

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser. A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

After long misgiving and repeated postponement, the Taylor whigs of New York city have at last, upon the call of their general committee, held what they call their Ratification Meeting. As the details of it are given in the New York papers, it seems to have been a farce broader, noisier, and more flatly and desperately unsuccessful than could have been anticipated even from the opposition with which General Taylor's nomination is now known to have been received in that quarter.

There was considerable business done, we judge, by the official reporter. True, we were about the middle of the rostrum, from a few minutes after the meeting organized till it was said to be adjourned, trying pretty generally to hear; but never an intelligible sentence did we hear from the performers from the beginning to the end.

We copy the following from the Evening Post: At 8 o'clock, Philip Hone, esq., was called to the chair on the large platform prepared in the street; more than fifty vice presidents and nearly twenty secretaries were appointed, with now and then a dissenting voice. Mr Hone, the chairman, then addressed the meeting, thanking them for recognizing him a firm personal and political friend of Henry Clay.

Now, I want you to recognize me as a Taylor man. [Tremendous uproar and interruption—"no"—"yes"—"no,—no,—"yes"—"no, no no principles"—"what are his principles?"] Gentlemen, why will you not hear me? I claim the privilege of a long service—[Hurrah for Henry Clay—hurrah and loud cheers.] Gentlemen, I claim your attention—I claim it by the right of my grey hairs bestowed upon me to give you my counsel and advice, in the words of truth and soberness. I call upon you to discard your prejudices, as I do mine. [Cries of "Clay, Clay"—and cheers for Henry Clay.—I myself should have preferred Henry Clay—[Here the burst of enthusiasm in the crowd for Henry Clay, and the cheer, were overwhelming—]but the representatives of the whig party of the whole United States have met together in convention an decided otherwise.

THE INDIONS OF MEXICO. On the departure of our Army from Mexico, the Indians—who constitute nearly the whole laboring population—exhibited their sorrow and regret in the most striking and affecting manner. The sojourn of our Army in Mexico has relieved these poor interesting people of many oppressions and taxes to which they have long been subjected. They are the producers and industrials of the country, and hitherto have contributed to support the extravagant Government of Mexico. There is one single trait of our countrymen which has aroused the liveliest admiration of the poor Indians. It is their behavior to females. The lower class of the Mexicans treat their women harshly. When they contrasted the kind and polite consideration of our soldiers towards their women with the brutal conduct of the Mexicans, they could scarcely understand, much less express their gratitude for such unexpected kindness. As our Army passed out of their towns, crowds of these poor people surrounded our troops and threw bouquets and fruit to the soldier, and many of them wept most piteously, crying out that they had lost their only friends.

THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT OUR WHIG FRIENDS CAN USE AGAINST GEN. CASS, is, that he will involve us in a war with Great Britain, should he be elected President. This same argument was much used against Gen. Jackson in his first and second canvasses, and is but the first of the federalism of 1824 and 1828 raked up against Cass.—Natchez Free Trader.

THE WORCESTER CONVENTION.

The mongrel convention of Abolition Whigs and sordid Democrats, advertised to come off at Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 28th ult., assembled as per notice, at 1 P. M., of that day, and organized by the appointment of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Dedham, and, to use the words of the Evening Post's correspondent, "sundry vice-presidents and secretaries." The Rev. Mr Smith, of Worcester, after giving the meeting his blessing, proceeded to fall foul of Gen. Taylor, who he said had "spent his life in acquiring the science of human butchery and was master of his profession."

A resolution was passed glorifying John P. Hale, and another adulatory of Mr Giddings, and a third declaring that Massachusetts "is relieved to know that Daniel Webster has not advised the support of Gen. Taylor."

ANDREW JACKSON AND MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Mr B. F. Butler undertakes to plaster up Mr Van Buren's character in the face of his open treachery, by the publication of a letter from Gen. Jackson, written in 1844, in which the General expresses the hope that Mr Van Buren might be in a position to be again elevated to the Presidency.

There is a man so mad as to suppose that in the present condition of things the old hero would have contemned Mr Van Buren in his present course? No man would have denounced his treachery in more indignant language. If Gen. Jackson were alive, Martin Van Buren would never have dared to take the course he has done. It was doubtless the dread of the roar of the Lion of the Hermitage, that kept the Fox in his hole in 1844. His fear of the withering denunciation of Old Hickory, was doubtless all that prevented his bolting on that occasion.

Later From Europe.



New York, July 1—8 P. M. The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston yesterday, but the telegraph being out of order her news has reached here by mail. The news from France is very important. A crisis has arrived, and the excitement was intense, mingled with cries of Vive la Empereur! Vive le Napoleon!

FRANCE. The hopes of the moderate party in France are likely to be defeated by a revival of the old Napoleon party, who have suddenly risen in favor of Louis Napoleon Emperor, since his election to the National Assembly from several departments. As soon as the Government ascertained the movement, a hundred thousand troops were concentrated in the Capitol.

