The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1852.

No. 1536, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXX.—Whole No. 6866.

Office, No. 66 Chartres Street.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COURTEY PAPER, (one month,) (one year in advance,) 65 00

In all cases the subscribers must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines in each insertion on the Daily and Tri-Weekly Bee, and Fifty cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each insertion.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning, July 8, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
of Virginia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WM. A. GRAHAM,
of North Carolina.

Electors for President and Vice President.

First District.—JACQUES TOUTANT, of St Bernard: (substitute, J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Orleans: (substitute, CYPRIEN DUPOUY, of Orleans.)

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension: (substitute, FERGUS GARDERE, of Jefferson.)

Fourth District.—GEO. W. WATTERSON, of Livingston; (substitute, R. J. BARROW, of West Feliciana.)

Fifth District.—ALEXANDER DE CLOUET, of St. Martin; (substitute, J. K. BLOSS, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita; (substitute, ——, of Madison.

THE COMPROMISE.

WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not hesitating in the present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or by whomsoever made; and we will maintain this settlement as binding to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Some days ago, the Democrat correspondent of the City published a letter addressed by Gen Scott to a gentleman of Philadelphia, and written, we believe, in the year 1844, on the subject of the Naturalization Laws. The same letter appears in the SCOTT correspondence published by the *Delta*. In that document, as the reader will remember, Gen'l SCOTT expressed himself favorably disposed to a restriction of the facilities afforded to naturalization. In commenting upon it, we avowed our conviction that Gen'l SCOTT had materially changed his views since the period when that letter was penned. We were not then aware that Gen'l SCOTT had long ago perceived the error of his hasty conclusions, and had FORMALLY REPUDIATED AND RETRACTED the opinions set forth in his Philadelphia letter. It gives us very sincere pleasure to lay before our readers the annexed letter from OLD CHIPPAWA, written in 1848, and addressed to Wm. S. Rosecrans, Esq., of New York—a gentleman of high standing and intelligence—himself an Irishman, and for many years connected with some of the leading journals of this City. We invite particular attention to this missive:

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1848.

Dear Sir: In reply to your kind letter of the 8th inst., I take pleasure in saying that, grateful for the too partial estimate you place on my public services, you do me an injustice in the inference assumed that I entertain "kind and liberal views toward our naturalized citizens." Certainly it would be impossible for me to recommend any support any measure intended to exclude them from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our republican laws and institutions.

It is true that, in a season of unusual excitement, some years ago, which both parties complained of fraudulent practices in the naturalization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizens would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile ranks, I was induced to concur in the opinion—then avowed by many leading statesmen—that some modification of the naturalization laws might be necessary to prevent the abuses, allay strife, and restore harmony between the different classes of our people. *But later experience and reflection have certainly removed this impression*, and dissipated my apprehensions.

In my recent campaign in Mexico, a very large proportion of the rank and file under me were your countrymen (Irish, Germans, &c.) I witnessed with admiration their zeal, fidelity, and valor in maintaining our flag in the battles every danger. Vying with each other, and our native born soldiers in the ranks, in patriotism, constancy and heroic daring. I am happy to call these brothers in the field, as I shall always be so salute them as countrymen at home.

I remain, dear sir, with great esteem,
Yours, truly,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq.

We will remember the reason of unusual excitement referred to by Gen. SCOTT, and reflect perfectly that in Louisiana it nearly succeeded in breaking down party distinctions. A number of prominent Democrats among whom was THOMAS GREER DAVIDSON, now an elector on the Democratic ticket—were ardent in their Native Americanism. It is to be presumed they no longer entertain the same opinions, though unlike Gen. SCOTT, they have given no evidence of a change of sentiment.

