The New-Orleans Bee.

No 105: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 1558

STEAM PACKETS

UNITED STATES MAIL—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET LINE—Fall and Winter Arrangement—For the Coast, Pensacola, Pascagoula, Baton Rouge, Waterloo, and Bayou Sarah.

The splendid steamers BRILLIANT and ALEX SCOTT, under the command of Capt Jesse Hart and C S Bunn, will form a regular line of packets between New Orleans and the above named places, commencing their trips on the 1st September next, and continue throughout the season. These boats are not surpassed in accommodations, and the commanders are well known to need any recommendations.

The Brilliant, capt Hart, will continue her regular trips to Lavacheria's, until the Brazos packet takes place. Apply on board, or to

m16 W M AVERY, 96 Gravier st

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI—The new, elegant, swift running passenger steamer CHAMPION, Capt T Stephenson, is expected on the 20th inst, and will leave on or about the 23d. Persons desiring passage can secure rooms on application on board.

m16 HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 46 Poydras

Passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Captain John C Swan, for ST. LOUIS—This splendid new and fast running boat will leave on her next trip for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday, the 30th May, at 6 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, having unexpressed accommodations, apply to

JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents,
m16 24 Poydras

QUEEN OF THE WEST for LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI—The new and splendid fast running passenger steamer QUEEN OF THE WEST, Samuel Brickell master, is expected in time to leave about the 25th inst. Persons desiring passage can secure rooms on application to

m16 HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 46 Poydras st

FOR ST LOUIS AND ALTON—The good substantial fast running steam packet MOUND CITY, capt J C Cantrell, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Wednesday the 15th inst. at 4 o'clock, p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

m14 HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 46 Poydras st

SULTANA—For Louisville on Thursday next. The regular packet SULTANA, R Pace master, will positively leave for Louisville and all intermediate ports on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock, P M, punctually. For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Poydras street wharf, or to

m14 F J PAVY & Co, 73 Camp st

FOR SAINT LOUIS—The splendid fast running passenger steamer ECLIPSE, capt J C Swan, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply on board, or to

JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents,
m10 24 Poydras st

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid new and fast running passenger steamer ECLIPSE, capt J C Swan, will leave for the above ports on Tuesday the 28th inst. at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply on board, or to

JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports.

The fine steamer FAME, Jean Marie Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will commence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will leave New Orleans every Wednesday at 9 o'clock precisely, for Balize, Pass Fourchon, and arrive at New Orleans on Saturday. Common Jourdain requests passengers and merchants send their orders to the Fame, as he will be found on time, at the Balize Bayou, or at the hour named.

Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a share of their patronage.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

JACQUES LAROCHE, Agent,
m10 71 Old Levee.

P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr. Jacques Laroche, notice is hereby given to the public that he will resume the regular trips of the Fame, and arrive at New Orleans on Saturday. Common Jourdain requests passengers and merchants send their orders to the Fame, as he will be found on time, at the Balize Bayou, or at the hour named.

Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a share of their patronage.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board.

JACQUES LAROCHE, Agent,
m10 71 Old Levee.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI—COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF Aiken's Improved Patent Fire and Thief Proof Safes, and Stevens' Patent Bale Ties.

76 Magazine street.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods.
ALSO DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO CLOTHING AND COTTONADES.

H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffland, New Orleans.
Ja 1 New Orleans, No. 56 Chartres street.

Commission Merchant.
New York. 24

PORK—150 bris mess, prime &c, at sight for sale by
m16 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

LEAF—50 kegs leaf lard, for sale by
m16 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

COFFEE—300 sacks Rio in store, for sale by
m16 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

BACON—100 cases hams, sides and shoulders for sale by
m16 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

LARD—100 bris prime leaf in store, for sale by
m16 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

WHISKEY—80 bris first Cincinnati for sale by
m16 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

