FUNERAL OF MR. ADAMS IN BOSTON.

The arrangements designed for the reception of the honored remains at Boston, on Saturday, were curtailed by the severity of the storm, heavy rain having fallen, almost without intermission, for thirty-six hours. The route part of the procession, therefore, was abandoned. The Legislature and city authorities, however, fully adjourned, for the purpose of attendance. The remains arrived at quarter past two o'clock, A. M., when the whole city, it is stated, poured into the streets to witness the solemn procession. The relics were received by the military and escorted to Faneuil Hall, where its custody was transferred to the Mayor and aldermen of that authority, and a guard of honor placed over it. The pallbearers were filled with lofty, almost uniformly plain and deep mourning. The ceremonies and addresses here were beautifully impressive. Hon. Joseph T. Buckingham, as the oldest of the Presidential Electors assigning over the remains to the Mayor, spoke of the voice of sorrow, which sends the echoes round the land, closing with the phrasis of a nation's grief for a nation's loss, "Prostrate depths of the soul," said he, "like cry from the great and deep sea sweeth unto deep. Help, Lord! for the godly man ceaseth—the faithful fall from among the children of men."

Mayor Quincy, in his reply, remarked upon the honored remains having repose in the Hall of Independence, and now in the Cradle of Liberty, and said:

"Every in something sublime in the scene that surrounds us. An honored son of Massachusetts—one who was educated by a signer of the Declaration, and from whose lessons who heard the thunders of the great struggle for liberty on yonder hill, has, after a life of unparalleled usefulness and fidelity, fallen in the Capitol of the country he served."

The old hall was chastely and beautifully decorated to receive the remains of the illustrious dead. The rostrum had been converted into a temporary mausoleum and draped in black. The panels on the gallery were all filled with inscriptions, as follows: 1781, Private Secretary of State; 1804, Minister to the United Netherlands; 1797, Minister to Prussia; 1802, Senator in Massachusetts; 1803, Senator in Congress; 1809, Minister to Russia; 1811, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; 1814, Chief Commissioner at Ghent to negotiate a treaty of peace; 1815, Minister to Great Britain; 1817, Secretary of State; 1825, President of the United States; 1831 to 1848, Representative in Congress.

In the east end of the Hall, in the rear of the eagle, were the flags of all the nations to which Mr. Adams had been sent as an officer of the Government, with the American flag, all chastely wrapped in black. In front of the eagle was a recently running right and left, inscribed with these memorable words: "*This is the place of my repose.*" Over the eagle, in the centre "John Quincy Adams, aged 81." Underneath, the whole length of the gallery, the words of Washington in 1797, "John Quincy Adams is the most valuable public character we have abroad, and the school of all our diplomatic talent."

At the west end of the gallery, all the pictures and busts were draped. From the centre of the ceiling, over the cloud, fire, grape radiated to all parts of the Hall, forming a beautiful canopy of black.

Throughout the whole of the procession, the houses and shops were generally dressed in deep mourning, and an air of sadness seemed to pervade the whole public, with minute guns firing, bells tolling, and flags at half mast.

The remains were subsequently, on Saturday, taken to Quincy, and deposited in the tomb.

MR. ADAMS'S DIARY.—It is suggested by some of the papers that Congress should adopt some plan to place the journal of Mr. Adams before the country at the public expense. It is known that for forty-five hours of every day to the journalizing of all important events which fell under his own observation, in any way referred to the legislative or diplomatic history of our Government. There can no doubt prove a perfect compendium of the history of the nation for the last sixty years. A single fact will suffice to show the fidelity and accuracy of his knowledge. In 1844, pending the controversy respecting the annexation, and, under the pledge of our administration, Mr. Adams made a statement touching a conversation between Gen. Jackson and himself which took place in the interview of President Monroe, on a given day in the year 1819.—The subject of the conversation was the boundary of Louisiana, the state of wages, of Mr. Adams related to the opinion then expressed by Gen. Jackson, which was directly in conflict with the views of Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson contradicted Mr. Adams, and by way of strengthening the contradiction, affirmed that Mr. Adams made a mistaken, because at the time of the alleged conversation the relations subsisting between Mr. Adams and himself were such as to a nature that not only could no intercourse have taken place between them, but the individuals themselves were not acquainted and notorious, that Mr. Monroe would not have invited them to dinner in company.