The *Courier* of this city, for the purpose of injuring Gen. SCOTT in the estimation of the adopted citizens, places at the head of its columns an extract from the letter of 1844, and keeps it standing. We presume that, as that journal boasts of never committing an error, save inadvertently, and of always being prompt and willing to correct it, it will, from mere common fairness and decency, allow its readers an opportunity of beholding the second letter of Gen. SCOTT. If we thought our neighbor possessed any political magnanimity, we would likewise suggest the expediency of withdrawing from its column the passage from the letter of 1844—which is remaining there, when the letter of 1848 can be erected to prove that Gen SCOTT had renounced and abjured every thing savoring of Native Americanism, will only demonstrate clearly and conclusively that the opponent of Gen. SCOTT are anxious to calumniate him, by suppressing truth. What would be thought of a journalist, who would essay to prove Gen. CASS an abolitionist, on the strength of his declaration made 20 years ago, that he prayed for the abolition of slavery, when his more recent course on the Compromise shows that he has long since discarded the heresies of earlier life? Equally culpable and dishonest would be the public print, which, with Gen Scott's letter of 1848 before it, should undertake to brand him with Native Americanism, on the score of opinions advanced at a season of great excitement, and recalled and disavowed at a later period.

Will our friends of the *Delta*, who have evinced commendable fairness since the opening of the campaign, do the Whig party the justice to publish Gen. SCOTT's Robinson letter!

"Go for Webster by all means, and save the Whig party!"—This sentence figures conspicuously at the head of the reading matter in the *Courier*. Beneath it, is the word "FILLMORE." We assume, unhesitatingly that Mr. FILLMORE never used these or similar words. The report originated in Baltimore, and was inconsiderately sent off by Telegraph to various parts of the country. The editors of the Richmond *Whig*, have taken the trouble to ascertain whether President FILLMORE ever sent such a dispatch to Baltimore, and have learned that it is entirely false. Mr. FILLMORE, when consulted by his friends, expressed a hope that the Whigs would be able to unite on Mr. WEBSTER—but said not a syllable about saving the Whig party.

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Kalon, or the Magnetic Veil, a novel by Caroline Lee Hentz. It is enough to say that work is from the pen that wrote the Mob Law and other charming sketches, full of warmth of coloring, and imbued with a delicacy unquestionably feminine.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The steamer Europa sailed for Europe to-day, with 116 passengers and $225,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON, June 30—1054 P. M.

I am assured on Clay's Burial Place is owned in this city published a letter addressed by Gen SCOTT to a gentleman of Philadelphia, and written, we believe, in the year 1844, on the subject of the Naturalization Laws. The same letter appears in the SCOTT correspondence published by the *Delta*. In that document, as the reader will remember, Gen'l SCOTT expressed himself favorably disposed to a restriction of the facilities afforded to naturalization. In commenting upon it, we avowed our conviction that Gen'l SCOTT had materially changed his views since the period when that letter was penned. We were not then aware that Gen'l SCOTT had long ago perceived the error of his hasty conclusions, and had FORMALLY REPUDIATED AND RETRACTED the opinions set forth in his Philadelphia letter. It gives us very sincere pleasure to lay before our readers the annexed letter from OLD CHIPPAWA, written in 1848, and addressed to Wm. S. Rosecrans, Esq., of New York—a gentleman of high standing and intelligence—himself an Irishman, and for many years connected with some of the leading journals of this City. We invite particular attention to this missive:

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NEW YORK, June 30.

The steamer Europa sailed for Europe to-day, with 116 passengers and $225,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON, June 30—1054 P. M.

I am assured on very high authority, to-night, that Mr. Webster is certainly going to England.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 30th ult., Mr. Underwood rose and announced the death of his fellow colleague, HENRY CLAY. He read an eloquent, interesting and feeling sketch of the life, services, last illness and death of Mr. Clay. He said that on Sabbath morning last, Mr. Clay said to him, there may be some question as to where my remains shall be put. Some persons near designate Frankfort; but I wish to repose in the Cemetery in Lexington, where many of my friends and connexions are buried. Mr. Underwood submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed by the President of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of Henry Clay, late a Member of this body, which will take place tomorrow at 12 o'clock, meridian, and that the Senate will attend the same.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning for one month by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect entertained by the Senate for the memory of Henry Clay, and his long and distinguished services to his country, that his remains, in pursuance of the known wishes of his family, be removed to the place of sepulchre assigned by himself at Lexington, Kentucky, in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and attended by a committee of six Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, who shall have full power to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Messrs. Cass, Hunter, Hale, Clemens, Cooper, Seward, Jones, of Iowa, and Brooke followed in eloquent tributes to the memory and virtues of the great and distinguished dead. We subjoin Mr. Cass's speech.