Lamartine mounted the tribune, as pale as ashes, and demanded the restoration of the law of '32, against Louis Napoleon. Whist speaking, shots were fired, accompanied by cries from without of "Vive le Empereur." Lamartine sat down overwhelmed.

One of the National Guard was shot, and Lamartine immediately turned it to account by rising and saying that it was the first blood shed in the cause of despotism, but not by the republic. The decree was sanctioned by acclamation. Despite of this vote, the people declared that Napoleon should take his seat as a member of the National Assembly.

IRELAND. The country has become more tranquil since the conviction of Mitchell. The fraternization of the Old and Young Ireland parties has been postponed for a fortnight. John O'Connell protests against the abandonment of his father's platform, but don't receive much favor in his course from the people.

ENGLAND. The Chartist demonstration on the 12th of June was overawed by the military and police, who dispersed it before an organization was effected. LIVERPOOL, June 18th.—The cotton market is dull. Fair Upland and Mobile is quoted at 4d., and New Orleans at 4 1/4; common grades have a yielding tendency, whilst the latter qualities are unchanged.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The meeting held in this city on Friday last, for the purpose of responding to the nominations of Cass and Butler, was of the most gratifying character. The bone and sinew of the country—the hard-working, honest, and intelligent democracy were in attendance, and the enthusiasm and spirit of devotion to the cause which prevailed, we have never seen surpassed.

We wish every democrat—every man in the country, of both parties, could have heard the eloquent and powerful speech of Mr McRae. For nearly two hours he held the large audience, in deep attention, upon the various subjects he discussed—now eliciting loud peals of applause by his wit and humor, and then again convincing and swaying them by his array of facts and arguments.—Raleigh Standard.

THE REPORT THAT MR GRAVES had been appointed U. S. Senator, in place of Mr Crittenden, is premature. Gov. Owsley promptly offered the office to Henry Clay, which he declined at once.—Baltimore Patriot.

PALMETTO REGIMENT.—We have seen a letter from an officer of the Palmetto Regiment, dated Jalapa, June 9, which states, that Lieut Col. Gladden has been unanimously elected Colonel; Dunnoan, Lieut. Col. Moffat, Major of the Regiment; and Adjutant Cantley, Captain of the Kershaw company.—Columbia Carolinian.

ALL STOPPED!—All the bagging factories in the Western country have stopped according to written agreements among themselves, for sixty days. The cause of this is the overplus of bagging in the market, and the high price of hemp.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

JUNE 26.—In the Senate, the Vice President being absent, on motion by Mr Benton. Mr Atchison was elected President pro tempore.

Mr Dodge presented the credentials of the Hon.—Walker, elected a senator from the State of Iowa; when Mr W., having received the oath of Office, administered at the hands of the President pro temp., took his seat.

Mr Calhoun then took the floor; and on his motion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow, when he may be expected to address the Senate.

JUNE 27.—In the Senate, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing the territorial government of Oregon.

Mr Calhoun then addressed the Senate about two hours in opposition to the assumption of power by the government or by the people of the Territories to exclude the South from any of the advantages to be derived from the acquisition of territory.

In the House, on motion of Mr Newell, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of amending the law of 1803, appropriating \$200,000 annually for arming the whole militia force of the United States and Territories, by increasing that sum so as to meet the present wants of the country.

Mr Rockwell, of Massachusetts, then addressed the committee in support of the power of Congress to establish and control the governments of Territories, from the very nature of government itself.

Mr Thompson of Mississippi took another view. He maintained, first, that slavery was recognized by constitution of the United States; secondly, that the constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the right, with every other citizen, to emigrate and settle with his property in any of the territories; thirdly, that Congress has no power to legislate for the people of the territories, further than to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights as citizens of the United States; fourthly, that the people of the territories are restrained in the enjoyment of their native rights only so far as to prevent infringement on the power of Congress as the landlord, or the rights of the people of the United States in general; and, fifthly, that this right being denied, the appeal lies first to the judiciary; and if that fail, to revolution, where the strongest must prevail.

JUNE 28.—In the Senate, the bill to establish the Territorial government of Oregon was again taken up, and Mr Berrien addressed the Senate at length on the subject, and argued that Congress had no power to impose any limitation by which the Territory of Oregon should be given to the people of the non-slaveholding States, exclusively; and that, if they had any such power, it was inexpedient of exercise it.

Mr Underwood brought to the notice of the Senate an amendment which he said he would offer to the additional section of which Mr Bright yesterday gave notice.

Mr Underwood proposed to add the following: Provided, further, That citizens of the United States emigrating, with their slaves, into any of the Territories of the United States south of said parallel of latitude, shall be protected in their property in their slaves so long as the Territory to which they emigrate continues under a territorial government.

Mr Phelps took the floor, and the bill was passed over till to-morrow. The Senate, after spending a short time in executive session, adjourned.

