From the Boston Atlas of Saturday.

IMMENSE RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Grand Ratification Meeting in the Old Cradle of Liberty, last evening was worthy of the best days of that time honored sanctuary. Never have we witnessed so large and overwhelming assemblage—never have we seen so enthusiastic, a more glorious or a more patriotic gathering of the whole combined whigs of Boston—than that which met last night in Faneuil Hall to respond with a loud and hearty echo to the nomination of TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

We have witnessed many a mighty gathering within her hallowed walls. We have seen assemblages which we never expect to see equalled—we have approached in enthusiasm and zeal, still has ever to be exceeded. But the ratification meeting of last evening very far surpasses anything we ever knew before. Words are inadequate to describe—language cannot do justice to the enthusiastic overflowing and pervading devotion to the cause of the mighty multitude that sought, many thousand of them unable to find room within the expacious walls. It was by far the most spirited assemblage that has been known, since Faneuil Hall has gathered her sons within her sacred walls.

The meeting was called at eight o'clock, but long before that time the PEOPLE began to pour into the Hall in vast numbers, and when the time for the assembly to organize came, both floor and galleries were as closely packed as was possible. Hundreds and even thousands sought in vain for admission, and had Faneuil Hall been three times as capacious, it could hardly have held them all.

A large delegation was present from Essex County, principally from Salem, who marched through our principal streets with a band of music and were welcomed to Faneuil Hall with three hearty cheers.

After the meeting in Faneuil Hall was organized, a large number of people, unable to get within the Hall, organized a meeting on the outside. It was called to order by W. A. Weeks. Major Francis Brinley was appointed chairman and E. R. Broaders, Secretary. Major Brinley a delegate from Boston, expatiated the action of the Convention in regard to the open, and fair mode of nomination. Major B. H. Norton and Mr Gowan addressed the meeting.—They adjourned with nine cheers for Gen. Taylor.

The meeting in the hall was called to order by Hon. George Morey; and on motion, Hon. Abbot Lawrence was chosen chairman, by one universal shout and he was received upon the platform by a regular hurricane of applause.

On taking the Chair Mr Lawrence spoke as follows:

"Fellow Citizens:—I can hardly remember an occasion of so much satisfaction as I have in taking the Chair, and being called upon to preside over this glorious Taylor Meeting in Old Faneuil Hall. We are met to ratify and endorse the Nation's great Convention at Philadelphia. And we will on our part, redeem the pledges given by delegates from the several states, to elect Gen. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United States. [Immense cheering.]

We have assembled on no ordinary occasion. We are met to give in our adhesion to the *People's Candidates*. Gen. Taylor was nominated because he was an honest man; one who has no motives which are not pure. He means what he says. And he was put up as the candidate of the people the only man who, under the circumstances could be elected. He has not a stain upon his public or private character. He is seated strongly in the affections of the American people. He has been great in war. We believe he will be great in peace; and we know that he is great in the hearts of his countrymen. (Cheers.)

I come here to speak of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore. The first question is, Is General Taylor a whig? Now fellow citizens, I know, from irrefragible evidence, he is a good whig as I am. (Great cheering which lasted for several minutes.) Yes, fellow citizens, I know him to be an *American Constitutional Whig*. Let any man stand up and say that General Taylor is not a whig and I will undertake by evidence in my possession, to prove it to him, or never call myself a whig again—a punishment which will be sore indeed to bear. (Cheering.)

And as regards Mr. Fillmore, I will speak, as of a friend, warm and intimate.—There is not a man in this wide Union more worthy of the support of the people of this country than Millard Fillmore. And this ticket is to be elected. It will succeed.—General Taylor's nomination comes up, as it were from the people. The ticket is taken up by the people everywhere, and it will not be six weeks before you will be hardly able to find a man who will not declare that he was an original Taylor man from the start. And now fellow citizens I will give way to hear "the eloquent of the Earth."