Mr. President: Again has an impressive warning come to teach us that in the midst of life we are in death. The ordinary labors of this Hall are suspended and its conscious habitants before the power of him who says to the storm of human passions, as he said of old to the waves of Galilee, "Peace, be still!" The lesson of his Providence, severe as they may be, often become merciful dispensations, like that which is now spreading sorrow through the land, and which is reminding us that we have higher duties to fulfill and graver responsibilities to encounter, than those that meet us here, when we lay our hands upon His Holy Word, and invoke his holy name, pleasing to be faithful to the Constitution which he gave us in his mercy, and still will draw our life in the hour of forbidfulness and disobedience, and of his own wrath.

Another great man has fallen in our land, ripe indeed in years and in honors, but never degree to the American people than when called from the theatre of his services and renown to the final bar where the lofty and the lowly must alike meet at last.

I do not rise upon this mournful occasion to indulge in the language of panegyric. My regard for the memory of the dead, and for the obsequies of the living would equally rebuke such a course. The severity of truth is at once on proper duty and best consolation. Born during the revolutionary struggle, our deceased associate was one of the few remaining public men who could trace their political origin back to actors in the trying scenes of that eventful period, and whose names and deeds will soon be known only in the history of their country.

He was a public character, and a noble one too, of the glorious equality of our institutions which freely offer all their rewards to all without distinction. He was the architect of his own fortune, having made his way in life by self-exertion, and he was an early adventurer in the great forest of the west, then a world of primitive vegetation, but now the abode of intelligence and religion, of prosperity and civilization.

But he possessed that intellectual superiority which overcomes surrounding obstacles, and which local seclusion cannot long withhold from general knowledge and appreciation. It is just half a century since he passed through Chillicothe, then the seat of government of Ohio, which I was a member of the Legislature, on his way to take his place in this assembly, which is now listening to this remnant of what, and to a feeble tribute or regard from one who then saw him for the first time, but who never forget the impression he produced, the charms of his conversation, the frankness of his manner, and the high qualities with which he was endowed.

Since then he has belonged to his country and has shared in its perils, and a prominent part, but in peace and war, in all the great questions affecting her interests and her honor, and though it has been often my fortune to differ from him, yet I believe he was as a public man, one who participated in the councils of a nation—anxious for the public good, and seeking to attain it, in all the vicissitudes of a long and eventful life. That he exercised a powerful influence within the sphere of his action, though the whole country felt it, and that it will know, and we know, too, the eminent endowments which gave him this high distinction.

Frank and fearless in the expression of his opinions, and in the performance of his duties with rare powers of eloquence, which never failed to rivet the attention of his auditory, and which always commanded admiration, even when they did not carry conviction, prompt in decision, and firm in action, and with a vigorous intellect, trained in the contests of a stirring life, and strengthened by reflection and observation, joined without to an ardent love of country, and to great purity of purpose, these were the elements of his power and success. And we dwell upon them with mingled gratification now, when we shall soon follow him to the cold and silent tomb, where we shall mingle our mortal with earth, subs to ashes, in trust, with the blessed conviction of the truth that divine revelation which teaches us that there is life and hope beyond the narrow house where we shall leave him alone to the mercy of his God and ours.