ANILLA CORDAGE—100 coils 12 inch for sale by
m16 GEO. GREEN & BRO, 99 Gravier

DRIED ONES—For sale by
m16 GEO. GREEN & BRO, 99 Gravier

BLANKETS—1 point Gimber Gambles for sale by
m16 GEO. GREEN & BRO, 99 Gravier

TOBACCO—6 hhds tobacco in store and for sale by
m16 BULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

BEEF—Prime and bs beef for sale by
m16 BULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

NAILS—500 cases assorted sizes, for sale by
m16 HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common

COGNAC—30 bris (Old Castillon) for sale by
m16 LOBSON & SILVESTRE, 36 Old Levee

STARCH ANDLES—25 boxes star candles landing and for sale by
m16 TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

CLOVERSEED—15 cases low priced, landing and for sale by
m16 FROST & Co, 98 Magazine st

COCOA—20 bags landing per ship Creole from Boston for sale by
m16 TIBBODS & SOUL, 28 Old Levee

ALE & PORTER—15 bbls pints, for sale by
m16 E TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

COFFEE—300 bris prime coffee, in store and for sale by
m16 TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

CHAMPAGNE—20 baskets first quality, for sale by
m16 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—Gin, rum, brandy and neutral spirits for sale by
m16 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls Linseed oil, in stores and for sale by
m16 FIELD & Co, 70 Old Levee

SOAP—100 boxes No 2 Morrell, in store and for sale by
m16 FIELD & Co, 3 Old Levee

WHITE WINE 30 bris Madeira, in store and for sale by
m16 FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

WHEAT—12 0 bushels landing and for sale by
m16 L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

CORN—3 900 bushels landing and for sale by
m16 L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

LARD—100 bbls and tierces prime lard for sale by
m16 L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

ROSIN—50 bris New Orleans rosin, for sale by
m16 E TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

POPE—100 sacks prime Hominy, in store and for sale by
m16 BULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

STRIPED SHIRTS—30 cases Hamilton strip shirts for sale by
m16 TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier

MANILLA CORDAGE—Assorted sizes, for sale by
m16 BULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

SPIKE—100 sacks prime Hominy, in store and for sale by
m16 BULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

SLATING NAILS—50 cases slating nails in store and for sale by
m16 J A MERRITT & Co, 83 Camp st

WHISKEY—75 bbls high proof Monongahela, for sale by
m16 J A MERRITT & Co, 83 Camp st

BEANS—75 bags Lima and Mexican beans, for sale by
m16 W I BRYAN & Co, 39 Commerce.

CORN—75 bags shelled corn, for sale by
m16 E TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

STARCH—25 bbls Havana starch in store, for sale by
m16 E TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

FLOUR—10 bbls fresh ground, landing and for sale by
m16 H McKINNELL & Co, 96 Poydras st

BACON—100 cases hams and shoulders for sale by
m16 H McKINNELL & Co, 96 Poydras st

WHISKEY—100 bbls rye, for sale by
m16 H McKINNELL & Co, 96 Poydras st

MESS PORK—150 bbl. Mess Pork, for sale by
m16 PRICE & FROST 99 Poydras

STOVEBLACK—or black lead pots, for sale by
m14 R W MILNAR & Co, 86 Poydras

BACON—Cincinnati cured, for sale by
m14 R W MILNAR & Co, 86 Poydras

LARD—50 kegs leaf, for sale by
m14 R W MILNAR & Co, 86 Poydras

BUTTER—20 kegs new butter just landing, for sale by
m14 PRICE & FROST, 99 Poydras

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—For sale by
m14 A GORDON WYLIE & Co, 32 Bienville

PURE—Meal and prime pork in store, for sale by
m14 A GORDON WYLIE & Co, 31 Natchez

COFFEE—Havana coffee for sale by
m13 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

SUGAR—Havana sugar for sale by
m13 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

HAVANA Leaf Tobacco for sale by
m13 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

WINES—Bordeaux claret in casks, for sale by
m13 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

MARBELLES—Wine in casks for sale by
m13 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

