THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7210. MORNING EDITION----THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Senator Sumner Refused a Hearing.

THE LUNDY'S LANE CELEBRATION.

THE WHIGS IN COUNCIL.

SPEECH OF GOV. JONES.

NEWS FROM ALL SECTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1852.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented, but none of any public importance.

SPEECHES ON THE DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

Mr. HAMLIN reported a resolution ordering that the pamphlet containing the speeches and proceedings on Henry Clay's death, be bound as other Senate documents.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. FELCH reported back the House bill granting right of way to all railroads, plank roads, &c., through the public lands; which was taken up, read a third time and passed.

LAND DISTRICTS IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. DODGE reported back the House bill to establish additional land districts in Wisconsin, which was taken up and passed.

THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the act amending the appropriation and apportionment of the Census Act, being to prevent Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census, from drawing $3 000 a year, as Secretary of the Census Bureau and $2 500, as Superintendent of the Census—the first office being terminated when the second was established. It was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday, directing enquiry as to the expediency of reporting a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. SUMNER said—In asking the Senate to take up this resolution for consideration, I say nothing of its merits. For of the argument by which it may be maintained, nor do I anticipate any objections to it on these grounds. I think this will properly belong to the discussion when the resolution is before the Senate. The single question now is not on the resolution, but whether I shall be heard on it. As a Senator, under the responsibilities of my position, I have deemed it my duty to offer this resolution. I may seem to have postponed this duty to an inconvenient period of the session; but had I attempted it at an earlier day, I might have exposed myself to a charge of a different character. It might have been said, that as a new comer, and inexperienced in this scene, without deliberation, hastily, rashly, recklessly, I pushed this question before the country. This is not the case now; I have taken time, and in the exercise of my most careful discretion and now ask for it the attention of the Senate. I shrink from no appeal founded on a trivial personal consideration. But should I be blamed for any delay latterly, I may add, that though in my seat daily, my bodily health for some time past, down to this very week, has not been equal to the service I have undertaken. I am not sure that it is now, but I desire to try, and now again I say the question is simply whether I shall be heard. In allowing me this privilege, this night, I might say, you do not commit yourselves in any way to the principles of the resolution, but you merely follow the ordinary usage of the Senate, and yield to a brother Senator the opportunity which he craves in the practical discharge of his duty, to express convictions dear to his heart and dear to large numbers of his constituents. For my own sake, I now desire to be heard. Make such disposition of my resolution afterwards as to you shall seem best, visit upon me any degree of criticism censure or displeasure, but do not deprive me of a hearing. Strike but hear.

Mr. MASON objected to the consideration of the resolution at this time, not from any want of courtesy to the Senator, nor from any want of disposition to meet this question at a proper time; but it must be manifest at this late period of the session, that no proper discussion of it could be had, beyond the remarks which the Senator might make, and because any discussion of it at this time would be a firebrand in the Senate.

Mr. BROOKE said his State occupied a peculiar position on this subject. The people of Mississippi had in the most formal and emphatic manner declared that the repeal or essential modification of the fugitive slave law, would afford sufficient grounds for the dissolution of the Union. This was no idle threat, but a solemn declaration, which will be carried into execution with the approval of the whole South. He regarded the present proposition, therefore, as one to dissolve the Union, and he could not consent, courtesy or no courtesy, to entertain it at this stage of the session. The South would regard the repeal of that law as an act of bad faith, or as one showing that no faith was to be reposed in the North, and that a union with such a people was worse than no Union.

Mr. CHARLTON was sorry to differ again with the Senator from Massachusetts, on a question of courtesy. The resolution presents a question to rend this Union in pieces. His State was pledged that in case this law was repealed it would withdraw from the Union; and all her citizens would stand by that pledge. The tables of both houses were now covered with bills necessary to be acted on, to carry on the machinery of the government; and let the Senator look a little beyond his own coast, and he will see the American flag, not perhaps, trailing in the dust, but at half mast and American vessels and crews under the guard of British vessels. We of the South are here prepared to a man, to stand by our brethren of the North and maintain them, come what may, in their rights. The South was well aware of what its coast and people would suffer from a war; but they thought not of that, when the rights of any portion of the American people were in jeopardy. He defined his position as a Union democrat and avowed his determination to preserve the compromise intact. If this law be abolished, then he would say, "My native land, good night." Argument would be exhausted, and the South must rest on her arms.