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal of Saturday last, thus welcomes the tidings of the National Nominations:—

"About half past ten o'clock, yesterday morning, news was received here by Telegraph of the nomination of General Taylor for the Presidency, and Millard Fillmore for the Vice Presidency, by the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia. The intelligence came by electricity and it went within an electrical thrill to the hearts of thousands of rejoicing Whigs of our city. Never upon any occasion have we seen our party more elated, more buoyed up with enthusiasm and confidence. Almost every whig lip wore its brightest smile, and almost every whig eye flashed with unwonted brilliancy. The convention has done well; it has done well; it has fulfilled the wishes, the highest expectations of the country; it has inspired the whig party with a confidence that nothing can impair. Hundreds of thousands of whig hearts, the news of whig victory, are at this moment resounding through our whole republic and the hearts of the locofocos are are sinking and dying within them at the sound."

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

THE EMPIRE STATE ALL RIGHT

If any one still doubts this, let him turn to the first page, and there read the hearty response given to our National nominations throughout the length and breadth of this state. Out of the world be rule or ruin attempted by a disappointed faction in New York city, there is but one voice throughout the great State of New York, and that a noble and hearty response to the regular nominations. We have selected a few only from a mass of responsive echoes to the intelligence that Taylor and Fillmore were to be our standard bearers. They all breathe the same spirit. We have spoke these were given but to our president's hobby, received more than one more than of the same sort—for what is we have on hand. We cannot forbear however to give a short extract from the Albany Advertiser, which at first expressed great disappointment that a Northern Candidate had not been preferred, but after a few days' reflection, devotion to the principles of the great cardinal principles of the Whig party, and especially *support of regular nominations and the surrender of personal preferences for the good of the country*, have re-awakened the Whig zeal of that excellent little journal. Hear it!

"Having slept a few nights on the nomination of Rough and Ready, we feel somewhat better to-day and are about prepared to hurrah and throw up our hat for the old gentleman, especially when the name of the miserable renegade nominated on the other side happens to flit across our mind, and the more we think of the opponent we have to fight, so much, the more our zeal increases. Not it is not that we are entirely satisfied with Taylor, so much as it is that we despise Cass so supremely, that has induced us cordially and zealously to support the Whig nominee. His position in reference even to the question of Slavery, is vastly preferable to the north to that of Cass. Cass is in favor of extending slavery into all the territory that may hereafter be acquired, and Taylor is opposed to it. This is now the dividing line between the north and south. This consideration alone, therefore, is enough to make every northern whig prefer the latter to the former, and upon this ground we can all safely stand. It is a common—broad, well defined and safe; and if Taylor's views upon the river and harbor improvements, the tariff, the veto power, and other principles advocated by the whig party, were the same as those of Cass,—as they are known not to be, he would be infinitely preferable to the Michigan changeling.

THE FIRST GUN FROM OHIO

The intelligence of the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore reached Ohio, by telegraph on the day it was made. It was received with great enthusiasm in Columbus. A dispatch dated Friday night, 8 o'clock, to the Cincinnati Atlas, says: "Great Whig enthusiasm here. Firing cannons, bonfires, illuminations, music hurrahing, &c."

The Cincinnati Atlas, previously opposed to Taylor's nomination, says: that they will most cordially support the nomination of the National Whig Convention, believing that Gen. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore are as good and true whigs as any in this Union. They have not only full confidence in their Whiggery, but they believe that Old Zack and Fillmore will be elected by an overwhelming majority of the people of this Union, and that those who have so shamefully betrayed the trusts confided to them will be permitted to retire to that obscurity and with the same contempt which has followed John Tyler.

As between Taylor and Fillmore, and Cass and Butler, no whigs in the nation can hesitate for a moment to go for the former."

The Cincinnati Gazette, also opposed to the nomination of Old Zack, falls in cheerfully and heartily into his support.

The following is the account given by the State Journal of Columbus of the reception given to the intelligence.