SEGARS—Regalia and Middle Havanas, for sale by
m12 J M LAPEYRE, 93 St Louis

CUBA TOBACCO—Wrappers and fillers.
m13 J M LAPEYRE, 93 St Louis

HAVANA COFFEE—300 bags prime green in store and for sale by
m13 E JOHNS, 30 Gravier

HAVANA SUGAR—30 cases white in store and for sale by
m13 E JOHNS, 30 Gravier

LARD—200 bris and 100 kegs prime for sale by
m13 BULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

NAILS—100 kegs assorted sizes, in store and for sale by
m12 TOBY & BOGERT, 76 Camp

VERMICELLI—20 cases of pure ground in oil for sale by
m12 FOSDICK & BRO 74 Camp

SOAP—50 box No 1 brown soap, in store and for sale by
m12 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

ALE—6 bbls Albany ale, for sale by
m12 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

VARNISH—1 bbl for sale low, if superior copal, for sale
m12 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

CIDER—100 bbs of Newark, warranted sweet and pure, for sale by
m12 FOSDICK & BRO 74 Camp

CLOCKS—30 wooden clocks for sale low, to close an assortment, by
m12 FOSDICK & BRO Camp

HAVANA COFFEE AND SUGAR in store and for sale
m12 J M BRULLY, 30 Tchoupitoulas

MOLASSES—Prime yellow in store for sale by
m12 J M CABALLERO, 81 Old Levee

SUGARS—Brown sugars in store for sale by
m12 J M CABALLERO, 81 Old Levee

POPE—Of all qualities, for sale by
m12 A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

First District.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District.....ZENON CAVELIER.
Third District.....GEORGE A. GRIMA.
Fourth District.....LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS.
Fifth District.....JACQUES DUFRE.
Sixth District.....EDWARD SPARROW.

FOR CONGRESS.

SECOND DISTRICT,
SANNON G THIBODAUX.
THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS BUTLER.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
LOUIS BORDELON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1844.

WHIG MEETING OF RATIFICATION.

The WHIGS of NEW ORLEANS, are respectfully invited to assemble in mass, at the AMERICAN THEATRE, on SATURDAY evening next, 18th inst, at half past 7 o'clock, to express their feelings on the occasion of the glorious and auspicious result of the Baltimore Convention.

HENRY CLAY whose pure and exalted patriotism, profound wisdom, and prudence and unsurpassed ability, have never yet failed his country in her hours of peril or of difficulty, is now the acknowledged leader of the Whigs, chosen by acclamation, in a Convention held in a Southern Metropolis, and in which some of the most distinguished of Southern Statesmen bore a conspicuous part. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, a Statesman of unsullied character, ripe experience and distinguished abilities, has been chosen in the same Convention, and principally by Southern votes as the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency—and the choice was made under the *solemn warning* of fatal experience.

He is a man THE WHIGS MAY TRUST. He is worthy to stand next to HENRY CLAY.

The enthusiasm which has been displayed at Baltimore calls for a response from New Orleans.

To the above call is appended a list of some five hundred names, which we are compelled from want of space to omit to-day. They shall, if possible, appear to-morrow.

WHIG MEETING IN NEW YORK—FRELINGHUYSEN.—The whigs of New York held one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever convened in that city, on Monday the 6th instant, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Convention. The meeting was held in the Park, and was in every respect a tremendous and imposing exhibition of strength and constancy of the whig party.

Amongst the speakers we notice that the Hon. Millard Fillmore, one of the candidates for the Vice Presidency, stands conspicuous. He heartily concurred in the nomination and expressed the conviction that the selection of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN as the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency was the very best the Convention could have made.