Mr. SHIELDS said he would vote against the resolution when it came up. He thought it presented an abstract question, and was sorry that the time of the Senate, at this late day should be taken up in its consideration, but the immediate question was whether the Senator should be heard. He was for hearing the Senator. He would hear any Senator, on any subject. He would vote against any proposition to repeal or amend the Fugitive Slave law, except to make its provisions stronger; but he would like to hear the Senator make an expose of the position to be assumed by this third party in the coming election. He suggested that the subject be postponed to Saturday. He had no fears that any speech made by the Senator would ever dissolve the Union.

Mr. GWIN asked whether the Senator would hear another on a proposition to dissolve the Union.

Mr. SHIELDS said he would not listen to any flagrant, avowed treason.

Mr. GWIN considered there was no difference between this proposition, and one to dissolve the Union. This was to repeal a law, and many States had declared that its repeal would be sufficient cause for dissolution, and they would withdraw from the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he came to the Senate this morning, expecting to be heard on the bill for the protection of emigrant routes to California and Oregon, a question which he thought the people of the United States considered of far more importance than speeches on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. He wanted to hear no Presidential speeches in the Senate. They could be made elsewhere. He would vote against taking the resolution up.

Mr. BUTLER said that he had long since determined to make no further opposition to legislation by refusing petitions or to hear speeches. He would vote now to allow the Senator to speak, if there was any time for a reply. A fair field and a clear sky was all he asked on this or any other question. The Senator could not make this speech without calling out others in reply and there was not time enough of the session left for such a discussion. He supposed the Senator did not desire to speak for a mere oratorical display but that his proposition had the dignity of purpose. The speech was intended to have an effect, and would have one and therefore ought not to be allowed to go out without a reply to it.

Mr. BORLAND said he had opposed the Compromise acts, but from the date of their passage, he had, as in duty bound, acquiesced in them, for peace and quietness' sake. He was opposed to agitating this subject now.

Mr. HUNTER said that the whole day would be taken up in the preliminary debate. He hoped the Senate would decide whether the resolution should be considered or not.

The question was taken, and the Senate refused to consider the resolution, by the following vote:—

AYES.—Messrs. Clayton, Davis, Dodge (Wisconsin), Foote, Hamlin, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Upham, Wade—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Borland, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Charlton, Clemens, De Saussure, Dodge (Iowa), Douglas, Downs, Fitch, Fish, Grier, Gwin, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Morris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Toucey, Weller—32.

THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

A message was received from the President, communicating correspondence &c., concerning the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Not read, but referred.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up, and the Committee on Finance reported an amendment to strike out the appropriation of $110,000, for services of friendly Creeks, during the war of 1812.

Mr. HUNTER supported the motion to strike out.

Messrs. Bell, Charlton, and Borland, opposed.

The motion to strike out was rejected, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1852.

RIGHT OF WAY AND PUBLIC LANDS TO MICHIGAN.

The House, by a vote of yeas 76 to nays 74, agreed to reconsider the vote by which was laid upon the table the bill granting the right of way and public lands to Michigan, to aid in the construction of the Oakland and Ottowa Railroad.

The question recurred on laying the bill on the table, pending which the House went into committee on

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (whig) of N. C., offered an amendment appropriating $858 000 for the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries. He said the bill only proposed $200,000 for this purpose, certainly the House ought to give as much to them as it did to the Collins Line, considering these rivers embrace 20 000 miles of navigable waters and directly concern fifteen of the States. The amendment was rejected, 69 against 85.

Mr. CASSIE, (dem.) of Va., offered an amendment appropriating $45,000 for the improvement of the James and Appomattox rivers in Virginia, which, after debate, was agreed to. Ayes 83, Nays 45.

This is the first amendment appropriating money adopted since the bill has been under consideration.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, (dem.) of Kentucky said for the first two or three days, there was some political principle involved in the discussion, but since that time, there has been a scramble for appropriating money for different Congressional districts, just as he had seen boys scramble over gingerbread or apples. In this state of the case, he felt it to be his duty to ask for an appropriation of $150,000, for the benefit of Kentucky.

After debate the amendment was lost.

Mr. BISSELL (dem.), of Illinois, offered an amendment, appropriating $50 000 for the improvement of the Hudson river above the highest navigable point, and $200 000 for the improvement of the Illinois. This amendment was by way of ridicule, and in his remarks he showed that while the Hudson was well provided for in the bill, the Committee on Commerce had entirely neglected the Illinois river.

Mr. SAVAGE (dem.), of Tenn., said Illinois had received lands enough, without now asking for money to make improvements.

Mr. DEAN (dem.) of New York, said no gentleman from New York had asked for any such amendment, but as it was necessary to perfect it, he moved to amend by adding an appropriation to furnish the streams west of the Alleghanies with water. Professor Espy says he can do it, remarked the gentleman.

