the position of a soldier or be elevated to that of chief magistrate. ("That you will be, that you will be," from many voices.) Gentlemen, the high honor which the Baltimore Convention has conferred upon me over my illustrious but friendly rivals—the chief magistrate of the nation, and the Secretary of State---who are already known to fame---("Hurra for Fillmore!" "Hurra! hurra! hurra!" "That's the talk!" "Go it!") --was wholly unmerited, and will be cause for my making still greater efforts to merit the approbation of my country and of the convention. (Cheers and clapping of hands.) I know that much anxiety and many trials are yet to be passed through, before the voice of the people will be heard in ratification. Whether it shall confirm the action of the convention or not, I shall be satisfied, for I know that the choice must fall upon a deserving man---one worthy of your confidence and support. In whatever position I may be placed, it shall continue to be the great aim of my life to discharge my duty to my country. ("Good! good!" "You are the man," "Hurra for old Chapultepec!") If I shall be elevated to the distinguished position for which I have been named, I shall seek so to conduct myself as to merit the confidence which you have bestowed upon me in advance. Gentlemen you find me greatly fatigued and exhausted this evening. (In point of fact, the old General had been awake the whole of the night previous.) I can only thank you kindly for this congratulation, the first of the kind which I have ever received in my life, and, for the present, I bid you all good night. ("Hurra! hurra! hurra!" "Three cheers for Clay!" "Hurra!" "Three cheers for Cerro Gordo!" "Three cheers or old Fuss and Feathers!" "Hurra!")

SPEECH OF SECRETARY GRAHAM.

Hon. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, and nominee for the Vice Presidency, was next called upon. He made a neat, brief speech, expressing gratitude, not only for himself, but especially for the high honor which had been paid to the State of North Carolina. He hoped that, after the fair trial which had been had, all sections would now unite and ensure that the whig banner should float, as he believed it would, in triumph.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The procession next halted at the White House, and in answer to its summons, Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, appeared. He spoke substantially as follows :—

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this unexpected honor. I have been awaked from a sound sleep by the beat of your drum. It is out of the common course of events to greet the setting rather than the rising sun. The course of the convention meets with my hearty approbation. It is the last wish which I have to express to you, gentlemen, that you will give the nomination your most hearty support.

SECRETARY CONRAD SOUND ASLEEP.

In passing the house of Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, the concourse of people halted, and called for him; but he could not be "smoked out."

SPEECH OF SENATOR MANGUM.

The assemblage then proceeded to the residence of Hon. Willie P. Mangum, who presented himself at the window, apparently in high spirits, and addressed the crowd. He congratulated them most heartily on the nominations which had been made. It was seldom the lot of a single individual to have both nominations after his own personal choice. He then gave some terrible home thrusts at the present administration. He had witnessed through a long series of years, the independence of the citizens of Washington. They had stood erect, even under the most tyrannical administration. At war with his own constituents, and scowled upon by this administration, he had advocated the nomination of the illustrious soldier who has been selected by the convention. Associated with him is one of the most honorable names of North Carolina. The month of June was an important month in the history of this country. On the 17th was the first resistance in the revolution; on the 18th was the battle of Waterloo; on the 21st——(Here the shouts of the assemblage became perfectly uproarious and deafening, and the voice of the eloquent Senator was lost amidst the thunders of applause.)

Mr. Mangum's personal friends rushed unceremoniously into his room, and congratulated him enthusiastically in the fulfilment of his wishes by the Baltimore Convention.

DETERMINED TO HAVE WEBSTER OUT.

The company then moved in the direction of Mr. Webster's. There was considerable excitement and loud talk on the way. Some said that "it was a shame that Stanley had been forgotten;" others said, "Webster is the great man—we want to hear him."

When the procession arrived in front of his house, his name was loudly called. The Marshal, who appeared to have everything "cut and dried," impetuously exclaimed that "Mr. Webster had requested that he might not be called out, and he hoped that some regard would be paid to his wishes." "Who told you so?" was shouted in response; and the curiosity of the crowd seemed only the more excited to hear what Mr. Webster had to say. "Webster!!" "Webster!!" "Webster!!!" was the cry. 'Give us 'Hail! Columbia,'" said one, and it was played by the band. As the music died away, and the great collection of people were about to depart, disappointed, the sleeping giant had aroused, and clad in nothing but his shirt, he appeared at a chamber window, and in a solemn, touching voice spoke as follows:—

