

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Beaton, Editor and Proprietor.

ORVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE will be found the address of Rev. Mr. Chambers, on the subject of Temperance, delivered in this borough on the evening of the 4th ult.

Mr. Adams was born on July 11, 1767. Thus he died in the 81st year of his age, after filling a large space in the eyes of his countrymen.

Mr. Adams was born in 1767; his death occurred in his eighty-first year. He was at different periods the Ambassador of the United States at all the prominent Courts of Europe.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Other engagements prevented us hearing the address of Rev. J. N. Hoffman, delivered in the first Presbyterian church, on Saturday evening last, on the subject of Temperance.

NEW ROAD.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Lefevre reported a bill in place entitled "An act to make a road in Cumberland and Perry counties."

"DECATOR" COUNTY.—A bill to erect a new County out of parts of Crawford, to be called Decatur, has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority—Yea 60, Nays 15.

Col. THOMAS HARRISBURG was nominated on the 23d at Harrisburg, by the Natives as their candidate for Canal Commissioner.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at Oakville, Cumberland county, Pa., and Joseph Smith appointed Postmaster.

Perry County. WILLIAM B. ANDERSON has been chosen representative delegate to the 4th of March Convention, by the Democratic Convention of this county, without instructions.

"We despise a lying, cringing hypocrite." Then you despise yourself more than you can possibly any one else.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

DEATH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

This venerable and distinguished statesman, has at length been called from the scene of his earthly labors. On Monday morning of last week, he was taken with a fit of palsy, in his seat in Congress, and immediately removed to the Speaker's room, where he remained, attended by his friends and physicians, until the hour of his death, which occurred on the following Wednesday evening.

He breathed his last, in the Speaker's room of the House of Representatives, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock this evening. The manner and circumstances of the death of this illustrious and venerable patriot of our country, form the fitting close of a life devoted even from early youth to the service of his country.

Mr. Adams was born on July 11, 1767. Thus he died in the 81st year of his age, after filling a large space in the eyes of his countrymen.

Mr. Adams was born in 1767; his death occurred in his eighty-first year. He was at different periods the Ambassador of the United States at all the prominent Courts of Europe.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Other engagements prevented us hearing the address of Rev. J. N. Hoffman, delivered in the first Presbyterian church, on Saturday evening last, on the subject of Temperance.

NEW ROAD.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Lefevre reported a bill in place entitled "An act to make a road in Cumberland and Perry counties."

"DECATOR" COUNTY.—A bill to erect a new County out of parts of Crawford, to be called Decatur, has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority—Yea 60, Nays 15.

Col. THOMAS HARRISBURG was nominated on the 23d at Harrisburg, by the Natives as their candidate for Canal Commissioner.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at Oakville, Cumberland county, Pa., and Joseph Smith appointed Postmaster.

Perry County. WILLIAM B. ANDERSON has been chosen representative delegate to the 4th of March Convention, by the Democratic Convention of this county, without instructions.

"We despise a lying, cringing hypocrite." Then you despise yourself more than you can possibly any one else.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks—"Have Polk or Buchanan, or any other of the loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war, lost any sons in it?"

No, the gentlemen named have had no sons in it. But there is a good reason for this. They never had any to lose.

NAILED AGAIN!

The Democrat—for want of a better falsehood, we suppose—intimates that we are hostile to Mr. Buchanan, because he (Mr. B.) "opposed" us for the Post-office at Harrisburg! This insinuation contains two falsehoods.—In the first place Mr. Buchanan never "opposed" us in our application for the Harrisburg Post office, and we are prepared to nail this lie to the counter by the best evidence—by a letter from Mr. Buchanan himself. We may also state (what every honest man acquainted with us will admit) that we are not now and never have been hostile to Mr. B. Should he be the nominee of the National Convention, we shall use our humble, yet earnest efforts, for him. There is no unkind feeling between Mr. B. and ourself. While on the subject of the Harrisburg Post office, we may as well state that we were brought out for that office by the "Hibernian" democracy of Harrisburg, and although our friends did not succeed in procuring our appointment, yet we felt an honest pride in knowing that of the 600 Democrats in that borough who voted for Mr. Polk, over 200 petitioned for our appointment, together with a large majority of the Whigs. This was of itself enough to gratify us, if it did not our friends. In addition to this, the Democratic members of both Houses of the Legislature asked for our appointment—the County officers—the merchants of Harrisburg, in a body—the Judges and officers of the Courts—and these petitions were backed up by over 400 letters from friends over the State, embracing nearly every prominent Democrat within the borders of Pennsylvania! We would prefer defeat at any time, and have the good wishes of a community in which we live, than be successful against their wishes.