Mr. DUNHAM, (dem.) of Ind., said this amendment was in perfect keeping with the whole bill. The gentleman proposed that the West should be furnished with water. Now, in the absence of water there is wind, and they need not have gone far to procure a machine to be supplied with that article. It will become the gentleman coming from a State which has received large sums of money for improvements for these many years, to endeavor to cast ridicule on the West, which had assisted so materially in building up the commerce of New York. The amendment was rejected, after various propositions had been offered and voted down.

Mr. STANLY, (whig) of N. C., offered an amendment to the bill, to include all the amendments in the rejected River and Harbor bill of last session, not provided for in this. He remarked the amendment included all the West want to get in.

The question was taken, and the amendment rejected, 49 against 88.

Mr. CARTTER, (dem.) of Ohio, offered an amendment, appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of Salt river, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury before the 4th of March next.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tennessee, rose to say something, when

Mr. CARTTER asked—Does the gentleman suppose the work is not national? (Laughter.)

Mr. JONES—I only wished to suggest that the gentlemen who are to travel on that river be permitted to provide for its improvement. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. CARTTER—There's no doubt about the nationality of the stream, it has been national for many years; I have been up myself. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOUSTON—Then you speak personally. (Ha, ha.)

Mr. CARTTER—I understand there are some snags in it, and I want to remove them to avert danger; the navigation ought to be opened in season, for somebody has got to travel on the river.

Mr. GIDDINGS, (free soil) of Ohio, asked whether justice did not require the committee to proceed with and dispose of this bill, and whether gentlemen were adding anything to their reputation by this course of proceedings.

He was loudly called to order, but said the scene they were now presenting to the country was not creditable.

Mr. CARTTER said if the majority continue to act in this way, the scene will be interesting.

Mr. GIDDINGS—Yes; and they who are thus acting will be made to travel up Salt river.

Mr. CARTTER's amendment received only twenty votes.

Other amendments were voted down, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Lundy's Lane Celebration.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 28—12 M.

The cars from Buffalo brought in immense crowds this it was yesterday, notwithstanding crowded to day than that left last evening. The military review has just taken place, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Governor Hunt, attended by General Whitney and staff officers, rode in front of the line, and were much pleased with the appearance of the men. Hon. Judge Johnson, of Ohio, and Hon. Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, arrived to-day. It is said that one of the pickpocket gang received a desperate wound with a bowie knife last evening, from a passenger in the Buffalo cars, whom he had been endeavoring to rob.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 28—6 P. M.

After the review a meeting was held in the Grove. At first there were but few present, but the number gradually increased till at length there were some four thousand persons collected, many of them young women. The meeting was first addressed by Hon. John H. Bradley, of Indiana, who made a speech, reviewing the protection and the tariff laws. Calls were given for Judge Johnson, of Ohio, and that gentleman stood up to respond to them; but the Chairman, against the expressed inclination of the audience, introduced to their attention Mr. Joseph M. Blunt, of New York city, promising the stand next to Judge Johnson. Mr. Blunt inflicted a long, dry, and uninteresting speech, with much coolness, and with hardly a cheer or a plaudit. After a song from an amateur poet of Cayuga county,