He has passed beyond the reach of human praise or censure, but the judgment of his contemporaries has preceded and pronounced the judgment of history, and his name and fame will shed lustre upon this country, and will be proudly cherished in the hearts of the country men for long ages to come. Yes, they will be cherished and freshly remembered when these marble domes that surround us—so often the witnesses of his triumph, but in a few brief hours, when his mortal frame, deposited of the mortal partaker of immortality, has come for the last time, to become the witnesses of his defeat in that final contest where the mightiest fall before the dark destroyer—when these marble columns shall themselves have fallen like all the works of man—leaving their broken fragments to tell the story of former magnificence, amid the very ruins that announce decay and desolation.

I was often with him during his last illness when the world and things of this world were fast fading away before him. He knew that the silver cord was almost loosened, and that the golden bowl was breaking. He knew death, but he was resigned to the will of Providence, feeling that His Maker gave him the right to take away in his own good time and manner. After one day in his Chamber, and his anxiety for his family, his first care was for his country, and his first wish for the preservation and perpetuation of the Constitution and the Union. Great in life, in the hour of death as they had ever been in the vigor of life. Of that Constitution and Union, which he delivered in the last and greatest crisis of their peril, had called forth all his energies and had stimulated those memorable and powerful exertions, which he who witnessed, can never forget, and which, no doubt, averted the final catastrophe and a nation now deplores with a sincerity and unanimity not less honorable to themselves than to the memory of the object of their affections.

And when we shall enter that narrow valley, through which he has passed before us, and which leads to the judgment seat of God, may we be able to say, through faith in his Son, our Savior, and in the beautiful language of Hymn of the dying christian—dying but ever living and triumphant;

"The world recedes; it disappears!
Heaven opens on my eyes! my ears
With sounds seraphic ring:
Lend, lend your wings! I mount, I fly!
O! grave, where is thy victory!
Oh! death, where is thy sting!"

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Hunter, Dawson, Jones, of Iowa, Cooper, Bright and Stockton were appointed the committee of arrangements for the funeral.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The members assembled at 12 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, but it was half past 1 o'clock before the prayer was read, and appropriate prayer having been made by the Rev. Dr. Butler.

Immediately after the journals had been read, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of the Hon. Henry Clay, a member of that body from Kentucky, accompanied by the resolutions which had been passed in consequence of that event, and appointing a committee to accompany the remains Kentucky, in charge of the Sergeant at arms.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, immediately rose and alluded to the protracted illness of Mr. Clay, during which he had been relieved by the sympathy and attention of his relatives and friends which he had kept back under the effect of disease, and died tranquilly and supported by the faith of a Christian.

He then briefly referred to the more prominent events in the life of Mr. Clay, which had marked his part of a mediator, traced his early history, pointed out the success which had attended his career in his patriotic efforts to induce his country to imitate his example. The testimonials of grief which everywhere are displayed demonstrated the estimation in which he was held by his country; and even the Capitol seemed to exhibit that a guiding spirit had departed. He concluded by submitting the resolution usual on such occasions.

Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, followed, and delivered a short address, more of a general nature, eulogistic of the character of the deceased statesman, as did Mr. Cushing, of Virginia.

Mr. Chandler, of Pa., said, if he could have consulted his own feelings, he should have remained silent; but he represented a constituency who pride themselves on the attachment they manifest for Henry Clay, which love had been received from their fathers. The message that went through the land yesterday, he said, went to the homes of millions, and such felt that in the death he had a particular sorrow, separate from the natural loss; and went at some length into a eulogy of the departed statesman.

Mr. Bayly, of Va., said, although the opposer of Mr. Clay, yet from youth, friendship had created between them, and for twenty years a personal intimacy had been maintained by them so far as the discrepancy between their years would allow; and that distinguished man during the last twenty years had frequently been the visitor at his home, and the guest at his table. This made it proper that he should pay the last tribute of respect for his memory.

He had never been a man of higher attainments than Henry Clay—a more adroit statesman and mediator, or of greater moral attributes and endowments. He never declared at his office by the light of day, and it was fashioned to prove it, and he presided over the deliberations of a great portion of the world as of a great assembly. Two of the great measures of his life stand conspicuous to American history, unprecedented, free, classic deed, he said, a chief remained.

He then went into a comparison of their career with that of Fox, Pitt and Burke, and contrasted the judgments of posterity for the men with the motives had actuated.