We think, however, that the "editor" of the Democrat was thinking of his own party when he attempted to perpetrate a slander against us. When he with his hypocritical pretence of friendship for which he is notorious, applied to Hon. Jesse Miller for a Clerkship in the Secretary's office, that gentleman, "with that deep penetration" to detect villainy, soon discovered that the applicant was unworthy of his confidence, and he said so publicly. He refused to appoint him, and because of this refusal he has received the coarse abuse of the "editor" ever since. It was this that induced our neighbor, three days before the last election, to predict the defeat of Gov. Shunk by 10,000 majority—and it was for this also, that the proprietor of the Democrat (whom we hold in high regard) up to the very day of the election opposed Gov. Shunk, and was induced only to vote for him, because, to use his own words, he was afraid that by voting against him "it would injure the American Democrat." What pure patriotism, what a high regard for the candidates and principles of the Democratic party does this exhibit!

As to the intimation in the last number of this seditious sheet that we are to be told "some things that will pierce like a two edged sword," we laugh to scorn the threat, and place our revolver at defiance. Having had the confidence, respect and support of every community in which we ever lived, we do not feel the malice of the most degraded slanderer. But let our neighbor remember, that those who live in glass houses should never throw stones. He to talk of "telling us something!" Beware, slanderer, lest in the attempt to stigmatize our character, you force us to mention some matters which we do not wish to speak of.

We have now done with the Democrat, alias Abolition Organ—at least for the present. We have stripped the ass of the lion's skin, "and his braying will hereafter excite to alarm."

The last Democrat exhibits some signs of repentance, and intimates that it does not wish to carry on a controversy. Had it acknowledged its former falsehoods—falsehoods deliberately put forth, and which we called—it would have gained more credit. But we might as well look for honor in a high-way robber, or virtue in a hatlot, as for truth from one who is notoriously a falsifier. We never desire a controversy with that paper—we have for months treated with silent contempt their base insinuations and falsehoods. But there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and when insolence, even from a patron, demands a rebuke. We are not even fond of newspaper controversy, and if we even were we should prefer an honorable adversary, and one from whose defeat we "might hope to obtain some renown." When, however, we are forced to notice the standers of a double-faced hypocrite and impostor, we use such language as can be understood by one of his character. We never use harsh words when speaking of one who combines the qualities of a gentleman—but who speaks of a backguard and a cheat, and do, and will. This has been our course during our whole editorial career, and shall continue to be our course. We hope our readers will pardon us for occupying so much space in noticing so small a thing. We shall not, we hope, be forced from our true duty to our readers again.

Another letter from Taylor. Whatever else may be affirmed of the gallant Hero of Buena Vista, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, it must be confessed, that in him the caecæan scribble is developed to a degree truly amazing. The leaves of autumn are not more thickly scattered, than are his epistolary acknowledgments. One trade upon another's heels, so fast they follow. The last, but not least, is the following to Ezra Saxe Sargent, of Philadelphia, which was read at the recent State Convention at Harrisburg. It is consistent with those that have preceded it. The author, it will be seen, perseveres in an unalterable determination to run for the Presidency "on his own hook," independent of the action of either of the great political parties that divide the country. That the politicians of both parties, under such circumstances, are every where abandoning the "Rough and Ready" organization, and assuming their original position, creates no astonishment. Gen. Taylor has unquestionably a strong hold on the affections of the American people, but we question very much his capacity to do the party lines that have existed since the formation of the Constitution. To be President of the United States, he should long since, have declared himself either a Democrat or a Whig.