JUDGE JOHNSON, of Ohio, was loudly called for, and responded in an eloquent address. He said he had come to Niagara Falls for his health, and finding the convention assemble for the health of the nation, he had attended to that. He was a friend—a warm friend—to President Fillmore, because he had administered the executive duties ably and faithfully, and carried out the laws irrespective of faction. He was a friend of Mr. Webster—because he recognized the splendid abilities which made him the greatest living statesman, and he felt proud of his career. He was also a friend—a fast and true friend, of General Scott—and who will say that Scott is not as true to the Constitution as Fillmore? and as widely known as the world renowned Webster? He urged the whigs not to waste time in useless regrets for the loss of their first choice, so long as the selected candidate presented the first quality that a candidate should present. He did not say highest but first quality, one without which all others were but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." He then reviewed General Scott's eminent success, and declared that he had this first quality to a greater extent than any man now living in the United States. He thanked God there was one book recognized by the people of the world as the book of Revelations—one book which the efforts of the Bible Societies had put into nearly every log cabin in the country—you may take that book and read its history from the Exodus of Moses until the time Saul was crowned king, and find—no matter who it was that was found with his sword in hand fighting the battles of his people, but he afterwards ruled the land. He said this to prove that there was ground for the religious principle which has gone abroad to the people of the world, that the man who takes his life in his hand and goes forth to battle, to shed his blood for his people, shall rule over them. But we need not look to religion history for this proof; our own history would equally prove it. He then referred to Washington, Jackson, Harrison and Taylor as instances, and traced this fact to the semi-religious sentiment which reigns in every free bosom, that the man who loves liberty so well as to take his life in his hand and go forth to battle to shed his blood for his countrymen is entitled to be exalted by the gratitude of that people he has served. Judge Johnson then referred eloquently to Gen. Scott's services. He remembered when the battles of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa were fought—he was then a little tow headed boy, and used to hear his father offer up prayers for the success of the American arms; he lived on the frontiers, in a spot where some danger made the recollection more distinct in his mind. He remembered the year when the flaming comet spread pestilence and war over the land, and when General Hull marched to Detroit with the choicest men of the American army, and munitions of war, amidst the prayers, hopes and solicitude of the whole nation. At that time it was reported that two thirds of the people of Canada were prepared to join the standard of the republic, and that, with the aid of them, and his own reputation of commander, Canada would be annexed in a short time, and the war speedily ended. But when Hull surrendered, if the sun had been plucked out of Heaven—if the moon had turned into blood—if the stars had fallen from the sky—the gloom could not have been deeper. He recollected his own little heart sinking within him, although he could not fully appreciate the danger. The idea prevailed that all was lost; and all would then have been lost, but for the valor of the young grenadier, Winfield Scott, and the brave men who fought with him along the line of frontier. He referred warmly to Scott's services, and attacked those who condemned him for indiscretion in his early battles. He felt as if the base surrender of Hull had made it necessary that blood should be offered up as a sacrifice to the tongue-tied victory, in our favor. He thanked God—not in a spirit of false enthusiasm, but as one who expected to answer hereafter for his words as well as actions—that one of those heroes was spared to this hour to receive from a grateful country the reward which is his due. Judge Johnson then referred to Mr. Polk's cabinet, and their disgraceful treatment of the hero. He hoped God would forgive them, and blot out their iniquities and memories together. He reviewed the orders of General Scott during the Mexican war, and showed that a comparison of them with the history of the events, as now known, would make it appear as though they were written after the events, to suit the history. Every order had been carried out, with the exception of one—in the case of General Pillow—of whom a poet—he forgot the poet's name—had thus spoken:—

We hang our harps upon the willow
Whenever we think of General Pillow,
Who dug, by the aid of General Marcy,
Ditches and breastworks, very varcy.

Judge J. did not think military fame was any disqualification for the chief executive of the United States, when it was remembered that his business was to execute laws, instead of making them, and some times too, with sword in hand. He did not recollect one instance of a military man not being a law and order man, and referred to the well known instances of obedience to the laws of the country evinced by General Jackson. He referred to the charges made by a corrupt administration against the people's hero, and declared the country was now prepared to try him over again. They had brought the cause before the great, glorious and unpacked jury of the whole people, who would write *mene mene, tekel upharsin*, upon his enemy, and will place upon his brow a chaplet of unfading glory, which, perhaps, he alone in this country deserves to wear. (Cheers.) Let us fight hand in hand—let us stand shoulder to shoulder—and in solid phalanx move on to the conflict, and victory will undoubtedly crown our efforts. Yes—

We shall in victory exult, or in death be laid low,
With our backs to the field and our face to the foe;
And leaving in battle no blot on our name,
Look proudly to heaven from our deathbed of fame.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois was then introduced, and after some fifteen minutes ridiculous attempts to make a speech, the audience cried him down.

Colonel THOMPSON, of Sandusky, was next introduced as an old sergeant who had been wounded at Lundy Lane, and who, though a democrat said he should vote for General Scott. He gave the General a good character and said he never saw any man who was greater or better.

Lieutenant HAWKINS, another old soldier was introduced, and caused great fun by making the following poetical speech:—Gentlemen, said he, since we are in this elevated spot, let me induce you all to speak for General Scott, and let not his glorious virtues be forgotten; and let us elect him President, whether the whigs do so or not; and let us give three cheers for General Scott.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY next came forward and spoke, puffing a pamphlet life of Gen. Scott, of which he had bought up, by his agents, immense numbers of copies. He said he had come to say that this work was for sale at the back of the platform, at the bare cost of paper and printing, and to ask all to take home a few copies with them. No one should refuse to read about Gen. Scott, for his history was more brilliant than a romance, and more interesting than any novel ever written. Let every man bring home a dozen. Now then, is the time to make an impression. Come forward now, and do not let Gen. Scott's deeds pass away in simple air, but let them be carried on indissoluble paper till the whole nation shall be irradiated and warmed by the enthusiasm here expressed, and brightened by the information contained in the history. That is what I have to say. Fill your pockets with these documents, and go home proudly, and be prepared to make converts.