SECRETARY WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

I thank you, fellow citizens, for this friendly call. The convention at Baltimore has been engaged in the performance of an arduous and difficult duty. It has so happened, from the influence of circumstances, that my name has been used before them in connection with others. The choice, gentlemen, has fallen upon another. In the selection which has been made, I doubt not that the convention have exercised their wisest and soundest discretion. For myself, gentlemen, I remain unchanged—the same in character, principles, and position. Of one thing, gentlemen, I can assure you, that no one amongst you will enjoy a sounder night's sleep than I shall. I shall rise in the morning, God willing, to the performance of my duty, with the lark; and though I cannot equal him in sweetness of song he will not greet the purpling East more joyous and jocund than I. I can only add that I have no personal wishes nor feeling in the matter. You, gentlemen, can hardly err in your own sense of duty. With so many brilliant stars shining above you, you will not fail to perceive the way. Thanking you for this friendly attention, and with my sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness, I bid you good night.

Mr Webster was frequently interrupted with cheers for "Mr. Webster," "for the man who ought to have been President," &c.

After he had retired, there were loud demands that the band should proceed to Seward's, to Stuart's, to Gov. Jones', &c., but the music stopped, and the crowd dispersed. B.

The Effect of General Scott's Nomination throughout the Country.

SOUTHERN FEELING

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, June 22—9½ P. M.

The nomination of General Scott is generally well received here, although there are still some Southern men who declare they will not support it. The majority, however, are willing to accept it, in connection with the platform of principles, provided the platform is not a mere form, and is practically acquiesced in by Northern whigs.

The ratification meeting at Baltimore is represented as having drawn forth remarkably little enthusiasm.

DISSATISFACTION AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, June 21, 1852.

The nomination of General Scott was received here at one o'clock to-day, and has created considerable dissatisfaction among the whigs.

WHIG TALK IN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1852.

The *Richmond Whig* heartily endorses the nomination of Gen. Scott, and predicts that the whigs of the South will rally to the support of the whig ticket for President and Vice President.

SATISFACTION OF THE CINCINNATI WHIGS.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 1852.

A great excitement prevailed among the politicians on Saturday and this morning, but the whigs were agreeably disappointed when Scott's nomination was announced, and it seems to give universal satisfaction to the party. The report was first received via Chicago.

SALUTE FIRED AT NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, June 22, 1852.

The whigs of this city fired a national salute on the receipt of General Scott's nomination.

LARGE RATIFICATION MEETING AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, June 22, 1852.

A ratification meeting was held here last evening, which was pretty largely attended. A salute of one hundred guns was fired.

OPINIONS OF THE BOSTON WHIG PRESS.

BOSTON, June 22, 1852.

The *Journal* endorses the nomination of Gen. Scott with a heavy heart.

The *Atlas* warmly sustains Scott, but says the people of Massachusetts will have Webster or nothing. They prefer defeat under his banner to success under one who does not command their confidence and respect.

The *Advertiser* is struck with hardly less surprise than regret, and fears the decision forbodes disastrous consequences to the welfare of the whig party and the country.

The *Courier* says the nomination fell upon the inhabitants of the city like a funeral pall; what it said weeks ago it has no reason to unsay now. Its opinion cannot be whisked about at a moment's warning by the caprice of a few individuals, when the blood has been kept at fever heat for six days in a sort of black hole of Calcutta. It will wait the return of the delegates before deciding whether to sustain the nomination or not.

The *Mail* says the effect of the nomination of General Scott upon the crowd in State street, was like the appearance of a contribution box in church, only the scattering was more general and indiscriminate.

Whig Ratification Meeting at Philadelphia.

IMMENSE GATHERING.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—10 P. M.

There was an immense gathering in Independence Square this evening. John B Myers occupied the chair. He was assisted by fifty Vice Presidents and twenty Secretaries.

Delegations from various parts of the country marched to the square with music, lanterns and banners. Rockets and other fireworks were exploded throughout the evening.