"Without any preconcert, the show was magnificent and the enthusiasm seemed unbounded. Every one seemed to be inspiring on his own hook. The principal houses in the city were instantly illuminated.—Bonfires were built at the intersection of the streets. Rockets and fire balls glanced thro' the air. Music, and its animating charms, and cannon lent its ear thunder tones to speak the tidings where the lightning has no voice. Our entire population—men, women and children, seemed to be out, and in the best of humor with themselves and with each other. Festivities, songs, and speeches occupied the time till about 11 o'clock, when a gentle and timely shower adjourned the glorious meeting and admonished all that it was time to repair to their respective homes and allow their neighbors to sleep."

Washington, June 13.

RATIFICATION MEETING. The Whig Ratification Meeting held this evening, was overflowing and most enthusiastic. Gen. Weightman was chosen President, with 31 Vice Presidents and 5 Secretaries. A number of excellent bands of music were in attendance, and these with numerous flags bearing the names of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore added much to the affair.—Warm and hearty speeches were made by the Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Dixon, Morehead, Crittenden, Smith and Hackett. Nearly every body, whigs and democrats, were present, and throughout the whole meeting everything passed off harmoniously—adjourning some time after midnight.

PECULIARLY RICH.

Senator Dickinson of New York made a speech at the Baltimore Convention as full of compliments to the Democracy of Virginia as it was insulting to his native state. Near the close of his speech he became well nigh entranced in contemplating the glory of the Old Dominion, and broke forth in the following: "How much I regret that I was not born in Virginia!"

At a subsequent meeting in Troy the Locofocos expressed their sympathy for Mr Dickinson in the following resolution.

"*Resolved* That in Senator Dickinson's expression of his regret that he was not born in Virginia, his democratic constituents fully agree with him. That it is the only point on which there is any real sympathy with them and him. That they implore him to attempt to remedy the evil (in which he had no voluntary agency) by emigrating as soon as possible to the State of his preferences."

The resolution went with a rush, as it were, and it seem as if it was patted the hard struck up the air "O carry me back to old Virginia," amid a perfect tumult of applause.

☞ Mr Clay has written a letter in which he gives assurances that the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention will receive his cordial support.

RUTLAND COUNTY HERALD,

Wednesday Evening, June 21.

National Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

of New York.

WHIG NOMINATIONS

The manner of the reception, by the whig press of the North, of the nomination of the Whig Presidential Candidate and the disposition everywhere manifested to sink all personal preferences for the general good, is alike honorable, and encouraging to the success, once more, of the good Whig cause. We want no better augury of a brilliant victory in the coming election than is shown in the steady devotion of the honest and true, throughout the land, to the principles of the party, and their expressed determination to cling to the old whig ship so long as a plank shall remain.

It is true that Gen. Taylor was neither our first nor our second—and had we not been entirely faithless in the success of Mr Clay—he would not been our third choice, as the nominee of this convention. But the question no longer rests on the point; we have nothing farther to do with the relative claims of rival candidates for the nomination. *Henry Clay!* the noble, gallant and fearless champion of American principles, and universal right and liberty has received, doubtless, his last political rebuff, and we may be allowed here to express our regret anew that his more ardent friends had not left him for the remainder of his days, in the enjoyment of that quiet and peaceful life, which he had so long sought, and which he had at length found in the shades of Ashland after a most glorious and brilliant career in the service of his country for nearly half a century. He has already passed the period of life usually allotted to man! and though his life from youth to manhood, and from manhood to old age, *has* been spent in the service of his country, and the powers of his mighty intellect devoted to her interests,—he has now passed the 'rubicon'—if we may so express it—which divides the present and a future life: he has reached his *seventy second year*, and despite the vindictives and malice of heartless demagogues and the senseless clamor of political toadies, he is to-day—within the United States—a more highly honored and venerated man than any other, now living. We now renew our regret that he could not have been spared the mortification of this last defeat. But these regrets are useless now. We doubt not that had Gen. Scott or Mr. Webster been nominated by the Philadelphia Convention, our triumph would have been as complete and the whigs of New England perhaps been better satisfied; but other counsels prevailed over the deliberations of a convention, highly distinguished for the soundness of their principles their wisdom and devotion to the whig cause.—No one complains of any unfairness on the part of the friends of Gen. Taylor or those of any other candidate; all was done fairly and above board—and we shall therefore feel it our duty to give the nomination our unqualified, though humble support.