Byron's Rouse. Le., Jan. 30, 1848. Sir—Your communication of the 15th inst., has been received, and the suggestions therein offered, duly considered.

In reply to your inquiries, I have again to repeat, that I have neither the power nor the desire to dictate to the American people the effect manner in which they should proceed to nominate me for the Presidency of the United States.

If they desire such a result, they must adopt the means best suited, in their opinion, to the consummation of the purpose; and if they think fit to bring me before them for this office, through their Legislatures, Mass meetings, or Conventions, I cannot object to their designing those bodies as Whig, Democratic or Native; but being thus nominated, I must insist on the condition—and my position on this point is immutable—that I shall not be brought forward by them as a candidate of their party, or considered as the exponent of their party doctrines.

In conclusion I have to repeat, that if I were nominated for the Presidency by any body of my fellow-citizens, designated by any name they might choose to adopt, I should esteem it an honor, and would accept such nomination, provided it had been made independently of party considerations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, PETER S. SMITH, Esq.

FUNERAL ENOCH.—An exchange paper, in speaking of the prevalence of the influenza in Spain, says "That at the present moment there are no less than sixty thousand persons prostrated by it, among whom are four cabinet makers!" The editor, no doubt, intended to say cabinet ministers.

A Democratic Member of Congress Elected in the Sixth Congressional District.

The War and the Administration Sustained!!

SAMUEL A. BRIDGES, Democrat, of Lehigh county, has defeated LESLIE TRACY, the Federal candidate for Congress, in the district composed of Bucks and Lehigh counties. Mr. Bridges has a majority of over 150 in Bucks and 5 in Lehigh county. The election was held on Wednesday, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JOHN W. HORNBACK. The war issue was distinctly the question presented to the people of the district, and their vote shows that they approve of it and the course of the National Administration. The poll was light—but the victory is a glorious one.

The Pennsylvania, speaking of this great victory, says—The election of SAMUEL A. BRIDGES, Esq., in the above district, is not only a gain of one vote for the Democratic party in Congress, but a distinct unequivocal, and powerful expression in favor of the War. We claim it as a glorious result, because the Democrats went into the contest under some highly discouraging circumstances. Mr. Bridges, pompous, amiable, able, and honest, was selected from a number of competitors, each of whom felt mutually anxious for the nomination, and each of whom had many friends who shared his disappointment. This fact, and intelligence received before the election, led us to fear the worst. Mr. Trexler, the Federal candidate, was unanimously chosen by the opposition, and had no competitors of any consequence. He was rich, and used his money freely, and it is said that he himself labored most strenuously to secure his election. On the day when his fate was to be decided, it became apparent that a heavy vote would be polled by the opposition, and that they had labored hard and quietly before the election. The Quakers of Bucks, all of whom, with scarcely an exception, are Federalists, came out to vote against the war, and so did most of the clergy in the same county—but believing that if Mr. Trexler was elected, upon his single vote might depend the question of closing the war by withholding the supplies from our troops. This class of voters were unusually active and zealous against the Democratic candidate.

That Mr. Bridges should succeed, in defiance of all these circumstances, is a fact no less complimentary to himself than to his competitor, and to the friends of each and all; but it is an eloquent and an inspiring tribute to the cause of our blessed country and to the integrity and patriotism of the people. The issue was justly made, and eagerly accepted, and he will go to Washington the representative of a constituency that were not to be bribed, bought, intimidated, or cajoled, to desert the flag that floats over our absent countrymen in Mexico.

From the Democratic Convention. FOURTH OF MARCH CONVENTION. We publish below a list of Delegates appointed to the 4th of March Convention. We are aware that there may be some inaccuracies, and trust that our friends will correct them, wherever they occur.

PHENACIA COUNTY—Henry M. Phillips and Alexander E. Dougherty.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—William J. Crane, Ellis B. Schenkel and Edward A. Pennington.

MONTGOMERY—Dr. John A. Martin.

CHESTER AND DELAWARE—James Atkins.

BIRKBECK—John W. Tyson.

DUNKLE—John S. Bryan.

LANCASTER AND LEBOAN—Roah Frazer and W. W. Murray.