Judge CONRAD read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, prefacing them with an eloquent speech:—

Resolved, That the whigs of Pennsylvania fully and emphatically approve and ratify the acts and resolves of the Whig Baltimore Convention; that the principles and policy recognized by that body constitute the true rule of action for our government and people; that they originated with, and have been sanctioned by, our most illustrious patriots; that our past and present prosperity is due to their beneficent influences; and that they are now, and always have been, the principles and policy of the whig party, and, as we believe, of a large majority of the American people.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and exultation the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott. That he was, and is the first and sole choice of Pennsylvania, and that she will give him 20,000 majority. That from the period when he offered his life for his native land, his country has "worn him in her heart, ay, in her heart of hearts;" and that every succeeding act of his illustrious life has added to his glory and her gratitude. That his statesmanlike prudence and ability preserved the blessings of peace in the northeastern boundary and in the Canada questions, and averted domestic violence in the nullification and Cherokee excitements; that his administrative abilities have been signally displayed in the War department, under many adverse circumstances, and that his genius, firmness, and wisdom extorted the applause of the world as exhibited in the plan and conduct of the invasion of Mexico—in conquered impossibilities, and victories that mocked romance, and shed immortal glory upon the star-spangled banner waving in triumph above the halls of the Montezumas; that his patriotism has been endorsed upon his manly bosom by the swords of his country's enemies—that his fame is proved by his unparalleled achievements—that his services are unequalled in magnitude, advantage, and brilliance—and that his life is a lustrous example of exalted patriotic and private virtue, and affords a guarantee that in the Presidency, to which it will be the pride and privilege of a grateful and admiring country to elect him, his triumph will be the triumph of patriotism and liberty, of the rights of the people, and the prosperity and glory of the republic.

Resolved, That we recognise in Mr. Wm. A. Graham, a gallant son of the South, a noble whig, a fervent patriot, a distinguished statesman, a faithful and fearless champion of the constitution and the Union, and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency meets the entire and hearty approbation of the people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the whig party is and has ever been true to the constitution and its compromises, and favorable to all proper legislation for their enforcement; that, while we deprecate the factious policy that is forever digging about the foundations of our government, and that renews controversy for the purpose of agitating it, and creates peril by exciting needless doubt and disquietude, we always have opposed, and will oppose, every disturbance of the constitutionally adjusted balance of national and State rights; that the country owes to a whig administration and to whig councils, the settlement of the recent sectional controversy; and that, being thus happily settled, we deprecate its renewal under any pretext, pledging to a perpetual constitution perpetual fidelity, and to the laws in being under it, respect and submission.

Resolved, That in levying duties for the support of government, a discrimination should be made for the encouragement of domestic industry; that the opinions of our wisest statesmen, the experience of the country, and the obvious dictates of wisdom and necessity, urge the policy of protection; and that its force must be, and are the conscious fear of American labor intent upon educating it to the standard of foreign compensation. That persistence in this foreign and hostile policy has not only greatly checked the prosperity of Pennsylvania, but has reduced some of her peculiar interests to ruin. That this result was originally produced by the treason of Pennsylvanians to Pennsylvania; that the same infidelity perpetuates the wrong; and that frauds and falsehood have been and still are used by those in office peculiar devotion to the people, to degrade and oppress them to the condition of the European operative. That a whig triumph and whig councils afford the only hope of relief; and that we invite every true son of the Keystone and her betrayed interests to rally to the rescue.

Resolved, That the navigation of our lakes and rivers, and the commerce dependent upon it are entitled to the protection and aid of the general government, that the improvement of harbors and rivers when of a national character, is demanded by sound policy, and by the will and welfare of the nation; and that the proclaimed opposition to the improvement of our rivers by Mr. Pierce and his party to such improvements, is an opposition to the progress and the prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the official career of Millard Fillmore has vindicated the confidence of his party, and won the approbation and applause of his country; that the justice, dignity, and firmness of his foreign policy have advanced and elevated American interests and character abroad; and that his devotion to the Constitution, and the purity and elevation of his administration at home, have contributed largely to disarm the violence of faction, and to secure the permanence and prosperity of the Union.

Resolved, That while we are opposed to the rash policy of our opponents, who, under the pretext of forcing freedom upon the nations, would embroil us in a war against all established governments—a war perilous and possibly fatal to our national existence and to the cause of liberty throughout the world, we sympathise sincerely with every oppressed and struggling people, and are in favor of every measure of kindness and relief consistent with the laws of nations and the security of the sacred deposit of liberty confided, by those who won it, to our keeping in trust for posterity and the world.

Resolved, That we gratefully appreciate the lofty genius and profound wisdom of Daniel Webster; that we have the most entire confidence in his patriotism and public virtue, and that the devotion of his extraordinary abilities, throughout a long and illustrious life, to the service of his country, and especially his gigantic exertions in the cause of the constitution and of the Union are worthy of the gratitude of the present and of all succeeding generations.