Mr. Venable, of N. C., next addressed the House.

After Mr. Venable had concluded his elaborate and pathetic eulogy of the deceased,

Mr. Brooks, of New York, spoke of Mr. Clay's deep hold upon the people of that great city, and of the extreme sorrow which the sad event must carry to their hearts. Mr. B.'s eulogy was eloquent and pathetic.

Speeches were then severally made by Messrs. Parker of Ind., Gentry of Tenn., and Bowie and Walsh of Md., who all paid feeling tributes to the memory of the "great man departed."

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

☞ The system of villification has commenced. The Washington *Union* has opened its columns to a slanderous assault upon the character of Gen. Scott. It copies from a provincial New York paper, an article which says, that Gen. Jackson "denounced him (Gen. S.) as guilty of detraction and slander," and that "the whole life history of General Scott has proved the correctness of the old Hero's opinion of the present Whig candidate for the Presidency."

This is going it pretty strong—and will be news to those, who have known and been the life and character of Winfield Scott. Whatever other defects he may have, malice and antipathy have never been considered among the number. But this New York sheet, conducted by the Metropolitan organ of the Democracy, charges that slander and detraction characterize his whole life history! Such attacks may provoke retorts; but we regard them as favorable augories. They indicate desperation.

We believe that very few prominent gentlemen in the country, in the early days of Gen. Jackson, escaped his denunciation. We were aware that he had lavished his gall upon Gen. Scott; but we had understood, that their differences were composed, and that they became friends. He certainly employed him in many delicate and difficult positions—which should not have been entrusted to him, if General J. entertained the opinion now imputed to him.

We hear another fabrication of a different sort. In the Protestant districts of Pennsylvania, and in this State also, General Scott is represented to be a bloody and proscriptive Catholic—which is the Catholic portion of Maryland he is held up as the most intolerant and bigoted of Protestants. Of course, both tales cannot be true; and in fact, neither is. Gen. S. is, and for many years has been, a steady member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; but there is no particle of bigotry in his composition. When he was in Mexico, his policy, not less than humanity and justice, dictated, he caused the people of that country to be protected in the free enjoyment of their religion, and would not permit their churches to be plundered. This was his duty as a General quite as much as a Christian. By an opposite course, he would have exasperated the people, and rendered his victories more difficult. He did not, however, like Bonaparte in Egypt, turn Mahometan; he contented himself with protecting the population by respecting their mode of worship and restraining pillage—by this conduct assuming the horrors of war and heightening the lustre of American arms.

The friends of General Scott must expect that we will be villified and traduced. Such is every fate of shining merit. But they can safely defy all assailants by proudly pointing to his forty years of public service, and to more great and patriotic DEEDS than have been performed by any other man living.

TOUGH QUESTIONS! Senators Douglas and Houston, in their ratification speeches at Washington, had a good deal to say about Gallphan-ism. "Gallphanism," we suppose means the party, a Whig administration, of the interest of a debt which a Democratic administration and most emphatically Democrat helped to be just by the actual payment of the principal. Well, this is "Gallphanism," pray how much money "Gallphanism" has the taking of double mileage by a couple of prominent Democrats, cost you? Can Messrs. Douglas and Houston tell us that?—*Louisville Journal.*

Or how much such money is than Senator Gwin getting his hand into the treasury, and without any honest authority, taking therefrom a hundred thousand dollars, as Receiver, U. S. Marshal, &c?—*St. Louis Republican.*

A NOBLE TRIBUTE.—HENRY CLAY, in the Senate of the United States, in 1850, spoke thus of General SCOTT and the Mexican war:

"I must take this opportunity, to say, that, for skill—for science—for strategy—for bold and daring fighting—for chivalry of individuals and masses that portion of the Mexican war which was conducted by the gallant Scott, as chief commander, stands unrivalled either by the deeds of Cortes himself, or by those of any other commander in ancient or modern times.