Mr Benton, on the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill for the repeal of the proviso of the act limiting the number of major and brigadier generals after the war, with an amendment providing that the two major-generals and the brigadier generals now in the regular service, shall be retained till the 4th of March next, and also giving three months' extra pay to all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, upon their discharge from the service.

In the House, the day was occupied in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. (Mr Root in the chair,) with the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr Phelps addressed the Senate at great length, in opposition to the extension of slavery into any of the territories of the United States.

Mr Mason took the floor, and the bill was postponed till Monday.

Mr Phelps addressed the Senate at great length, in opposition to the extension of slavery into any of the territories of the United States.

Mr Clayton objected to the combination of a river and harbor bill with a fortification bill. If this amendment prevailed, he and others would move to provide for several other improvements.

Mr Atherton objected to adding any item inconsistent with the objects of the bill, and which would delay its passage.

Mr Underwood moved to amend by inserting an item for the repair of the breach in the dam at the head of the Cumberland island in the Ohio river.

Mr Davis of Mississippi moved to strike out the item of \$40,000 for a sea wall for the protection of an island in Boston harbor.

Mr Davis of Massachusetts defended the work as a necessary part of the system of fortifications. After some conversation, the question was taken, and the motion was rejected—yeas 17, nays 22.

Mr Johnson offered an amendment providing for a fortification on Proctor's island, in Lake Borgne, La.; which was rejected.

Mr Walker presented a remonstrance of citizens, of Wisconsin against the projected railroad to the Pacific; referred to the select committee on that subject.

Mr Walker presented a remonstrance of citizens, of Wisconsin against the projected railroad to the Pacific; referred to the select committee on that subject.

Mr Walker presented a remonstrance of citizens, of Wisconsin against the projected railroad to the Pacific; referred to the select committee on that subject.

Mr Walker presented a remonstrance of citizens, of Wisconsin against the projected railroad to the Pacific; referred to the select committee on that subject.

Mr Walker presented a remonstrance of citizens, of Wisconsin against the projected railroad to the Pacific; referred to the select committee on that subject.

A singular phenomenon was brought to light a week ago yesterday, in the township of Greenfield, about eight miles from this city. The facts are very nearly as follows. The Messrs Grangers, in boring to find water to supply their steam saw mill, sunk a four inch hole to the depth of 70 feet, when they struck a vein or cavity. As they withdrew the auger from the hole, to their great surprise, it was followed by a violent current of air that threw up stones as large as hen eggs, ten or fifteen feet high. For a few moments, when the hole was first opened, the air was accompanied by a stream of water which was thrown ten or twelve feet high. The water, however, soon ceased coming, and the air gushed out with such force that the roar could be distinctly heard fifty or sixty rods distant. On touching fire to the air, it caught, and the flames flashed 20 feet high, and came near burning the building, covering the machinery in which it is located. They finally succeeded with considerable difficulty in stopping it, by forcing down blankets, and driving a pile into the hole, which was their only means of stopping the air or gas, and extinguishing the flames.

A correspondent from Massachusetts, writing to the New York Evening Post, thus sums up their chances of success: "The better part of the whigs in this State—the most honest and conscientious of them, generally speaking, are against the nomination of General Taylor. They will not support it. I think that you may set down the majority of that party as hostile to his election, and ready to adopt another candidate. Of the democratic party, about two-thirds will vote for Cass; the rest will give their suffrages to some other candidate. It is not possible that Gen. Taylor should obtain the popular vote. There must be a majority of all the votes, you know, to secure an election by the people. If only a plurality be obtained for the Taylor electoral ticket, the choice of presidential electors devolves upon the legislature. The legislature will not dare to give the vote of the State to Taylor. Besides, you should remember, the members of the legislature are yet to be elected."

GEORGIA.—The Hon. H. A. Haralson has been unanimously re-nominated for Congress, for the 4th Congressional District of Georgia; and Col. T. C. Hackett has been nominated for the 5th. Hon. Mr Lumpkin, the member of the present Congress, having declined.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVED.—June 28th Schrs. Thorn, from New York—Schrs. L. P. Smith, from New York. 26th Schrs. Elouise, from New York. 30th Schrs. Col. McRae, from Charleston.

Our doubts are traitors.—Shaks. PYFER & Co., LOTTERY BROKERS, AND BANK NOTE DEALERS, NO. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

July Lotteries. SATURDAY, July 22d. 15 draws 70 balls out of 75 numbers. 1 prize of 40,000 dollars is \$40,000. 1 of 12,750 is 12,750.

30,000 Dollars. WEDNESDAY, July 20th. 72 numbers and 15 draws. 1 of 12,500 is 12,500. 1 of 30,000 dollars is \$30,000. 1 of 15,000 is 15,000.

50,000 Dollars. SATURDAY, July 23d, 1848. 75 numbers and 10 draws. 1 of 15,000 is 15,000. 1 of 30,000 dollars is \$30,000. 1 of 15,000 is 15,000.