Resolved, That while the whig party cherishes an earnest fidelity to the institutions bequeathed to us, and would expose them to no rash hazard or reckless innovation, it is the true party of preservation and of progress, of the largest liberty and the fullest equality; that it is opposed to all partial legislation, to monopolies, to restrictions upon enterprise, to burthens upon labor, to irresponsible tenures and long terms of office, and to each and every device by which power is removed from the people, and the principles of republican equality is clogged and enfeebled.

Resolved, That the locofoco majority in the present Congress have, by their useless consumption of public time and treasure, their factious opposition to the needful measures of government, and their neglect of all the high duties entrusted to them, exemplified the corruption and imbecile of their party when in power, and merited the signal condemnation of the country.

Resolved, That the whigs of the Keystone State hail with pleasure the nomination of Joseph Buffington, of Armstrong, as the whig candidate for the Supreme Court; that his public and private virtues, his profound erudition, and exalted abilities as a jurist render him eminently worthy that high station, and that we will use every proper exertion to secure his election.

Resolved, That we fling the whig banner to the breeze, united, aroused and resolute, confident in our principles and policy, proud of our candidates, determined to succeed, and certain of success.

Resolved, That we consider no occasion inappropriate to an expression of our continued love and veneration for that great and good man, Henry Clay whose morning and meridian power was devoted to his country, and whose declining orb now sheds glory upon the loftiest pinnacles of her destiny; that his principles shall guide, his courage sustain, and his patriotism inspire us in the approaching struggle; and that the success which we confidently anticipate, will be dearer to us from the knowledge that his country's triumph has ever been his triumph, and that her happiness constitutes his own.

Governor JONES, of Tennessee, delivered an address which elicited the enthusiasm of the mass.

Mr. PRESTON, of Kentucky, also spoke at the principal stand; while at another stand at the southern side of the square, a large crowd was addressed by Messrs. Morton, of Ohio; Jessup of Susquehanna county; Wm. M. Morris and Governor Johnston.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the nominations were ratified with scarcely a negative voice.

The whig delegation to Baltimore arrived home in the midnight train, and were received with a salute of thirty-two guns, and by a procession, which escorted them from the depot. The train was delayed at every stopping place in Delaware, by enthusiastic crowds, and speeches were made by the delegates.

BY MAIL.

Grand Ratification Meeting.

THE WHIGS OF BALTIMORE AND THE UNION RATIFYING THE NOMINATIONS.

[From the Baltimore American, June 22.]

Monument square last night, presented one of the densest throngs which we have ever, on any occasion, seen gathered there. The hearty assent with which the nominations of Scott and Graham had been received in the convention, appeared to be fully participated in by the whigs of the city, and they with their friends from all parts of the Union now in our midst, assembled last night to ratify and approve those nominations—crowding the area of the square to its entire capacity, and presenting a vast congregation, which, by its unanimity, enthusiasm, and its hearty endorsement of the eloquent addresses which were made, gave the strongest evidence of the spirit and determination with which the whigs will enter upon the approaching contest.

The stand erected in front of the Court House was appropriately decorated with flags, and brilliantly illuminated, whilst the performances of a band of music pleasantly interspersed the proceedings of the evening.

At half-past eight o'clock the meeting was called to order, and organized by the appointment of the Hon. J. H. T. Jerome, Mayor of Baltimore, as President. Mr. Jerome was assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

On taking the chair, his Honor, Mayor JEROME, addressed a few remarks to the meeting, in the course of which he fully sustained the action of the convention, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the nomination of Gen. Scott and the Hon Mr. Graham as the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. He pledged himself to the meeting to support them to the utmost of his ability and influence. He concluded his speech amid the loud plaudits of the large assemblage, by introducing the Hon. Benjamin Gardiner, of Alabama.

On taking the stand, Mr. GARDINER remarked that he considered it his duty before making a speech to define his position, and would accordingly do so. Between Fillmore and Scott, he was a Fillmore man; between Webster and Scott, he was a Webster man; but between Pierce and Scott, he was a Scott man. He liked the action of the convention, and although the South had not the man of their choice, they had a national platform, and no matter what man was placed upon it, their interests were safe. He pledged himself and the whig party of his State to support the choice of the people as expressed through their delegates in the convention. His speech was well received, and he was frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Gardiner was followed by the Hon. BALLARD PRESTON, of Virginia, who was loudly cheered on taking the stand. He also pledged the whig party of his State to support the nominees of the convention, and said that the reason why the South had been in favor of Fillmore almost unanimously was not from a want of confidence in General Scott, but because Fillmore had given such ample proof of his fidelity to the Union, by his actions since his elevation to the Presidential chair. He spoke nearly an hour, and was listened to with the greatest attention, save and by well-timed allusion to the honored and revered Sage of Ashland called forth round after round of applause from the immense gathering.

