

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Drayton, Editor and Proprietor.

ORVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1848.

AGENCY.

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., in answer to the address of Rev. Mr. Lillie.

We shall publish the reply of the latter named gentleman in our next.

THE COMMUNICATIONS under the signature of "One who knows," sent us by a Harrisburg friend—a friend we esteem very highly—shall appear if circumstances make it necessary. The author will understand us. We hold it over for the present.

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.

We learn, however, that the speaker acquitted himself with his usual ability, before a very large audience. Mr. H. is one of our most able speakers, and makes himself master of every subject he undertakes to discuss.

NEW ROAD.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Lefever 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—Yeas 60, Nays 15.

NATIVE CANAL COMMISSIONER.—Col. Thomas Humes 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. Oakville is situated between Newville and Shippensburg.

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 lost no sons in the war. But there is a good reason for this—they never had any to lose. Mr. Polk, although married, has not a child to his name, and as for Mr. Buchanan, we hope no one will accuse him of having sons—he being a bachelor. He never was married, and we really begin to fear he never will be. But, the Telegraph was imprudent in asking the question whether "any other loco-focos who aided in thrusting the nation into a war lost any sons in it?"

It is notorious that in the army there are three elements at the head of the parade. One is the Democrat, one the Whig, and one the Union man.

The return of the volunteers at that box, on the 12th of October last, stood as follows: For Shunk 66; for Irwin 20. In about the same proportion will be found the entire army, and it is not worthy of remark that nearly every officer who left the United States a Whig will return a Democrat.

Many of them have written letters home to this effect, in which they pronounce the Whig party "mad," and its prominent leaders "traitors to their country!"

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate has passed a resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature, on the 21st of March—Yeas 22, Nays 6. This will be acceptable news to the people. Long sessions are decidedly out of favor, and the shorter our Representatives can make them, consistent with their duty to the Commonwealth, the better will their constituents be pleased.

BAD FOR FORTUNE TELLERS.—A bill has been reported in the Senate to repress the business of fortune-telling. It makes this time-honored and venerable profession, an indictable offence, and subjects all who practice it, upon conviction, to fine and imprisonment. Really, one would think our grave Legislators had been studying the blue-laws of Connecticut, and had caught the spirit of our Puritan forefathers, when they enacted their severe penalties against witches. What will our romantic Misses, for whom the mysteries of cards and palmistry have such attractions, say to this proceeding?

THE DEATH OF MR. ADAMS was announced in the Senate on Thursday, by Mr. Sanderson and Capt. Small, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, and in the House by Mr. Frick. Committees were appointed in each body, to take measures for testifying the sense of the Legislature on this mournful occasion.

Messrs. Sanderson, Small, Matthias, Johnson and Bradley, are the Senate committee. Messrs. Frick, Hart, Fegely, Lefever and Fox, are the House Committee.

BIBLE AGENT IN MEXICO.—The American Bible Society have appointed the Rev. W. H. Norris, for many years resident in South America as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be their temporary agent in Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining what can be done by the society for the circulation of the Spanish Bible in that country.

THE YEAR LAST.—A Miss Gilmore, some where down East, was courted by a man whose name was Haddock, who told her that he only wanted one girl more to make him a perfect fish.

Opening of the Canal.—The following extract from the minutes of the Canal Board, shows that the various branches of our public improvements will be opened for navigation at an early day:

CANAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, Feb. 25, 1848.

Resolved, That the several lines of the public works be opened for navigation, as follows:

The Delaware division, on the 1st of March next.

The main line (from Philadelphia to Pittsburg), on the 10th of March.

The Susquehanna and North and West Branches, on the 15th of March.

Extract from the Journal.

THOMAS L. WILSON, Sec'y.

Mrs. Adams.—The venerable partner of the lamented Mr. Adams is the second daughter of Joshua Johnson, a native of Maryland. Mr. J. held the post of Counsel of the United States at London, under the older Adams, and it was in that city, in the year 1797, that the nuptials took place. They have consequently lived in the conjugal state for a period of over fifty years.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of John White, Esq., President of the Delaware Coal Company, and one of the most respected residents of that city.

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. The Washington Union, of the 23d, in remarking upon the death of Mr. A., says:

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 the circumstances of the death of this illustrious and venerable patriot and statesman, form the fitting close of a life devoted even from early boyhood to the service of his country. His public career commenced in 1781, when he was but fifteen years of age. At that time he acted as secretary to one of the American legations. Since then, during a period of sixty years, he has been constantly, almost without a single interval, in public official stations.

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. He has died amid the universal sympathy of this community.

John Quincy Adams was born in 1767; his death occurs in his eighty-first year. He was at different periods the Ambassador of the United States at all the prominent Courts of Europe, his diplomatic career having begun in 1787, when he went to Russia as Private Secretary to Mr. Dana, our Minister at St. Petersburg. That was sixty-seven years ago, and from that period, with rare exceptions, Mr. Adams has been in the public service. In Congress, in the Cabinet, in the Executive Chair of the Republic, he ranked always among the first statesmen of the country. He retained his bodily powers in remarkable vigor till a comparatively recent period, but his powerful intellect remained undiminished in strength till the very moment he was stricken down.