SCHUYLKILL, CARBON, MONROE AND PILE—Charles Frazer.

BERKS—Hon. James Thompson.

BERKS—John C. Evans, John Zerbe, Solomon L. Custer and David Kutz.

BLAIR—John Dougherty.

BUTLER—James M'Gaughrin.

BUCKLE—John W. Tyson.

ARMSTRONG, CAMBRIA, CLEARFIELD AND INDIANA—Gen. Robert Orr.

WESTMORLAND AND SOMERSET—Joshua F. Cox.

PAYETTE AND GREEN—John L. Dawson.

BERKSHIRE—S. B. Ray.

ALLEGHENY AND BUTLER—Chambers M'Kibbin and Alfred Gilmore.

BEVER AND MERCER—Thompson Graham.

CRAWFORD AND WENANGA—27.

BERKS—Hon. James Thompson.

WARREN, JEFFERSON, CLARKE, POTTER, MCKEAN AND ELK—John S. McCalmont.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES. Adams—John C. Hamilton, John Coyle, Robert H. Kerr and David Lynch.

ARMSTRONG—H. N. Leo.

BRADFORD—D. Wilmet and B. Laporte.

BERKSHIRE—Wm. F. Caldwell and James Reamer.

BUTLER—John Mitchell and Lewis Taylor.

BERKS—John C. Evans, John Zerbe, Solomon L. Custer and David Kutz.

BLAIR—John Dougherty.

BUTLER—James M'Gaughrin.

BUCKLE—John W. Tyson.

ARMSTRONG, CAMBRIA, CLEARFIELD AND INDIANA—Gen. Robert Orr.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

Washington, Feb. 26.

A solemn day—the muffled bells are tolling at intervals—the stores are mostly all closed, and business is entirely suspended—numerous public buildings, and nearly every private house, are thronged with people, who are crowded into the galleries of the House as if Providence overflowing, and multitudes were excluded owing to its crowded state.

The Senate met at 12, and after reading the journal, joined in the funeral obsequies in the House.

Identical Health of Departments, officers of the Army and Navy, and Foreign Ministers, then entered. A portion of the Scriptures was then read by Mr. Gurley, after which he addressed the Throne of Grace in a most solemn manner. The choir then sang that well-known hymn—Hear what the voice from Heaven proclaims! Mr. Gurley then delivered a most eloquent sermon from Job 11, and 17th, when, after singing and prayer, a procession, both civil and military, escorted the remains to the vault. The procession was one mile long.

The Treaty has been printed for the use of the Senate, and will be considered in Executive session to-morrow.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO. Arrival of the Steamer Dec. The British steamer Dec, had arrived at ship Island, on the 20th, from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that place to the 16th, which is four days later than former advices. She left Tampico on the 13th.

The Dec took on board at ship Island, five passengers for Havana, and five for England, and landed passengers for N. Orleans, with one hundred thousand dollars in specie.

A courier for the English Legation had reached Vera Cruz, having left the city of Mexico, on the 13th inst.

The Star, published at the capital on the 11th inst., contains the official announcement of the conclusion of the treaty of peace, under the signature of the Minister of Foreign Relations. The dates from Queretaro are to the 10th. There was no quorum then in attendance of the members of Congress, but a meeting had been held of the twenty-four delegates present, on the 7th, and a majority of them Gen. Lerdo reached the Capital on the 10th inst., on his return from Orizaba, without meeting with any further adventures.

The death of Lieut. Gascony of the 4th Kentucky Volunteers, is announced.

Lieut. Clark, with his company was at Cuernavaca on the 9th inst. Gen. Alvarez was making efforts to cut off his supplies, but Lieut. Clark was taking every precaution to thwart his designs.

The Star, of the 13th, states that Santa Anna had asked for a passport, professing to be bearer of letters to the Republic, and had recommended his friends to yield quietly in favor of peace. On the other hand a letter is published, which states that the Government at Queretaro, in agreement with Gen. Scott, had resolved upon the imprisonment of Santa Anna, in order to remove the only obstacles to the conclusion of peace.

The prospects of peace had created much animation at Queretaro. Commerce was reviving, and the general belief was that peace would soon be concluded.