Col. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, was next introduced to the meeting, and cordially received. He heartily endorsed both the platform and the nominees. Of General Scott he had been a firm friend from the first to the last, though on many of the ballots he had, in accordance with the will of those he had represented, cast the vote of his State for Millard Fillmore, the model President. They had established a broad national platform, and placed upon it a great man—the platform would support the man, and the man the platform, and in November next, the people would support both. He had that confidence in the intelligence and the integrity of the people to the great interest of the country to enable him to feel assured of the result. He had served with General Scott in his campaigns in Mexico; he went into the service a high private, and he came out the Colonel of a regiment, and he could speak from his own feelings and experience of the high qualities of General Scott—of the kindness and consideration with which he always treated those under his command, and of the moderation, firmness, and justice and wisdom with which he executed the important and delicate trusts committed to him. It was this moderation and justice which, whilst they were in that Catholic country, induced General Scott, himself not a member of any church, to cause the rites of their religion to be respected, and amid all the excesses of war to prevent the spoliation or desecration of any sanctuary of worship. He would not pretend to institute a comparison between General Scott and his adversary, General Pierce. (Laughter and cheering.) Such a comparison would be unnecessary—the very mention of the two names was sufficient. The democrats might cry out about a hasty plate of soup, but he would warn them that in November next, they would be dipped up by General Scott in an immense soup ladle and hastily swallowed in the immense majorities which would be given for the hero of Lundy's Lane, of Chepultepec, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco and Mexico. (Great merriment.) Col. W., in continuation pledged the vote of Kentucky for Scott by a majority that would restore to her the proud eminence of the banner State of the whig phalanx.

Col ANDERSON of Ohio, next engaged the attention of the immense multitude in a speech alternately eloquent and amusing, and which was received with repeated bursts of applause. He said he had entered upon this campaign without a doubt as to the result, and felt an assured confidence of coming success. With the great issues which were at stake, and with the pre eminent worth of the candidates presented, if the whig party could not conquer now, there was no hope for it hereafter. Scott, by noble deeds, had consecrated himself and the country to immortal glory; and it was in vain that trifling barriers would be erected before the wide-sweeping avalanche of public sentiment which was rushing with tumultuous and resistless force to lay its honors at the feet of the hero of Lundy's Lane. He pledged an overwhelming vote from Ohio in support of the nominees.

R. A. UPTON, Esq., of Louisiana, was next introduced, and received those flattering marks of attention which his courteous and able course as one of the secretaries of the convention have rendered him so deserving of. Though suffering extremely with hoarseness, he spoke with great earnestness. He said he had come from one of the extreme States of the South for the purpose of sending up his voice in the general congratulatory shout which ratified the nomination of General Scott and Mr. Graham, and to assure them that in the idea of next November those nominations would be ratified by the people of Louisiana. As a Southern man he had come into the convention with some misgivings; but he thanked God that those misgivings had not been verified; that a platform broad and national enough for the whole party to stand upon had been erected, and upon that platform, when informed by the lightning of his nomination, Gen. Scott had instantly, and without hesitation, taken his position. It was true that Mr Fillmore had been the general choice of the South; but they could claim Gen. Scott as a Southerner, and the people of the South would cordially endorse the nomination.

Mr. J. S. YERGER, of Mississippi, spoke for the whigs of that State, and predicted for them a hearty and united support of the nominees. He thought the nominations, accompanied by the platform of principles adopted, must be acceptable to all parts of the country. He predicted that the democrats, now having a full general to contend with, would put their general on the civil list.

Gov. JONES, of Tennessee, took the stand, but before he was allowed to proceed the crowd greeted him with three hearty cheers. He had been speaking a good deal during the session of the Convention and was quite hoarse. He said that he regretted this defect in his voice, for he desired to speak so loud that every person in the audience might hear him. He wanted to congratulate the whigs on the results of the labors of the convention, not because that body had selected Gen. Scott for the candidate, but because of the adoption of the platform. He wished to testify his entire approbation of the proceedings of the convention, and could not help ratifying its choice. He alluded to Millard Fillmore in terms of the highest respect, and stated that he had been his first choice, because by his actions he had proven himself a national whig and true to every principle of the party; but he had as much confidence in Gen. Scott, and he defied any one in the audience to give a reason why any man should doubt Gen. Scott's adherence to the platform adopted by the convention. He then proceeded to sum up the many claims which General Scott had upon the people of this country, and to refute such charges as had been laid against him. There was no national whig that would not support General Scott, and if there were any such who professed to be national whigs, he would regard them as having "stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." Gov. Jones' remarks were replete with sound reasoning and eloquence, and were received with frequent cheering. His allusions to the generalship of Pierce caused considerable merriment. He finally bade the audience good night, hoping to meet them on the 4th of March next, in Washington, to witness the inauguration of General Scott.