☞ In consequence of a rather unusual crowd of matter, several articles designed for this paper are unavoidably omitted, but which will appear in our next.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION. This meeting will be held at Castleton tomorrow, as per notice heretofore published. We hope a general attendance will be had, as the time is now fast approaching when a thorough organization should be made. Our locofoco friends—though 'somewhat unusually excited in view of the weakness of their own candidate as compared with the gallant old General who is to lead on the whig cohorts to a regular Buena Vista triumph—are doing all they can to advance the cause of Sung the Dilver. Let the whigs but thoroughly organize, and Old Zack will give the enemy grape to their heart's content.

☞ The Vennor is said to be very bad at Vera Cruz and it is feared that our gallant army will suffer severely when crowded into that city on their embarkation.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives have passed a joint resolution to close the present session on the 17th of July. It is hoped the Senate will concur. The conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with Mexico, and the nomination of candidates for the Presidency, have left Congress little to do, unless they attend to private claims, which of course is not to be thought of.

THE OLD REGULAR ARMY. In withdrawing the American troops from Mexico, the old regiments of the American army are to be at once distributed about the various posts at home. A detachment of artillery, infantry and dragoons, will be sent to California and New Mexico, and eight companies of armors will occupy the left bank of the Rio Grande.

THE CHOLERA SPREADING WESTWARD. The advices by steamer America state that the Cholera had reached the Provinces of the Danube. At Galatz twenty three persons were seized with it almost at the same time.

LETTER FROM GEORGE ASHMUN.

To the Whigs of the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1848.

In conformity with your wishes I attended the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia during the last week. You have already learned that its proceedings resulted in the nomination of ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, for the Presidency. This nomination is, I feel assured, not such as would have been preferred by you. It was not made by the aid of my vote. Throughout the contest I exerted my influence and continued to cast my vote for the distinguished and favorite statesman of Massachusetts, but not a single Whig free State came to our aid. New Hampshire, three delegates from Maine, with one from New York, were all that could be brought to vote with us.—Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and every other free State, except two went earnestly for a Southern candidate from the start. Ohio and Indiana, instead of bringing forward Judge McLean or Mr. Corwin, or offering to support a man who was peculiarly identified with the free States, voted on the first ballot for General Scott.

On the first ballot, the free States cast one hundred and seventy-one votes; of these one hundred and one were for Southern candidates, Mr Clay and Gen. Taylor.

It is plain, therefore, that the North made no earnest or united claim for a free State candidate. On the contrary, we have seen that during the year past the contest has been among the people and press of the free States, as it was among their delegates at the Convention, which of the two Southern gentlemen should be selected. The claims of Clay and Taylor have almost exclusively occupied public attention in those States.—Massachusetts, almost alone, demanded a Northern candidate, and her claim was not responded to by other free States. How, under such circumstances, could it be reasonably expected that we should succeed?—The majority of the free States declared a preference for either Clay or Taylor, and they were Southern men. The South were divided between Taylor and Clay, and it was left for the North to settle the difficulty; and enough votes from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York were finally, through a conviction of his superior availability, thrown into Gen. Taylor's scale to ensure his triumph.

What, then, have the free States to complain of? I answer, of themselves, and of themselves alone!

The South, true to its own instincts and interests, proposed and urged Southern men while the North contented itself with deciding which Southern man should be preferred. What ground is there, then, for us to rail at the South for this nomination, and to charge the South with having trampled upon us in making it? If the free States, during the year past, had manifested any general desire for a Northern candidate, and had urged their claims with a moderate degree of firmness, their demands would have been respected, and the result might have been different.