The records of the life of such a man are full of instruction to the living, and the journal in which he kept a note of the events of the day, with a view of being published after death, will prove a valuable legacy to the public. The man whose death elicits such general sympathy after such long public service, very truly expresses the character of his life by those remarkable words, "This is the last of earth—I am content."

THE TREATY OF PEACE.—All doubt as to the reception of a treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States, is removed. The fact is stated in the Union and the National Intelligencer. The former says—"Propositions have been received by our government from Mexico, which will, no doubt, be the subject of due and prompt consideration." The National Intelligencer announces that "the project of a treaty of peace, signed by Mr. Trela, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and by three commissioners on the part of Mexico, has been received by the Executive, and has been now for two days under consideration by that branch of the government." The substance of the treaty is understood by the Intelligencer to be as follows:

"First, Peace between the United States and Mexico, and an Armistice between the Military Commanders of the two countries during such time as the Treaty shall be in suspense.

Secondly, Mexico agrees, in consideration, &c., that the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall, hereafter, be from the Sea up to the middle of the Rio Grande to the boundary of New Mexico, and thence in a line which (with some digression) is to run west (or nearly west) to the Pacific Ocean, and strike a point south of the part of San Juan de los Rios. In consideration of this large concession of Territory the United States are to pay to Mexico the sum of \$15,000,000, and to satisfy all the just claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Mexico.

The Treaty is understood to contain many provisions of detail, but does not, as we hear include any provision, as has been reported, for the maintenance of a military force by the United States for a certain time in Mexico."

The following understanding of the boundary proposed in the treaty, is taken from the New York Express. If it is correct, we got more than we at first supposed:

Square Miles. New Mexico, 300,000. Lower California, 376,000. Lower California, 57,000. Part of Sonora, say 22,000. Total 655,000.

or about 600,000 square miles, without Lower California, about which there are some doubts.

The remaining part of Mexico, which will be left for the territory of that republic, will be about 900,000 square miles; consequently more than one third of the territory of the American States, as it existed before the war, (exclusive of Texas), is to be ceded to the United States.

From the most authentic accounts, the population of the acquired territory may be set down as follows:

The Californias, 33,439. New Mexico, 57,026. Total, 90,465.

To this amount we may probably make some additions for the tribes of Indians, also for the emigrants from the United States who have recently settled in California. We shall probably not be far out of the way if we call the population of these vast regions at present, one hundred thousand.

The Washington Union, in speaking of the above statement of statistics, says—"We cannot undertake to vouch for the accuracy of these statistics. We give them as we got them, without subjecting them to the rigid test of analysis. But if they approach even the truth, we shall obtain considerable information, after paying the sum which is said to enter into the stipulations of the treaty."

THE TAYLOR CONVENTION.—As a matter of political history, we place on record the Electoral Ticket adopted by the Taylor Convention at Harrisburg, on the 23d, as follows:

SENATORIAL. John C. Bachler, of Harrisburg. Charles Shuler, of Pittsburg.

CONGRESSIONAL. 1. Thomas D. Grover, 11. Luther Kidder, 2. Dr. Jno. K. Mitchell, 12. Edward Honick, 3. James Peters, 13. Thos. W. Loyd, 4. J. Sidney Jones, 15. Samuel Bonham, 5. Henry Dull, 16. Thos. C. Miller, 6. Scott N. Brown, 17. Thos. Burnside, 7. David McConkey, 19. James Kelley, 8. John Long, 20. Thos. J. Power, 9. Henry W. Smith, 21. W. O. Leslie, 10. Thomas Craig, 22. Saml. S. Harrison.

The State Central Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Dauphin—J. C. Cantino, John Roberts, Hon. Parke, James Martin, Geo. Prince, Daniel Herr, Philadelphia City and County—Adrian Diller, Charles Cook, David Paul Brown, Peter Stok Stok, William J. A. Birkey, Samuel Wright, Calv. Blythe, Ovid F. Johnson, Lancaster—Emanuel C. Reigart, Isaac Winters, Berks—Henry A. Muhlenberg, Geo. Smith, Montgomery—Benj. E. Clark, Lehigh—Hendrick B. Wright, Northampton—David Connor, Monroe—Thomas Graham, York—Charles A. Barnett, Lycoming—Joseph H. Anthony, Union—John Snyder, Warren—R. Brown.

A WINDFALL.—The Hagerstown News states that Hockish Barrens, an old man who lately died in Baltimore, has left all his property, valued at \$12,000, to a young lady, a school-mistress of that town, who, when she, yielding him as beneath her notice, in consequence of his shabby appearance, treated him with great coldness, the lady not only gave him a warm welcome, but also introduced into her school the "Monotonous Speller," a work of which the deceased was the author. "Kind words cost nothing."

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 "invidious" 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 that 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 (who resides in Harrisburg) 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 sickly 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 desired 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 petron, demands a rebuke. We are not overfond 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 slanders 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 we speak of a backguard and a cheat, we 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 Sikes Esq., 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 even his capacity to do for 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.