Col. WM. SCHUYLER, editor of the Boston *Atlas*, made a few brief remarks assuring the audience that although the delegates from Massachusetts were so warmly attached to Webster, they would find the "boys" were for Scott, and they would come to the polls in a solid phalanx, on the second Tuesday in November, to cast their votes for the hero of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, &c. He said there was a coalition of locofocos and free soilers in his State; but he was sure the whigs would be fully prepared to meet them in the comingcontest so united as to defeat even their combined forces.

Col. B. M. EDNEY, of North Carolina, took the stand next. He said he came from the county of Bunkum, whose soil covered the bones of Col. Graham, the father of the candidate for the Vice Presidency. Col Graham had fallen with nine wounds on his body and three bullets in him. He had cast fifty-two ballots in the convention for Fillmore, but he would work as ardently for Gen. Scott's election as any whig dared. He was entirely satisfied with the nomination; he was more than satisfied, he was pleased with it.

HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., of North Carolina followed Gen Edney, and sanctioned every thing he had said in relation to the vote of the whigs of North Carolina. He was satisfied with Gen. Scott, and regarded his action in connection with the convention as deserving of praise. Gen. Scott had refused to write letters—he had not sought the nomination, and by writing letters explanatory of his position, it would have shown a desire to obtain the selection. He wished no man to assure him of Gen. Scott's fidelity to the principles of the national whig party—it was proven by the actions of his whole life.

After Mr. Miller had concluded his remarks, Mayor JEROME requested an expression of the meeting in regard to the action of the convention, and proposed that if the audience were disposed to ratify the nomination they should so express themselves by giving three cheers for Gen. Scott. Three loud and enthusiastic cheers for Scott were accordingly given, and about 12 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention.

RATIFICATION OF THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL SCOTT.

The whigs in Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia, in State Convention, on the 21st inst., and passed the following resolutions :—

Resolved, That we, the whigs of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, do most cordially ratify the nomination of General Winfield Scott for the Presidency of the United States, this day made by the National Whig Convention at Baltimore. We adopt him as our candidate, and heartily subscribe to the declaration of principles of that body.

Resolved, That the nomination of General Winfield Scott is particularly gratifying to Pennsylvania inasmuch as he has been for years the first choice of a large portion of her citizens for that distinguished station. His fame is dear to us, as forming part of the brightest pages of the history of our common country, and that he lives enshrined in the hearts of Pennsylvania's gallant sons, whom he has so often led to victory and to glory.

Resolved, That we call upon every whig of the North, the South, the East and West, to strike in boldly for the achievement of a glorious victory in the election of one whose triumphant sword successfully defended our Northern frontier—whose unparalleled success in arms aided in extending our Southern borders to the blue Pacific—whose civil services have been eminently successful in the North, the South, the East, and the West—whose capacious mind is capable of comprehending the interests of all and whose patriotic heart beats with pure love for our country, our whole country and nothing but our country.

Resolved, That in our hour of exultation we are not unmindful of the eminent services, the pure patriotism, and devoted love of country displayed by Millard Fillmore in the high office to which an all-wise Providence has called him. True to his trust, faithful to all constitutional obligations, untiring in the discharge of his official duties, he will bear with him, in his retirement from public life, the love of his political friends, the respect of his political opponents, and the confidence of a grateful people, who will never cease to recollect his administration of the first office of our country with faithful gratitude.

Resolved, That the gigantic intellect and great public services of Daniel Webster command our gratitude and respect, as well as that of the whole civilized world; and our mighty country does not bound his fame. Wide as the girt of speech and the power of the press are extended, his glowing oratory, and his resistless pen have raised for him, in the minds of men, a monument more glorious and more enduring than the pyramids of the East. Long may his services be continued to his country.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the great whig party of Pennsylvania are with the illustrious patriot of Kentucky now, as ever, first and foremost in the hearts and affections of the whigs of the Keystone State. May his latter end be as peaceful as his beginning was glorious and promising. All hail to our own Harry Clay!