As it is, we have a Southern candidate, fairly nominated in a general Convention of the Whig Party, and I see no reason why the Whig Party should refuse to sustain him. You sent me to that Convention to strive in a spirit of honorable emulation for a free State candidate. I have done all that was in my power, and have failed of success for want of support in our own section free States. There was no unfairness in the mode of balloting; every delegate announced his vote viva voce so that the whole people might hear and see it. The majority decided for Gen. Taylor, and against us. Had I, then, the reserved rights, after taking our chance for success, to renounce and denounce the action of the Convention, merely because our desires were not accomplished and our preferences were not satisfied?

I know my constituents too well to suppose that they sent me there with any such reserved and veiled purpose. When they selected me as their delegate, they knew as well as they now know it, that General Taylor was to be a powerful candidate before the Convention, and would be urged by a large portion of the Whig party. They knew that he had declared himself a Whig and reposing confidence in the patriotic intentions of the Convention, they unanimously agreed to take their lot in it. I went there, in good faith, to obtain a concentration of opinion which would be effectual to the tearing down of the strongholds of that pernicious party which now occupies the high places of our Government. I know no other course by which that great work can be accomplished than by the union of the Whig party. Gen. Taylor was not my preference; but I believe him to be a true Whig and honest and capable man, opposed to the acquisition of Texas, with sound and conservative principles, opposed to further enlarging the boundaries of the Union, and, although he is a slave holder, and probably where slavery is tolerated, yet I do not believe that he desires or approves its extension.

His declared sentiments are a guaranty that he will never in the slightest manner interfere with the action of Congress, when it shall forbid the existence of slavery in our newly acquired territories. Let the representatives of the people and of the States be left free to act upon that question, uncontrolled by Executive influence and Executive veto and *we are safe*. I need not, I am confident, give to you any new assurance that whenever the question, in any form, shall be presented during my official term, the rights of humanity shall find in me an unyielding advocate. The issue will soon come; it is to be met in the halls of Congress, and then it is to be decided, in all probability, during the continuance of Mr Polk's administration. Let the people of the free States look to their Representatives!

In the mean time, let us labor to bring back our Government to the paths of peace of prosperity, and the pursuit of happiness, by placing its high trusts in Whig hands. For, in the words of that citizen of Massachusetts, whose fame belongs to the world while his great heart belongs to his country—whose whole life has been one of continued, self sacrificing, unrequited labor, for the American People—in the words of Daniel Webster, speaking in Faneuil Hall:

"In the dark and troubled night that is upon us, I see no star above the horizon promising light to guide us, but the intelligent, patriotic, united Whig Party of the United States."

☞ The New York Globe is out openly in favor of Taylor and against Cass.

FROM MEXICO

New Orleans papers of the 8th, received yesterday, contain late accounts from Mexico by the Water Witch:

The siege train and heavy artillery left the city of Mexico on Monday, 29th ultimo. Gen. Patterson with his Division of Volunteers, marts follow on Wednesday, after whom comes Gen. Marshall, of the Volunteers. The regular Divisions follow in succession—Gen. Kearney preceding and Gen. Worth bringing up the rear.

General P. F. Smith arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 31st of May, and the following day entered upon the duties of Governor, relieving Col. Wilson.

The Monitor Republicano, of the 27th ult, says that during the commencement of the ensuing week, Gen Butler would deliver possession of the city to the Mexican Government.

The Zacatecano, of the 13th of May, asserts most positively that Paredes has demanded a passport to leave the country, and further adds, that the nation will be benefited by his absence.

The Arca Iris, of Vera Cruz, is very much incensed on account of the mercy extended to Lieut. Hare and his accomplices by Gen. Butler. The Eco del Commercio on the contrary, applauds it as an act of clemency, creditable to the feelings of the commander in chief, and expresses itself satisfied with the sense of justice evinced by the Commission in the conviction of the criminals.

The Monitor of the 27th says "It is said that Congress will suspend its session on Saturday, and re-open them in Mexico in July. We shall see if it is so."

The diligence from Queretaro which came in on Friday, was robbed near San Juan del Rio. It had four passengers.

Tranquility was entirely restored in San Luis at the last dates.