After the proceedings were concluded, the vast assemblage marched in procession to the residence of Mr FRELINGHUYSEN (who has been residing in New York since his appointment as Chancellor of the University) to congratulate him on his nomination. Arising, loud and hearty cheers, with three times three, addressed the multitude in a short, clear, pointed speech, which is an abstract in the *Express* of the following, viz:

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN spoke to this effect:

My Fellow Citizens, I thank you for your enthusiastic approbation of the nomination lately made by the whigs of the United States, assembled in Convention at Baltimore. To be selected by such a body of distinguished patriots, is an honor I must deeply and sensibly feel, and the more deeply and sensibly, that I was not even ranked by my friends and neighbors in New York. I can only say, that such a work of kindness and strengthen my attachment to those principles, I cherish—strengthening every hope and every wish, I have entertained—to make me strive to the best of my abilities, if I am ever put in a situation to carry out your principles, and to do my duty to my country. I feel, too, with the confidence you have conferred upon me, (Cheers,) a Gentleman, the great principles of the whig party for which you have so fearlessly and so successfully contended, for a period of the greatest gloom, and notwithstanding the most cruel disappointments, are my principles. (Cheers.) Some time I was given, and then I thought, I had, to my own kind, that, "the made the foundation for that." I have long cherished those principles. I shall now, with them hereafter, as I have maintained them in the form, (Cheers) I have, as I understand them,—

A sound National Currency.

A just limitation of Executive power.

A tariff for revenue, discriminating for the purposes of incidental protection to domestic industry. (Loud cheering.)

An equal and fair distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union.

These, as I understand them, continued Mr. Frelinghuysen, are the cardinal, although not all the principles of the whig party, and if after all I have said, and I need hardly add that they will find me a humble but willing advocate in whatever position I may be placed (Cheers.)

We need an Executive administration of the Government, Mr. F. continued to say, that will fairly and faithfully carry out the principles of the Constitution, assuming its full powers, where powers are given it, and keeping strictly within its limitations, where powers are limited, conscriving with them to ought to be conscientious, that firm and conscientious would result in injury instead of rally maintaining its compromises, but as independents carrying out its positive commandments—and yet will not take no other responsibility than is imposed by the duties of its functions. It is a matter, as it seems to me, for thankfulness, that in a distinguished citizen of Kentucky all these principles are embodied, and that he has not only pledged to them by a long public life, but that such is the truthfulness and fidelity of his nature, that the People can well trust him with power to carry them out. (Great cheering.)

Gentlemen, the political life of Henry Clay for thirty years just has been only an illustration of Whig principles, and the history of the Whig party is now made to be the history of his country. Whenever there was a struggle for the protection of American labor against foreign industry, there he put on the side of the people, was Henry Clay! Whenever there was a struggle to limit the alarming and overgrown magnitude of Executive power, where but on the side of the people, was Henry Clay! Or when the vast public domain was improperly from being offered for sale in the political market, where but on the side of truth, of honor, of justice, or all, was our illustrious Countryman found? (Great cheering.) In all these great questions, his voice has been heard from the first. In all of the conflicts concerning these, he has led the van. (Cheers.) He has never compromised the dignity of his position to gain a vote, or the momentary breath of popular favor, but with an eye ever steadily fixed upon an approving public life, he fearlessly discharged what he has deemed it his duty. (Cheers.) I point to a long public life, passed in our sight, whose whole tone has never conflicted with principle, or whose life unsullied by the mean, or pandering appeal to improper ambition—in all of which his principles have been put forth with ardor and with clear and high, and in every public bearing, which has been for the welfare and our glory of his country. If such a man does not deserve the name of patriot, I know not who does deserve the name, or who can. (Cheers.) The Ay say he is ambitious! I dare say he is. He is ambitious. But point me to the time when he has not sacrificed ambition and himself, if what he deemed his duty required. I point to know that in one of the conventions, the public hands, the question was put upon him by an adverse Senate to make him unpopular in the West.—He refused to act upon it with a characteristic firmness and gave it the whole power of his mind. He never thought of what was to become of himself. As a Western man, he had a strong hold for political traffic in the whole public domain. He might have used it for the purposes of ambition. He might have held it out as a tempting bait for the whole West. But his heart was large as his country. He might have made the title out of this public domain. He knew where it came from, and justice told where it belonged. Fearless, then, as is the nature, he flung out his banner, "Distribution of the proceeds among the States," and he nailed it to the mast. Great cheering and cries of "that is good."