This might be called the Peter Funk speech of the celebration.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Marlindale, of Rochester; Stansbury of New Jersey; A. B. Dickinson, of Steuben county; Mr. Woodruff, of New Jersey; Mr. Crocker, of Iowa; and Mr. Chatwell, of Ohio.

The meeting had fallen away to a few hundred persons, after the speech of Judge Johnson, which was regarded as the oration of the day, and in the pause of the discourse, the voice of the pamphlet vender was heard—"Here you are; going off at twenty-five cents a copy."

The convention was then formally declared terminated, by Mr. Holly, the chairman of the committee.

A half insane man, from the platform attempted to gain the attention of the few present, and gravely declared that he was the identical wicked king mentioned in the scriptures. He had a curious paper directed to Horace Greeley, which he handed to me, and which I shall send to you by mail.

The Buffalo trains are taking away all the passengers they can carry.

The village is overrun with drunken men, and there has been considerable of brawling, pocket picking, and blacklegging, and blacklegs are still prowling about, committing depredations. Several have been arrested today.

Thus has terminated the great whig celebration of Lundy's Lane, in what appears to me, taking into consideration all the inducements towards a tremendous mass meeting which existed, an undoubtedly miserable failure indeed. So much was this the case, that the committee this morning notified Mr. Yale, the owner of the mammoth tent, which they had hired for two days, that they did not require it for more than the one day, Tuesday.

It has been exaggerated in stating that there were upwards of fifty thousand persons present; but I am satisfied that the extra visiters, during the whole time, did not number twenty thousand. The arrangements were very badly conducted by the committee.

We have another fine day in every respect—the weather warm but pleasant.

The crowd of yesterday is swelled in numbers by thousands, the military display having drawn immense numbers of persons from all the surrounding country, while the arrivals from the south and west have been increasing in number since last evening.

Among the arrivals this morning were the Hon. Walter Forward, and Judge Johnson, of Ohio.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the military were reviewed by Governor Hunt, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators, whose number it is impossible to calculate—some idea may be formed from the fact that to-day there are at least 35,000 strangers in the town—many of them, however, are spread about, visiting the Falls and other localities of interest.

Brigadier General Swan and staff, of Rochester; Col. Spreggs (65th regiment,) and staff, of Buffalo; and Brigadier Gen. Brown and staff, of Syracuse; were also on the ground.

The following companies were on the field:

Cleveland Light Artillery, Capt. D. L. Wood.
Kentucky Company, Capt. S. Goin.
Company A, 65th Regiment, Capt. Kline.
Company B, do. do. Capt. Dingman.
Company F, do. do. Capt. F. Fisher.
Company G, do. do. Capt. J. Bachman.
Scott Guard, of Detroit, Capt. Gines.
Onondaga Light Guard, Capt. F. P. Miller.

Union Guard, Rochester, Capt. Neibert, and German Grenadiers, Rochester, Capt. Miller—both under command of Major Ward.

Hibernian Guards, Pittsburgh, Capt. Keirney.
Buck Eye Curds, Ohio, Capt. English.

H. W. Davis, of Maryland, was earnestly solicited to speak again to day, but declined on account of fatigue.

Governor Jones has consented to address the meeting again.

The enthusiasm is increasing, and a most excellent spirit is manifested. No word or sign of discord is apparent, and all appear bent on promoting the object of the great gathering.

Several more pickpockets have been arrested. One man was caught with his hand in a gentleman's pocket, in the cars, just as they were starting from Buffalo. He was stabbed in the bowels by the person he was attempting to rob, and is not expected to recover.

The speeches are now going on in the grove, and the shouts reach this spot.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 28—6 P. M.

The adjourned meeting in the Park, at one P. M., was well attended.

The first speaker was Mr. E. DANIELS, of Wisconsin, who spoke of the political condition of his State. He said Wisconsin was now tired of loco foco misrule, and commenced redeeming herself by returning a whig Governor last fall. He pledged that State to go largely for the whig candidates.

JOHN H. BRADLEY, of Indiana, spoke on the tariff and revenue questions, in a sound speech.

Mr JOSEPH BLUNT, of New York, referred to the occasion which had drawn together the present meeting, and agreed in the propriety of the nation celebrating victories won by her troops. He reviewed General Scott's life and military career, and drew contrasts between the two candidates.

JUDGE JOHNSON was then introduced, and delivered the the best speech which was made during the day.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, next addressed the meeting, after which—

HORACE GREELEY, in answer to loud calls, appeared, and presented Sergeant Thompson, of Ohio, an old soldier who fought with Scott at Lundy's Lane, and had been left for dead on the field. He said he had been a democrat all his life, and assured the meeting there were scores of his friends near him in Ohio, who would do as he was going to do, vote for General Scott—the first whig vote they had ever put in the ballot-box. Lieut. Hawkins, an old soldier at Fort Meigs, also a democrat, who went for Scott, was also introduced. They were both loudly cheered, and caused much enthusiasm.