We extract the following from the Free American of the 31st ult:

Intelligence reached this city on Monday last, that Capt. Wheat, who had been ordered out in pursuit of some deserters from the garrison of Jalapa, on arriving at Huatusco, was refused admittance into the town, where he had every reason to believe the deserters were concealed. He immediately sent an express to Col. Hughes, Governor of Jalapa, to inform him of this, and we understand that the latter left that place with all the available force he could gather, to go and demand the deserters, or take them by force.

WAR AND RUMORS OF WAR. There was a rumor afloat last evening to the effect that Capt. Wheat with about 14 men, had been taken prisoners by about 5000 Mexicans—the Mexicans having played the game of strategy upon him. The story bears so little evidence of probability that we are inclined to discredit it altogether.

CONGRESS.

New York, June 14, 9 p. m.

In Senate, the Indian appropriation bill was discussed the question being on Mr. Bell's Amendment touching the claims of certain Cherokee Indians. A debate ensued in which Messrs. Bell, Mangum, Calhoun, Niles, Berrien, Butler, and Webster participated.

Mr. Atherton offered an amendment against appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of establishing an Indian Agency in Texas.

Without taking any question on the bill the Senate went into Executive Session, and then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Vinton introduced a joint resolution to provide for the transportation to the most convenient ports, of discharged volunteers and such regulars as have served out their terms of service, which expires with the war.

A bill was reported to provide for payment of horses, and other property lost in the military service, which was passed with an amendment.

A resolution was passed in relation to the mode in which annual reports from the Executive Departments shall be made.

A bill was reported concerning the improvement and survey of rivers and harbors—referred to the committee of the whole.

Resolutions were reported, concerning the next census in 1851. Also instructing the committe on Public Buildings to inquire into the expediency of erecting a new Hall for the House of Representatives.

The Navy Bill was discussed in the committee of the Whole, and it was agreed to appropriate $10,000 for marine hospitals at Louisville, Ky. and Pittsburg, Pa. Adjourned.

THE WAY GENERAL CASS SERVED HIS COUNTRY. The Newburyport Herald says—"Gen Cass was Governor of Michigan Territory from 1813 to 1821; his salary during this time, as Governor was liberal, and he had an extra salary as Indian agent, at the same time, of $1500 a year, also ten rations a day, commuted at 20 cents each, equal to $730 a year more, making an extra allowance of $2230 a year for duties incidental to the office of Governor of the Territory.

In 1831, he received $10,550 more as extra compensation, and on the 15th Nov 1836 $3575 additional pay. He received as extra compensation and commutation of rations, from 1813 to 1831, $60,412? the particulars of which may be found in the documents of the 26th Congress."

We were told by members of Congress, when in Washington, that some of this extra allowance was refused when first applied for, but that when he became Secretary of War, he allowed his own accounts, and thus pocketed the cash.—[Boston Atlas.

Bloodshed in the Feejee Islands.—The whaling schooner Alfred arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 21st of October from the Feejee Islands, September 10th, and brings the following information:

"A short time prior to which, a severe battle had taken place between the chiefs of Mobon and Rewa, in which the latter was defeated, but escaped with a portion of his adherents. All the habitations of the defeated tribe were burnt by their opponents. The number slain on both sides amounted to 600, the bodies of whom still remain exposed there."

A SLAVE CASE. Our readers will remember the case of the slave husband and father who murdered his wife and child a few days since in the Covington jail, and then cut his own throat rather than endure the horrors of slavery in the rice swamps and sugar plantations of Carolina and Louisiana. Well, it seems that the purchaser of these slaves has commenced a suit against the person of whom he purchased them on the ground that the bargain was not completed—the slaves having died before he took possession of of them. On the other hand, as the contract was to place the slaves in Covington jail, the original owner will insist that they passed out of their hands, and were in fact in possession of the purchaser the moment they were placed in that jail.