I have said of Mr. Clay, continued Mr Frelinghuysen, that his heart was as large as his country. A signal instance of it was his mentor on the Tariff in the addresses session of 1832. Perhaps no one thing could more tendently chrash a conception of his own brain, or an flipping of his own creation than he who has been called the Father of the American system. The principles of protection to American industry embodied in the Tariff law. Mr. Clay has cherished as he has his life. But when in 1831-2, an unnatural excitement was got up in South Carolina against a law, in the enactment of which he did not participate, he saw it was necessary to save his country from peril, even to make a sacrifice of what he loved so much. He looked for time to instruct the whole country in the necessity and utility of protecting home industry, and he was willing to have a trace of right years to receive that time. He said to his friends in the Senate, "we can all see his an Executive can lead us into a fraternal war, but how he can get us out, that we can never can forever. Dear as the Tariff is to, he said, we must, we must give up the argument to save our country from shedding each other's blood—to preserve the Union and the cause of human liberty throughout the world. I shall lose my place, if you can go with me, but do what you will, I must offer myself as a victim up to peace." (Cheers.) He became the great Pacificator of that alarming crisis, and "blessed are the peace-makers," says the highest authority that adorns our Bible. (Cheering and loud applause.) Thus gentlemen, in a very brief view of my position, I have reason for gratitude and thankfulness to you and to the country, that my name is connected with a name that reflects honor on the open as humble an associate—and it shall be my pride and my gratification, I repeat, to merit the confidence your kind sense has bestowed upon me. (Applause.)

One word, gentlemen, for my honored mother, the state that gave me birth—where repose the ashes of my ancestors—and to which I am indebted for many marks of regard prior to this time. I present you, gentlemen New Jersey will be true to all the principles of Whigs Whatever may be her temporary vibrations from the temporary increase of her prosperity, or from local or temporary ambition, she is Whig to the heart and core (Loud cheers) We can never be any thing else but Whigs, Whig first, Whig last, Whig always—(cheers)—a name sanctified in the hearts of the sons of the American Revolution, whose hills, and valleys, and plains are strewn with all with revolutionary invectives, she would be false to herself, and false to her children, if she could forget the principles here with, and bind for an her bosom. (Cheers.) No, she can never cease to be Whig till the plains of Monmouth, the heights of Princeton, and the streets of Trenton are forgotten—till she were cut out from history the leaves of her glory, and blots from her escutcheon the brightest gems that are emblazoned upon it. I promise you gentlemen, I promise to the Union, New Jersey will be true to herself, and to the whole country. (Cheers loud and prolonged, amid which Mr. Frelinghuysen retired.)

The way this world is filled up with invidious people is truly heart-rending to well disposed and benignant folk. Just hear what a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Atlas* says of our great speech at the Arcade, on the Texas question:

"While the committee had retired to the "*bar*," to draft the Resolutions and date a Mont Juley, Mr. Bartlett, Editor of the Bee, rose and made a speech. He is a very clever fellow, and a good writer; but when it comes to speaking, he is not *at home*. He does not know what in the world to do with his hands—he kept pulling his ears and nose, and fixing his suspenders, during the whole speech; but he made a very good one, notwithstanding."

The chap who penned that paragraph declares that he was at the meeting and heard what we then uttered, and witnessed the style in which we addressed the public; and yet, he has the hardihood to disparage our elocution. A fellow who could thus deride our oratorical display has gall enough in his disposition to make bitters for the Devil and all his angels.

LOCOFOCOISM AT WASHINGTON.—The usually accurate correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* has the following account of the position of the locofocos in the metropolis:—"The general agitation and excitement still exists here among the democratic members of Congress as to the nomination for the Presidency.—The Van Buren men are few in number, but powerful in influence. They threaten the total disruption of the party in case any other man be nominated as President by the Convention except Mr. Van Buren. They would rather see the party defeated than witness its triumph under any other leader than Mr Van Buren—so says Mr. Andrew Kennedy, of Indiana. This appears to be true, and it is even reported here that Mr. Benton has announced that he will vote for Mr. Clay if Mr. Van Buren be not the candidate of the party.