HORACE GREELEY then, in answer to renewed and deafening calls, addressed the meeting briefly, in a sound and practical speech. He reminded the whigs that they had other duties to perform than attending these gatherings. They were to go if they wished for success, and hunt up the lukewarm at home, and find those who knew nothing of the candidates, and let them know who General Scott was. For this purpose he had caused to be brought on some pamphlets, containing the life of Scott, which would be found for sale at the back of the platform, for only twenty-five cents a dozen. (These books were eagerly purchased, and a large number of them will thus be scattered abroad.)

Messrs. Troutman of Ashland district, Kentucky; Martindale of Rochester; Stanley, of New Jersey; A. B. Dickinson, of New York; Woodruff, of New Jersey; Crocker, of Iowa; and Chatwell addressed the meeting.

Mr. G. W. HOLLEY, of Niagara, then declared the meeting finally adjourned, and long and loud rang the cheers of the multitude as this great assembly—the largest, most respectable, and enthusiastic held for many years in this country—broke up. Although the meeting is thus formally at an end, immense crowds of people still remain in the village, and display a feeling of enthusiasm in the cause which tells the effect the gathering has had.

Crowds of eager politicians gather on every corner, whose talk is that Scott is to be next President, and the rate of the democracy is scaled.

A large number of arrests were made for picking pockets and fighting, but the meeting has been wonderfully orderly for so large a gathering.

It is now confidently estimated that not less than forty thousand were in town. It must have been near that number.

HALF-PAST NINE P. M.—The town has been emptying rapidly. The trains going out are loaded with passengers outside, as well as in. Thousands are not able to get away yet for want of conveyances.

Three pickpockets have been arrested for stealing near $3,000 from three individuals on a train between this and Buffalo. They were taken to Buffalo for examination.

Governor Hunt left this afternoon.

The Colored Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 28, 1852.

The Colored Convention concluded its business to-day, and adjourned *sine die*. The platform of principles was amended, and adopted with great unanimity. It takes decided ground in favor of emigration, and without recommending is favorable to Liberia. It also proposes measures for the education and elevation of colored people, and the obtaining of proper information in relation to Liberia, the West Indies, and other points of emigration. The Convention adjourned, to meet next year.

From New Orleans.

THE INDIAN WAR—BAR-ROOM FIGHT—NEW LINE OF STEAMERS—CONSULS IMPRISONED, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27, 1852.

The news of the Indian massacre has excited the liveliest feelings of apprehension as to a general Indian war. A company of mounted rifles has been ordered to the frontier of Texas, from the interior, to protect the inhabitants against further attacks. A general system of organization, it is said, has been discovered among the Indians.

A terrible fight occurred in a bar room, about politics, in this city. Robert Green, a merchant, was dangerously stabbed in several places, by an Irishman named Weymouth. Several others were stabbed, and a number of arrests were made.

A company has been formed in Mexico, to run two steamers monthly between Vera Cruz and New York, stopping at Tampico, Havana and Charleston.

Accounts have been received from Mazatlan, which mention the imprisonment there of the French and Spanish Consuls by the governor, who charges them with having participated in the recent outbreak.

The adjudication in the matter of the Tehuantepec road has been further postponed.

The steamer El Dorado sailed this morning for New York.

Illness of Senator Underwood,

CINCINNATI, July 27, 1852.

Senator Underwood, who was one of the committee appointed to attend the remains of Mr. Clay to Kentucky, is lying quite ill in this city.

The Slave Trade.

BOSTON, July 28, 1852.

The ship Edward, from Calcutta, arrived here, brings St. Helena papers to June 13th. H. B. M. steamer Niger touched at St. Helena on her way home from the coast of Africa. Her officers report that no slaves have lately been captured on the coast, and that the slave trade appears at last to be effectually checked.

Fatal Accident.

SYRACUSE, July 28, 1852.

A bricklayer, named Hiram Johnson, fell from the top of the Syracuse House this afternoon, and was instantly killed, having broken his neck and arms. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, July 28, 1852.

The regular mail line steamers to Louisville—Ben Franklin, and Telegraph—have given way to smaller boats. There is, however, full four feet water on the bars. Freights unchanged.

Naval Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, July 28, 1852.

The U. S. ship St. Louis is to be put into commission at Norfolk, and will sail immediately for the Mediterranean.

Commander Paine has been arraigned before a court martial at Norfolk, on a charge of oppression to his officers, and hazarding the safety of his ship.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27, 1852.