The Dead Sea Expedition. The expedition under Lieut. W. F. Lynch, of the U. S. navy, authorized by the Government to explore the Dead Sea, had reached its destination on the 23d, and was afloat on that sea, with boats launched, the weather mild, and all the party safe and well.

EARTHQUAKES. The town of Siena, Tuscany, on the 12th and 13th ult., was thrown into great alarm by a succession of earthquakes each more violent than the preceding, affecting the surrounding country to a considerable distance. The direction of the shocks was south west. On the night of the 13th the agitation of the earth was so violent that the whole population of the town quitted their houses and bivouacked in the open air. Experiments made in the Cabinet of Natural Philosophy of Siena have shown that the electric fluid had acquired a most extraordinary intensity.

ACQUITTED. We learn from the Matamoras Flag of the 24th ult. that Col. Harrison W. Coyne, who some months since shot Assistant Surgeon J. Jn. G. Clark, in that city, has been tried by a military commission convened in Matamoras, and acquitted—the finding of the Court being justifiable homicide.

The same paper states that an election for Governor of the State of Tamaulipas took place on the 22d ult.

☞ A young man named Wright met his death on Tuesday last in consequence of being upset in a sailboat while proceeding down Boston Bay. He and two others with him, clung to the boat until they were rescued, but after gaining the shore, he walked a few steps, fell and died almost immediately.

Mr Corwin.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, under date of June 14, says:—"Mr Corwin has returned from the West in good health and spirits. He is confident of the success of our ticket, and is sanguine that Taylor and Fillmore will carry Ohio. He supports the ticket warmly."

CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate have confirmed the nominations of Samuel Rigby to Russia, Gov. Toucey as Attorney General, and C. M. Ingersoll as Secretary of Legation to Russia.

A FOOLHARDY AND FATAL LEAP.—In Rochester, last week, Hosea Middlebrook, a young man 18 years old, leaped from Jones' Sawmill over the falls, and was drowned. He boasted during the day that he was going to immortalize his name Sam Patch like, and boldly made the jump without any intent to commit suicide.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, June 14.

A tremendous Whig Ratification Meeting came off here yesterday; speeches were delivered and the large assemblage dispersed, giving nine hearty cheers for the nomination of General Taylor and Millard Fillmore.

HAMILTON.—Alexander Hamilton was once applied to as counsel by a man having the guardianship of several orphans. These infants would on their coming of age, succeed to a large and valuable estate, which there was some material defect in the title deeds. This fact and the manner in which it happened was known only to the guardian, who wished to employ Hamilton as counsel, to vest in himself the title of the estate. He related the whole affair circumstantially, and was requested by his lawyer to call again, before he would venture to give his advice in a matter of so much importance. On his second visit, Hamilton read over to him the minutes of their previous conversation, that he had reduced to writing, and asked him if the statements were correct.—On receiving an answer in the affirmative, Hamilton replied, "You are now completely in my power, and I look upon myself as the future guardian of the unhappy infants. Take my advice—settle with them honorably to the last cent, or I will hunt you from your skin like a hare." It is proper to add that this advice was punctually followed.—[U. S. Gazette.

METHOD OF WASHING.

Soak the clothes over night in a weak suds; to a four pail kettle of water add a tablespoon full of soda, (carbonate of soda of the shops) dissolved, wring out the clothes, put them into the water while cool, and boil them an hour, take them then into a tub of warm water, rub them well and afterwards rinse thoroughly. This will not do for woolens or calicoes. Calicoes should never be boiled or washed in warm soap suds. Strong cold suds is best for calicoes, but very delicate colors should be washed in cold liquor boiled bran strained through a cloth. Woolen goods should never be washed in soap suds except the soft kinds, such as shawls and carpets. The suds should always be cold and well rinsed out of the goods or else they will soon turn yellow, or have a floor looking surface.

RUTLAND VILLAGE.

The Trustees of the corporation are requested to hold a meeting of their body as soon as may be, and direct the expenditure of so much of the taxes, as the selectmen shall assess to them not less than two thirds, and in what manner they shall be collected.

A NUMBER OF CITIZENS.