Six—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, Z. TAYLOR.

Peter S. Smith, Esq.

FORTY ENEMIES.—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 TRAXLER, 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. HONNECKE. 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, pompulent, 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—both 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 Union.

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 DELEGATES.

1. Philadelphia city—Henry M. Phillips and Alexander E. Dougherty.

2. Philadelphia county—William J. Crane, Ellis B. Schnabel and Edward A. Pennington.

3. Montgomery—Dr. John A. Martin.

4. Chester and Delaware—James Atkins.

5. Berks—John W. Tyson.

6. Bucks—Gen. John S. Bryan.

7. Lancaster and Lebanon—Roah Frazer and W. W. Murray.

8. Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike—Charles Frazer.

9. Northampton and Lehigh—Peter Wykoff.

10. Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Rufus M. Grennell.

11. Bradford and Tioga—Ulysses Mercier, recommended by Bradford.

12. Lycoming, Clinton and Centre—John A. Gamble.

13. Luzerne and Columbia—C. R. Buckaloof.

14. Northumberland and Dauphin—D. W. C. Brooks.

15. Berks, Juniata and Union—John Pittcock.

16. Perry and Cumberland—Dr. Jacob Baughman, of Cumberland.

17. York—David Small.

18. Franklin and Adams—Wilson Reilly.

19. Northampton, Bedford and Blair—Young.

20. Armstrong, Cambria, Clearfield and Indiana—Gen. Robert Orr.

21. Westmoreland and Somerset—Joshua F. Cox.

22. Fayette and Green—John L. Dawson.

23. Erie—John W. Tye.

24. Allegheny and Butler—Chambers McKibbin and Alfred Gilmore.

25. Beaver and Mercer—Thompson Graham.

26. Crawford and Venango—

27. Erie—Hon. James Thompson.

28. Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, Potter, McKean and Elk—John S. McCalmont.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Adams—Col. George P. Hamilton, John Coyle, Robert H. Kerr and David Lynch.

Armstrong—H. N. Leo.

Bradford—D. Wilmet and B. Laporte.

Bucks—William F. Caldwell and James Reamer.

Berks—John Mitchell and Lewis Taylor.

Berks—John C. Evans, John Zerbe, Solomon L. Custer and David Kirk.

Blair—John Dougherty.

Butler—James M. Ghanglin.

Bucks—Paul Applebaugh, A. G. Ryall and Joshua Wright.

Crawford—Morrow B. Lowry and James E. McFarland.

Centre and Clearfield—Dr. I. D. Canfield and Capt. George Walters.

Chester—John Ralston, Samuel Davis and John Hickman.

Columbia—Col. Joseph Levers.

Cumberland—A. Smith McKinney and William R. Goetz.

Cambria—Jesse Patterson.

Delaware—Homer Eades.

Dauphin—E. A. Leslie and Dr. A. Patterson.

Erie—Murray Walton and Smith Jackson.

Fayette—Wiley Frost and John Irons.

Franklin—Geo. W. Brower and Frederick Smith.

Green—John B. Gordon.

Huntingdon—John Scott.

Indiana—Samuel S. Jamison.

Jefferson, Clarion and Venango—George W. Zeigler and Seth Colver.

Lebanon—Cyrus Carmony.

Lehigh and Carbon—Samuel Marx and John F. Singer.

Luzerne—Warren J. Woodward and Samuel H. Peterbaugh.

Lancaster—John L. Lightner, F. K. Carran, C. M. Johnson, S. C. Stambaugh and Levi Holl.

Lycoming, Clinton, Potter and Sullivan—John Bennett and H. L. Dittenbach.

Mifflin—Dr. Joseph B. Ard.

Montgomery—Nathaniel Jacoby, William T. Morrison and W. H. Schneider.

Mercer—James Galoway and James Hazleton.

Northumberland—Edward Oyster.

Northampton and Monroe—Major George Stubaugh, William H. Hatter and M. M. Dimmick.

Perry—William B. Anderson.

Philadelphia city—James G. Gibson, Francis Keigh, James McAnall, James Magee, and R. B. Wayne and Pike—O. H. Holt.

Philadelphia county—Hugh Clark, Charles L. Barry, John Kline, John A. Bender, John Stallman, Anthony Felton, Joseph L. Smith and Jacob Souder.

Schuylkill—Thomas Foster and Kennedy Robinson.

Somerset—William Roodly.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—George Fuller.

Tioga—Jonah Brewster.

Washington—James McFarren and Major Robert Love.

Westmoreland—John Snodgrass, Alexander McKimney and William Jack.

Warren, McKean and Elk—Alonzo I. Wilcox, recommended by Warren.

York—James M. Anderson, W. S. Picking and Stephen McKinley.

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 draped in black, and the galleries of the House are crowded with spectators. The galleries of the House are crowded with spectators. 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 Throno of Grace in a most solemn manner. The choir then sang the 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 Truly has been printed for the use of the Senate, and will be considered in Executive session to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Steamer Dec.