Cotton—Sales to-day, barely 200 bales at nominal prices. Stock on hand, 7000 bales, mostly on ship board.

ALBANY, July 28, 1852.

Receipts—Flour, 7,700 bbls.; corn, 1,300 bushs.; oats, 1,500 bushs.; wheat, 5,000 bushs. Flour—The sales have been 2,500 bbls., at steady prices. Oats—25,000 bushs. sold at 44c. by measure, and 46c. by weight. Corn—The sales have been 11,000 bushs. at [illegible]

Meteorological Observations.

BY MORSE'S LINE, NO. 2 WALL STREET.

WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1852.

BUFFALO, 9 A. M.—Barometer 29.45. Thermometer 76. Wind west. Clear and pleasant morning.

10 P. M.—Cloudless night. Cool and fine. Barometer 29.74. Thermometer 73. Wind west. Mercury 79.

ROCHESTER, 9 A. M.—A fine, cool morning. Sun shining brightly. Wind west. Thermometer 69.

10 P. M.—A very pleasant evening. Sky clear. Wind southwest. Thermometer 74.

AUBURN, 9 A. M.—Very pleasant morning. Wind west. Thermometer 70.

10 P. M.—It has been a fine, pleasant day. Clear night. Wind southeast. Thermometer 78.

SYRACUSE, 9 A. M.—Beautiful morning. Wind northwest. Thermometer 72.

10 P. M.—Clear, beautiful night. Wind W. N. W. Thermometer 77.

UTICA, 9 A. M.—Beautiful morning. Wind west. Thermometer 76. Clear sky.

10 P. M.—A pleasant evening. Quite clear. Wind west. Thermometer 74.

ALBANY, 9 A. M.—Fine, clear morning. Wind northeast. Thermometer 78. Barometer 29.940. Mercury 78.

10 P. M.—Barometer 29.418. Thermometer 76. Mercury 81. Clear, lovely night. Wind southwest.

Later from Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 22d inst.]

By the arrival of the Mexican man-of-war Vera Cruz, Captain Diaz, we have received Vera Cruz dates to the 14th inst.

The Vera Cruz left the city of the same name on the 16th inst., and has come to this port for repairs. Captain P. C. Dumas, of the Key West pilot boat Victor, came passenger on the Vera Cruz, and informs us that on the 20th ult. the American bark Brasilero of New York, the French ship Charles, of Havre, the Spanish ship Anna Teresa of Cadiz, and two Mexican men-of-war, were at anchor in the harbor of Vera Cruz.

On the 5th inst., the English steamer Medway left for Havana, with $2 500,000 in specie on freight. Mr. Forstall, of New Orleans, went to Havana in the Medway.

There is but little news in the papers. They are principally occupied with praises of Don Juan de la Granja, through whose exertions the city of Vera Cruz has been united to the capital by the electro-magnetic telegraph. The benefits of rapid communication appear to be properly appreciated by the Vera Cruzanos.

On the 1st inst., several members of the Chamber of Deputies presented propositions to the council of the government, the first of which was, that Congress shall be called in extraordinary session on the 15th of August, and that the business laid before it shall be confined to the security and defence of the frontier from the Indians; the affairs of Tehuantepec, and consummation of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; matters pertaining to the treasury and public credit; regulation and protection of the mining interests and of public instruction, primary and secondary; revision of the decrees of the State, &c. The *Siglo* says that the government is decidedly opposed to the extra session.

It was rumored that the chiefs Robolledo and Rodriguez had issued a *pronunciamento* in the town of Cosomaloapec; but *La Union*, of Vera Cruz, asserts that they had only twenty four men with them, and were entirely destitute of resources. One hundred men had left Orizaba in pursuit of them.

The Legislature of Sonoro had sent a petition to the general government, asking the abolition of the law imposing a duty on all articles consumed. From the 1st of February to the 30th of June, this tax had produced a revenue of $159,000.

The Indians were still ravaging the frontier. The papers contain accounts of their depredations in the State of Durango, Chihuahua and New Leon. The Governor of the latter State had ordered companies to be formed in all the districts of the State, to enter into a regular campaign against the savages.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of an English Fugitive from Canada—On Thursday last, officers Bowyer and Radford of the Chief's office, arrested an Englishman named Thomas Wych, recently from Montreal, Canada, where it is alleged he stands charged with stealing a large quantity of silver plate, consisting of silver forks, spoons, &c. The circumstances under which the accused was arrested are as follows:—The accused, it seems, offered to sell a quantity of silver table spoons, at the jewelry store of Mr. Rogers, corner of Fryon row and Chatham street. Mr. Rogers, when the articles were offered for sale, suspected that the articles were stolen, and accordingly gave information to the police authorities, and the above-named officers took the accused into custody, and conveyed him before the Chief of Police, who committed him to prison, to await a further hearing. Subsequently the officers found the whereabouts of the other articles of silver, consisting of twelve silver forks, twelve silver table spoons, all marked with a "star in garter, B. C.W."—several plated candlesticks, a branch candelabra, and other household articles of silver, all of which are believed to belong to claimants in Montreal, Canada, and stolen during the late fire in that city. Telegraphic despatches have been sent to Montreal, by the Chief of Police, and in a day or two, no doubt the owners of the said property will be in this city. The property already recovered is estimated to be worth some two hundred dollars. The prisoner is a discharged soldier, having served twelve years in the Twentieth regiment of foot in the British service.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT CALAMITY.