"The opinion seems to be now that the democrats will endeavor to break up their Convention without making any nomination, in order to bring the choice before the House.

"At present, however, those who have resulted from the support of Mr Van Buren are making efforts to concentrate the party on Gen. Stewart or General Cass."

DREADFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A most disgraceful riot occurred at Kensington on the afternoon of the 6th instant. It appears that at a meeting of the Native Americans on the preceding Friday, a party of Irish interfered and drove the natives from the stand. The latter agreed to hold an adjourned meeting on Monday, to express their indignation at the outrage. The meeting assembled, but a storm arising it moved over to the Washington Market. While there, a large body of Irish having assembled in the neighborhood, industrial quarrels commenced, which were soon followed by a general attack on the meeting.

The scene that followed was appalling. Fire arms were resorted to—one native was killed and a number severely or slightly wounded. The meeting was dispersed, but its members rallied shortly afterwards and drove back the Irish. One of that party was considerably hurt, and six or seven of the houses in which they took shelter were greatly damaged by the breaking in of the doors and windows, &

The Sheriff at length appeared on the ground and restored order for a while; but at 10 o'clock at night, the riots recommenced. A house on Second street from which fire arms had been discharged, was assailed—the furniture was thrown out and destroyed, and the house set on fire. A very large crowd of Irish to the Nonnery, and the crowd proceeded to the Catholic School House, the fence of which was set on fire, but the building was defended by discharges of musketry from a house opposite, which killed one man and wounded some others. This checked the assailants, and at 12 o'clock some degree of quiet was again restored.

The following persons are known to have been killed or wounded:

George Shelter was almost instantly killed, a ball passing through his head.

J. A. Wright, a young man, was taken up dead, a ball having pierced his left breast, just above the heart. Which you have so fearlessly and so successfully pursued, the greatest glorious, and notwithstanding the most cruel disappointments, are my principles. (Cheers.) Some time given, and then I thought I had, to my own kind that, "the made the foundation for that." I have long cherished those principles. I shall now, with them hereafter, as I have maintained them in the form, (Cheers) I have, as I understand them,—

A sound National Currency.

A just limitation of Executive power.

A tariff for revenue, discriminating for the purposes of incidental protection to domestic industry. (Loud cheering.)

An equal and fair distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union.

These, as I understand them, continued Mr. Frelinghuysen, are the cardinal, although not all the principles of the whig party, and if after all I have said, and I need hardly add that they will find me a humble but willing advocate in whatever position I may be placed (Cheers.)

We need an Executive administration of the Government, Mr. F. continued to say, that will fairly and faithfully carry out the principles of the Constitution, assuming its full powers, where powers are given it, and keeping strictly within its limitations, where powers are limited, conscriving with them to ought to be conscientious, that firm and conscientious would result in injury instead of rally maintaining its compromises, but as independents carrying out its positive commandments—and yet will not take no other responsibility than is imposed by the duties of its functions. It is a matter, as it seems to me, for thankfulness, that in a distinguished citizen of Kentucky all these principles are embodied, and that he has not only pledged to them by a long public life, but that such is the truthfulness and fidelity of his nature, that the People can well trust him with power to carry them out. (Great cheering.)