The Star, of the 10th inst., says the treaty was officially signed on the 2nd inst., at Guadalupe, between Mr. Trist, on the part of the United States, and by Senors Conde and Guzman for the Commissioners of the Mexican Government.

Several Mexican papers affirm that the treaty yields California, New Mexico, and Texas, on condition of our paying five millions of dollars for the claims against Mexico, and guaranteeing fifteen millions for the territory surrendered.

There is no commercial news from N. Orleans.

Highly Important News from the Republic of Venezuela.—Honorable Minister of Marine, of Congress.

By the arrival of the schooner Susan Ludwig, at Norfolk, on Thursday last, highly important intelligence from Venezuela has been received.

There has been some terrible scenes enacted at Caracas. The Venezuelan Congress met on the 24th ult., was afterwards by the populace, set on it is said, by the President, and several of the members horribly massacred. It was expected that a revolution would immediately break out throughout the republic.

The greatest excitement prevailed when the Susan Ludwig sailed.

The N. Y. Herald has been furnished with the following account of the scene.

I herewith send you a hasty sketch of the present state of this city.

On a recent day, Gen. Monagas was placed in the Presidential chair by the party called Oligarchy, the choice was a forlorn hope at the time, as he was all party. On the arrival of the President elect at La Guaira, Gen. Paez met him on terms of friendship, (although many years of disgust had existed between them) and after a cordial embrace, they came up to Caracas. Paez used his influence and advice to form the cabinet, with some of our best citizens.

The government started quietly, and confidence and hope animated the public. A few short weeks put an end to our expectations; several of the cabinet retired in disgust, and the President kept the breach wide open by the appointment of a number of officers against the former government. Many influential men, and among them Gen. Flores, endeavored to heal the breach. Meetings were held; remonstrances and threats from the press poured forth in unceasing flow; finally it was determined to impeach the President before the Congress about to meet.

In the mean time the President disarmed the militia, and placed arms in the hands of the militia reserve, known to be most favorable to the liberal party; all the old leaders were invited to return, and being invited to office, some of them returned, and being nullified to citizenship. Commerce became crippled, and confidence destroyed; the government hobbled on with an empty treasury; large bodies of troops were preparing near Caracas; and, on the 14th of this month, when there were scarcely any members left to form a quorum in the House of Representatives, there were 4,000 troops in and near the city.

On the opening of Congress, serious disorders commenced between several members, high words drew a great crowd of soldiers, who were all cut and a member from the city—Hon. Henericardo Garcia—stabbed a member from Mercedes, Hon. Antonio Balas. The scene which ensued was terrific, those that could, fled; and when the alarm reached the street, the citizens fled in terror.

A body of soldiers rushed in front of the hall, firing several volleys indiscriminately into the windows. Several members reached the door, and were cut down like dogs. The wounded member, bleeding, was not recognized by the soldiers, they fell on him, his left cheek and ear were shot away, he was cut out over the head, and his head nearly severed from the body, and his body terribly mangled with bayonets. The Hon. Julian Garcia, of Caracas, was also through the head—the ball entering one ear passing out at the other—all the fingers on the left hand were cut and sixteen wounds on other parts of his body.

The Hon. Juan Garcia had a sword run through his body and fell dead. Col. Smith was badly wounded. Those who could not escape in front, writhed on the iron bars of a back window, and, by the mean of a net, made a bridge to the top of a wall, where a few poles were found, and with these they escaped over several walls torn and bruised. The whole square was soon surrounded by the troops, and the honorable members were made prisoners—some with scarcely clothes on—some without hats, boots, or in disposable; some few shared a better fate. A crowd rushed into the hall, destroying the furniture and cutting to pieces a large portrait of Bolivar.

In half an hour, thousands of vagabonds were parading the streets with all kinds of weapons; every house was instantly closed; all the foreigners who had flags, unfurled them for protection; none but those who happened to be out were in the streets; every few minutes the harsh challenge, *quem bus!* the rush of cavalry broke on the door, the night soon closed in darkness, and a deathlike stillness prevailed during the night.

On the morning of