Total Destruction of the Henry Clay, on the Hudson River.

AWFUL SCENES AMIDST THE FLAMES.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF MR. STEPHEN ALLEN.

Statements of Passengers, and Captains Tallman, of the Henry Clay, and Polhemus of the Armenia.

MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Another terrible calamity occurred yesterday afternoon, on the Hudson River. About three o'clock the steamboat Henry Clay took fire, and in a short time was a sheet of flame, and burnt to the water's edge. She had between three and four hundred passengers on board. Of these, it is variously estimated, *that from twenty to fifty principally females and children, perished in the flames, or were drowned in their efforts to escape the fire.* Most of the baggage was lost.

Such is a brief account of a disaster that has thrown this city into consternation, and carried sadness and desolation to hundreds of families.

The following are the particulars of this dreadful disaster:—

The Henry Clay, Captain J. F. Tallman, "the new and swift steamer," as she is called in the advertisements, left Albany at seven o'clock yesterday morning, for New York. She was, comparatively, a new boat, and considered a very fine steamer of her class. She was launched on the 7th of August, in 1851. She was five hundred and four tons burthen, two hundred and six feet long, twenty-seven feet and four inches wide, and eight feet and a quarter deep. Her hull was built by Mr. Thomas Collyer, at the foot of Twentieth street, and her engines by Messrs. Cunningham, Belknap & Co., in West street.

She started from Albany in company with the Armenia, making the usual stoppages for passengers, swelling the number till it reached to between three and four hundred. She raced with the A., as all the passengers we have seen inform us, till she had run ahead of that steamer some four or five miles. Her hull had become very much heated from the sun, as well as from her own furnaces, till she was as dry as a chip and as inflammable as gunpowder. In this condition, and when near Yonkers, while these three or four hundred human beings were little dreaming of danger, a black smoke was seen to issue from the centre of the boat, near the pipes. Soon after, one of the *atsachés* of the steamer appeared, and requested the ladies to keep cool—that there was no danger. Immediately it was noticed that the head of the boat was turned towards the shore, from which a breeze was blowing. Then the flames began to steal up and through the vessel. Then the cry of fire spread consternation among the passengers on board that ill fated steamer. Almost immediately after this she struck on shore, below Yonkers, about a quarter of a mile this side of Fonthill, Mr. Forrest's residence, and the scene that then ensued baffles description.

The steamer struck head on; and as the fire broke out in the centre, and the breeze blew off shore, those on the stern of the boat had either to leap into the water or perish in the flames. One of the passengers who had reached the shore, said, that as he turned, he saw the flames envelope a fine lad, standing on the verge of the upper deck, seemingly uncertain whether to perish by fire or water. The flames and thick smoke seemed to wrap around him like a winding sheet, till he disappeared, and is now no more. Another gentleman informed us, that he saw a mother take her infant in her teeth by its clothes, to have the babe come on top when she arose to the surface, and approach the edge of the boat to leap into the water [illegible] sad affair. We shall never know all the sad scenes of this terrible disaster. Most of those who were saved came to the city in the Armenia and by the Hudson River Railroad. The down train stopped to render assistance, and a special train was sent out to bring the survivors to town. Several reached the Irving House in a sad plight—some without shoes, others without hats, and some without coats, shoes or stockings, &c., &c. Three other survivors—Mr. Vancleke, of Baltimore, and two ladies—arrived at the Astor House in a terrible state of mental and bodily anguish.

The steamboat Armenia, which left Albany, as we have already stated, in company with the Henry Clay, was, at the time the fire occurred, about four miles distance astern. When she came up her officers immediately made every effort to rescue those on board the Henry Clay. We have obtained the following account from Captain Polhemus, the pilot of the Armenia, who succeeded in saving and bringing to the city a number of the injured and uninjured passengers:

STATEMENT OF MR. POLHEMUS, PILOT OF THE ARMENIA.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, our boat