Gentlemen, the political life of Henry Clay for thirty years just has been only an illustration of Whig principles, and the history of the Whig party is now made to be the history of his country. Whenever there was a struggle for the protection of American labor against foreign industry, there he put on the side of the people, was Henry Clay! Whenever there was a struggle to limit the alarming and overgrown magnitude of Executive power, where but on the side of the people, was Henry Clay! Or when the vast public domain was improperly from being offered for sale in the political market, where but on the side of truth, of honor, of justice, or all, was our illustrious Countryman found? (Great cheering.) In all these great questions, his voice has been heard from the first. In all of the conflicts concerning these, he has led the van. (Cheers.) He has never compromised the dignity of his position to gain a vote, or the momentary breath of popular favor, but with an eye ever steadily fixed upon an approving public life, he fearlessly discharged what he has deemed it his duty. (Cheers.) I point to a long public life, passed in our sight, whose whole tone has never conflicted with principle, or whose life unsullied by the mean, or pandering appeal to improper ambition—in all of which his principles have been put forth with ardor and with clear and high, and in every public bearing, which has been for the welfare and our glory of his country. If such a man does not deserve the name of patriot, I know not who does deserve the name, or who can. (Cheers.) The Ay say he is ambitious! I dare say he is. He is ambitious. But point me to the time when he has not sacrificed ambition and himself, if what he deemed his duty required. I point to know that in one of the conventions, the public hands, the question was put upon him by an adverse Senate to make him unpopular in the West.—He refused to act upon it with a characteristic firmness and gave it the whole power of his mind. He never thought of what was to become of himself. As a Western man, he had a strong hold for political traffic in the whole public domain. He might have used it for the purposes of ambition. He might have held it out as a tempting bait for the whole West. But his heart was large as his country. He might have made the title out of this public domain. He knew where it came from, and justice told where it belonged. Fearless, then, as is the nature, he flung out his banner, "Distribution of the proceeds among the States," and he nailed it to the mast. Great cheering and cries of "that is good."

I have said of Mr. Clay, continued Mr Frelinghuysen, that his heart was as large as his country. A signal instance of it was his mentor on the Tariff in the addresses session of 1832. Perhaps no one thing could more tendently chrash a conception of his own brain, or an flipping of his own creation than he who has been called the Father of the American system. The principles of protection to American industry embodied in the Tariff law. Mr. Clay has cherished as he has his life. But when in 1831-2, an unnatural excitement was got up in South Carolina against a law, in the enactment of which he did not participate, he saw it was necessary to save his country from peril, even to make a sacrifice of what he loved so much. He looked for time to instruct the whole country in the necessity and utility of protecting home industry, and he was willing to have a trace of right years to receive that time. He said to his friends in the Senate, "we can all see his an Executive can lead us into a fraternal war, but how he can get us out, that we can never can forever. Dear as the Tariff is to, he said, we must, we must give up the argument to save our country from shedding each other's blood—to preserve the Union and the cause of human liberty throughout the world. I shall lose my place, if you can go with me, but do what you will, I must offer myself as a victim up to peace." (Cheers.) He became the great Pacificator of that alarming crisis, and "blessed are the peace-makers," says the highest authority that adorns our Bible. (Cheering and loud applause.) Thus gentlemen, in a very brief view of my position, I have reason for gratitude and thankfulness to you and to the country, that my name is connected with a name that reflects honor on the open as humble an associate—and it shall be my pride and my gratification, I repeat, to merit the confidence your kind sense has bestowed upon me. (Applause.)

One word, gentlemen, for my honored mother, the state that gave me birth—where repose the ashes of my ancestors—and to which I am indebted for many marks of regard prior to this time. I present you, gentlemen New Jersey will be true to all the principles of Whigs Whatever may be her temporary vibrations from the temporary increase of her prosperity, or from local or temporary ambition, she is Whig to the heart and core (Loud cheers) We can never be any thing else but Whigs, Whig first, Whig last, Whig always—(cheers)—a name sanctified in the hearts of the sons of the American Revolution, whose hills, and valleys, and plains are strewn with all with revolutionary invectives, she would be false to herself, and false to her children, if she could forget the principles here with, and bind for an her bosom. (Cheers.) No, she can never cease to be Whig till the plains of Monmouth, the heights of Princeton, and the streets of Trenton are forgotten—till she were cut out from history the leaves of her glory, and blots from her escutcheon the brightest gems that are emblazoned upon it. I promise you gentlemen, I promise to the Union, New Jersey will be true to herself, and to the whole country. (Cheers loud and prolonged, amid which Mr. Frelinghuysen retired.)