Resolved, That we render our hearty thanks to the delegation in the National Convention from Pennsylvania, for their faithful and earnest efforts in behalf of the candidate of the whigs of Pennsylvania, and that we pledge the electoral vote of Pennsylvania to the nominee of the National Convention.

The Whigs of New York City.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LUNDY'S LANE CLUB OF THE NINTH WARD.

A public meeting of the whig electors of the Ninth ward was held last night at the Bleecker Street House, for the purpose of founding a club under the above title.

No specific hour having been named in the advertisement, several persons dropped in from six o'clock till a late period in the evening.

The meeting being called to order, Mr. Samuel Brevoort was unanimously called to occupy the chair *pro tem.*, and proceeded to address those assembled. He observed they had met for the purpose of organizing a society or club of the whigs of the Ninth ward, whose object should be to use every honorable means to secure the election of Scott and Graham as President and Vice President of the United States. (Loud cheers.) That if all present had not got the candidate they wished for, they had at least got the platform, and for the purpose of standing by that this club was founded.

A committee of five was then appointed to nominate permanent officers, who reported shortly afterwards in favor of the following :—William Poole, President (which announcement was received with loud cheers); H. Howard Cargill and James W. Booth, Vice Presidents; W. S. Cunningham and J. B. Farr, Secretaries; and John Poole, Treasurer.

A series of resolutions was passed organizing the club, and eighty members were enrolled.

It was resolved that they approve of the nominations of Scott and Graham, as a far-sighted patriotism—deserved by the former for his brilliant services to his country, during a series of upwards of forty years, and to the latter for his eminent qualifications as a statesman, and his unwavering adherence to whig principles.

It was also resolved that they meet on Thursday, (tomorrow,) at the same place, and thence march in a body to the ratification meeting at the Broadway House.

Mr. ASA BUTMAN said as this was the first whig club organization, (hear, hear,) he had to inform them that a brass nine pounder was in readiness and seventy-five rounds of cartridge, and he proposed that they adjourn to the foot of Thirteenth street and salute the ward in honor of the occasion. This motion was also carried and all proceeded to the place mentioned, where the firing was commenced and continued from the ends of various piers along the water boundary of the ward.

THE DEMOCRATS.

Seventeenth Ward Ratification Meeting.

One of the largest ward meetings ever held in this city was convened in the First avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, at eight o'clock last evening, for the purpose of responding to the resolutions, and ratifying the nominations, of the Democratic National Convention.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of John Cochran, Esq., as President. He was assisted by a suitable number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

On taking the chair, Mr. COCHRAN delivered an appropriate speech, in the course of which he said:—Your late National Convention, in its wisdom, presented you with the names of two democrats, whom to support for the offices of President and Vice President. Their action was spontaneously ratified by the democracy of the Union whenever and wherever heard. We shall here again ratify it to-night. The New Hampshire statesman, soldier, scholar—the modest and the honest man—this is he whom you will make President of the United States. Look at him where he stands. In all his public course, disclosed by the record to be a sound and consistent democrat; in all his faith, unswerving and firm; in all his career, for his country, and against her foes; having identified his name with patriotism at the council, and gallantry in the field, his latest glory found him at the post of honor—the private station. Pure as his own mountain air—elevated as his own native hills—there he awaits, in composed mood, your decree—a granite block, fit material for a President of our Union. And William R. King composes the other branch of the ticket offered to your support. Amiable and wise, the South could present to the North no more acceptable candidate for its suffrages. Eminently democratic, he safely reposes upon his extended reputation and his well known and appreciated public services for the support of the democracy. But another service still did your convention tender. They arranged upon the democratic platform the principles of the party, and left a perfect work for your approval. Shall we ratify it? Let us see; there stands pre-eminent the democratic doctrine of strict construction—there is announced the negation of a general system of internal improvement—the assumption by the general government of State debts is repudiated, and the fostering of one branch of industry at an expense of another is condemned. Revenue is resisted, that shall be more than enough to defray the expenses of the government, and the deadly influences of a national bank are exposed. The independent treasury is approved, and the land made a free asylum of the oppressed of every nation forever. The public lands are claimed to be held inviolate for national purposes, and the veto power created by the constitution is applauded. The observance of the rights of each State is properly made the foundation of their union, while constitutional liberty is made to move in resistance to all monopolies and exclusive legislation. The approval of the resolutions of '92 and '98, furnishes to the whole a completeness that accredits the creed to the faith of the American democracy. You will observe with what care the domestic institutions of the respective States are guarded against the interference of Congress. Unhappily as are the influences, or desolating as may become the effects of these peculiar institutions, their modification or extinction, without doubt, is to be referred to the State alone within whose borders they exist. However humanity may revolt at the act which replaces the chains upon the fugitive from bondage, it would be in vain to deny that the constitution ordains his return; and that the act for reclaiming fugitives from service, thus resting on this constitutional provision, should not be diverted from its constitutional efficacy. In my estimation, the act is not free of objectionable provisions—provisions which impair its efficacy, which contract its powers and baffle its design. These objectionable features, however, relate rather to the mode of its operation than to its principle, and affect rather its power of action than its constitutionality. The subject of this portion of the democratic platform is in no quarter regarded otherwise than as an evil. Imposed in correction of a wrong, the obliquity of the social world converted the corrective into a crime. But no experience has taught that the moral sense, alone can successfully oppose the offence, that is dictated by interest, and countenanced by use. The remedy must proceed from another direction; and the pecuniary interest which induced slavery, and which perpetuated it, must first be extinguished before the institution shall cease. When slave labor, through the natural and artificial changes working in the commercial and natural world, shall have become unprofitable to its owner, and but the precursor of his bankruptcy, slavery will have expired. And this is the obvious direction of our social growth. The vast public domain which appertains to the government must be occupied, and within an assignable period of time, will teem with a hardy and industrious population. Delayed as it may be, the time is not distant when these lands will be distributed among indigent citizens, and when throughout a vaster area than the world has yet witnessed, shall extend and prosper the homes of free labor. It is their right and ultimately the right shall be enjoyed. Thus expanded to its natural proportions, there lives not its adversary whom the giant free labor, shall not overthrow, for then shall its encounter with slave labor be assured; the contact suffered, and slavery cannot for an instant endure. It is safe and eminently just, that the evils of the social world should be corrected by influences proceeding from the sources which communicated those evils; and while those influences are acquiring efficiency, it would not be wise to aggravate by agitation the disease whose eventual expulsion depends upon rest.