LAST PUBLIC ACT OF MR. CLAY.—Our Washington correspondent informs us that the last public act of the distinguished patriot and statesman now in repose was to interfere in behalf of Liset. Meade's re nomination. Liset R. W. Meade had resigned his commission in the Navy, in consequence of some misunderstanding with Commodore Jones, but had applied for restoration. The President refused it, but at Mr. Clay's request, finally re nominated him, and he was confirmed a few days ago.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By recent advices from St. Domingo, says the New York *Courier*, we are informed that demonstrations of hostility had already been made by Soulouque, now Emperor, to the Emperor of Hayti, toward the Dominican portion of the Island. This intelligence has been confirmed by a private correspondence of Capt. Rice, of the *Isabella Reid*, dated June 10th, 1852, from Cape Hayti. By it we learn that Faustin is actively engaged in warlike preparations against the Dominicans, by conscription, which require all male subjects between the ages of 18 and 60, to join the army, and that 40,000 men have already been added to the list. He also states that the new Emperor is exceedingly elated with his situation, and possesses all the arrogance and ignorance peculiar to a negro in a prosperous and commanding position, and that, should fortune favor his undertaking, he will undoubtedly prove arbitrary and tyrannical in the extreme. His encroachments, it is thought, will be prevented by the interference of the United States, English, and French Governments.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Rome, Ga., *Southerner* throws out a suggestion for the purpose of expediting this great National work by proposing that, as the fourth day of next November will be the Centennial Anniversary of the initiation of George Washington, as a Freemason, which is to be celebrated in a grand and magnificent style, throughout the Union, that it be an occasion on which a Grand Fair, dinner or supper, to be managed by the Ladies, to be held in every city, town, village and hamlet in the United States, for the benefit of the Washington Monument.

☞ Mr. Clay's Burial Case was removed yesterday afternoon from the establishment of W. M. Raymond to the City Hall. It is of Fish's Patent Metallic Burial Cases, and was finished and trimmed in the richest manner. On each side are three handles of solid silver, and crowed nigly massive. The chasings are rich. The engraving of the name was to be done at Washington. The clothes covering is of the fine quality, richly trimmed with fringe, and tastefully folded upon the coffin. The whole was prepared in the most expensive style, and does great credit to the manufacturers. The metallic case was placed within a case of mahogany.

There is an objection to depositing such a weight of silver in a tomb. It will always tempt the brutal thief to disturb the sacred resting place. The loss of the silver would be no account; but the violation of the tomb is revolting to contemplate.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

SUBSTITUTION OF ROSIN FOR SPERM OIL ON MACHINERY.—The running of machinery is attended with immense expense for oil for purposes of lubrication. The railways in New England alone consume annually nearly a million of dollars worth of oil. Add to this the annual expense of oil in running machinery in cotton and woollen mills, tanneries, saw-mills, flouring mills, and a thousand other occupations, and we have a very considerable item of expense. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says by a report of a committee appointed by the agents of the Lowell Mills, Mass., to test the relative merits of rosin and sperm oil, that on looms and other machinery of heavy bearings, one-half less power is required with a mixture of rosin with its bulk of pure sperm oil, than with sperm alone, and that its substitution will effect an annual saving of 3.8 of the quantity of sperm oil required in the Lowell Mills. Spinning machinery, or those with light bearings, require more power when rosin and sperm oil is used than sperm alone.

BOSTON, June 29.

The Whigs of Boston and Suffolk county assembled in Faneuil Hall this evening, to ratify the Baltimore nominations. The Hall was filled at an early hour. Mr. Winthrop presided. A series of resolutions were adopted, of which the following were the first:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Boston and of the county of Suffolk, in Faneuil Hall assembled, now and declare their adherence to, and their intention, to cleave with their fellow-citizens throughout the Union, to the principles and platform of the Whig party, as the same shall be interpreted by the Whig National Convention, held at Baltimore, and do this day assure it as our design, they cannot never cast aside their allegiance to the Whig party, which they have sworn to support, and which they have sworn to support, and which they have sworn to support, and