The Sheriff is filled up with invidious people is truly heart-rending to well disposed and benignant folk. Just hear what a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Atlas* says of our great speech at the Arcade, on the Texas question:

"While the committee had retired to the "*bar*," to draft the Resolutions and date a Mont Juley, Mr. Bartlett, Editor of the Bee, rose and made a speech. He is a very clever fellow, and a good writer; but when it comes to speaking, he is not *at home*. He does not know what in the world to do with his hands—he kept pulling his ears and nose, and fixing his suspenders, during the whole speech; but he made a very good one, notwithstanding."

The chap who penned that paragraph declares that he was at the meeting and heard what we then uttered, and witnessed the style in which we addressed the public; and yet, he has the hardihood to disparage our elocution. A fellow who could thus deride our oratorical display has gall enough in his disposition to make bitters for the Devil and all his angels.

LOCOFOCOISM AT WASHINGTON.—The usually accurate correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* has the following account of the position of the locofocos in the metropolis:—"The general agitation and excitement still exists here among the democratic members of Congress as to the nomination for the Presidency.—The Van Buren men are few in number, but powerful in influence. They threaten the total disruption of the party in case any other man be nominated as President by the Convention except Mr. Van Buren. They would rather see the party defeated than witness its triumph under any other leader than Mr Van Buren—so says Mr. Andrew Kennedy, of Indiana. This appears to be true, and it is even reported here that Mr. Benton has announced that he will vote for Mr. Clay if Mr. Van Buren be not the candidate of the party.

"The opinion seems to be now that the democrats will endeavor to break up their Convention without making any nomination, in order to bring the choice before the House.

"At present, however, those who have resulted from the support of Mr Van Buren are making efforts to concentrate the party on Gen. Stewart or General Cass."

DREADFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A most disgraceful riot occurred at Kensington on the afternoon of the 6th instant. It appears that at a meeting of the Native Americans on the preceding Friday, a party of Irish interfered and drove the natives from the stand. The latter agreed to hold an adjourned meeting on Monday, to express their indignation at the outrage. The meeting assembled, but a storm arising it moved over to the Washington Market. While there, a large body of Irish having assembled in the neighborhood, industrial quarrels commenced, which were soon followed by a general attack on the meeting.

The scene that followed was appalling. Fire arms were resorted to—one native was killed and a number severely or slightly wounded. The meeting was dispersed, but its members rallied shortly afterwards and drove back the Irish. One of that party was considerably hurt, and six or seven of the houses in which they took shelter were greatly damaged by the breaking in of the doors and windows, &

The Sheriff at length appeared on the ground and restored order for a while; but at 10 o'clock at night, the riots recommenced. A house on Second street from which fire arms had been discharged, was assailed—the furniture was thrown out and destroyed, and the house set on fire. A very large crowd of Irish to the Nonnery, and the crowd proceeded to the Catholic School House, the fence of which was set on fire, but the building was defended by discharges of musketry from a house opposite, which killed one man and wounded some others. This checked the assailants, and at 12 o'clock some degree of quiet was again restored.

The following persons are known to have been killed or wounded:

George Shelter was almost instantly killed, a ball passing through his head.

J. A. Wright, a young man, was taken up dead, a ball having pierced his left breast, just above the heart. Which you have so fearlessly and so successfully pursued, the greatest glorious, and notwithstanding the most cruel disappointments, are my principles. (Cheers.) Some time given, and then I thought I had, to my own kind that, "the made the foundation for that." I have long cherished those principles. I shall now, with them hereafter, as I have maintained them in the form, (Cheers) I have, as I understand them,—

A sound National Currency.

A just limitation of Executive power.

A tariff for revenue, discriminating for the purposes of incidental protection to domestic industry. (Loud cheering.)

An equal and fair distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union.

These, as I understand them, continued Mr. Frelinghuysen, are the cardinal, although not all the principles of the whig party, and if after all I have said, and I need hardly add that they will find me a humble but willing advocate in whatever position I may be placed (Cheers.)

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