Mr C. concluded by reading the following resolutions, which were adopted :—

Resolved, That we cordially approve of, and do hereby ratify, the proceedings of the Democratic Convention lately held at Baltimore.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the nomination for the Presidency of Franklin Pierce. We are assured of his democracy, and we will contribute to his strength. We approve of the nomination of William R. King for the office of Vice President. Under their banner we anticipate a democratic triumph.

Resolved, That we adopt and confirm in all its parts and paragraphs the platform of principles arranged and presented by the Baltimore Convention of 1852. On it the whole party can and do stand, a united and invincible party.

Resolved, That we believe that the public domain is held in trust by the government for the benefit of the people, and that government has the constitutional power to dispose of and control it. We are of opinion, therefore, that government should distribute in proper allotments, the public lands among indigent citizens, to be enjoyed in fee, on the sole conditions of inalienability and occupation.

Speeches were made by Capt. Rynders, Mr. Boone, John Hart, and James F. Halstead, after which the meeting adjourned.

Democratic Ratification Meetings.

AT HUDSON.

A Pierce and King ratification meeting was held at Hudson, on Friday evening last. One hundred guns were fired, and speeches, cordially approving the nomination, were made by Messrs. Hageboom, Miller, Fairfield, Gaul, and others.

IN TENNESSEE.

At a ratification meeting, held by the democrats of Maury county, Tenn., on the 7th inst., the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the democracy of Maury county, Tennessee, the home of James K. Polk, send greeting to the democracy of New Hampshire, three cheers for Franklin Pierce; and that we will give him our undivided and cordial support.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1852.

A great democratic ratification meeting was held last night.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Prospect that Secretary Webster Will Resign.

Minnesota Indian Treaty Ratified by the Senate.

California Branch Mint Bill Passed by the House.

THE ART UNION CASE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Deaths Caused by the Explosion of Cannons.

Cholera in the West---Fatal Affrays,

&c., &c., &c.

From Washington City.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY WEBSTER—INDIAN TREATY RATIFIED, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, June 22—9 P. M.

Secretary Webster has expressed his intention of resigning as soon as he can arrange the business of the State Department. As Mr Lawrence is coming home it is supposed the mission to England may be tendered to him.

The Senate, to-day, ratified one of the Minnesota Indian treaties, said to be the most important, and about which there had been so much difficulty. X.

Highly Interesting from Albany.

THE ART UNION CASE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, June 22, 1852.

The Art Union case was taken up for argument this morning before the Court of Appeals. The two cases—the People against the Art Union, and