With almost as great a share man the controversy would have rested here. An event so inconsiderable as an ordinary Cabinet dinner, occurring a quarter of a century previous, would have left no traces by which the circumstances could be verified. There would have been nothing but the opposing assertions of two distinguished men, and public opinion would have been divided on the facts. Not so, however, in any controversy in which Mr. Adams was a party. He never was wrong in a fact, and never was without conclusive proof of what he asserted. Turning to his diary he found an invitation to dinner, signed "A. Jackson," and dated the day following that on which he affirmed the conversation to have taken place between Gen. Jackson and himself at President Monroe's table. The statement respecting the conversation was accurate verbatim, from his diary, written on the evening of the day it occurred, and the corroborative evidence of the note of invitation carried evidence of its truth to the mind of General Jackson, and he is said to have retracted his contradiction with the remark that no prudent man would venture upon a dispute with Mr. Adams in which the subject matter was within a month old.—*Buffalo Express.*

MEXICAN GALLANTS.—America is indebted to the sister Republic of Greece for the following incident. What a triumphant argument is here in favor of education, religious, moral, and intellectual, in the sunshine of the Star. Opera, with a population of a few hundred souls, and without more eminent and polished men than the Russian empire within forty-five miles! Elective institutions depend much for their stamina, and permanence on the character or quality of the citizens.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Trainator-Ability Guerillas—Armistice of two months agreed upon.

Several vessels arrived at New Orleans, on the 7th, bringing later dates from the seat of war.

The train that left Vera Cruz for Orizaba, commanded by Col. Briscoe, had been attacked by a guerrilla force 400 strong. An express rider was immediately sent to Gen. Twiggs with the fact, who despatched a strong force of cavalry to the aid of Col. Briscoe. This reinforcement went as far as San Diego, but seeing nothing of the American, they returned.

A letter received by the last arrival states that a desperate fight took place between Gen. Bravo's forces and the Guerrillas at Matagorda, which resulted in the dispersal of the latter. Lieut. Brevoort and one of the Georgia Volunteers were killed in the fight. A strong force of cavalry and infantry left Vera Cruz on the 21st ult. to clear the road of guerrillas.

The Free American of the 26 of March says that an express had arrived from the city of Mexico, which states that an armistice of two months had been agreed upon between Gen. Butler and the Mexican Commissioner.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.—*Trouble between the English and Chinese—Probable Rebellion of Canton.*—The ship Panama, Capt. Griswold, arrived on Saturday, at New York, from Canton, whence she sailed on the 14th of December.

Sir John Davis, the Governor of Hong Kong, had arrived at Canton, and demanded from the Chinese Government, the fullest redress for murders committed; but no satisfactory answer having been rendered, a solution of the officers was made, and he had partly concluded to blockade Canton. The force, however, was not sufficient.

Two British steamers were ordered to proceed as far up the river as practicable, in order that they might be in readiness to blockade as soon as determined on.

MR CLAYTON NEW YORK.—On Tuesday last Mr. Clay reached the city of New York, and, as might be expected, met with a most enthusiastic reception. He was received and escorted to Delmonico's by the Mayor of the City, amid the triumphant cheers of many thousand people, and from the windows and roofs of all up Broadway. "The whole of that beautiful thoroughfare was thronged with people, and scarcely a window in all the magnificent guests, and the ladies in the windows were prominent in welcoming him by the waving of their handkerchiefs. All the hotels and other buildings were surmounted by flags. The scene is described as having been exceedingly brilliant—emphatically a triumphant procession, worthy of Mr. Clay, and honorable to the people of New York.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.—"The N. York Express says that it is supposed by some, that fifty thousand persons passed and touched the Sign of Ashland, on Friday, during his reception of the citizens at the Governor's room. As thousands could not get in and shake hands, they passed outside and remarked that he gave his hand to all. On Saturday morning he was to see the ladies, at the same place, at 11 o'clock.

OPERATIONS IN IRON SUSPENDED.—

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 17, 1848.

CITY AGENCIES.—N. E. Corner of Baltimore & Third streets, and E. St. Cass, Fed. Sun Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets, Philadelphia and Wm. Taylor, Esq. South east corner of Baltimore & South sts., Baltimore—are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NEW BADDLESWORTH,

Of Dauphin County.

☞ "Major John Crocker," will appear next week.

LOOK OUT!—The Harrisburg Telegraph says that counterfeit One Dollar Notes on the Erie Bank are in circulation. They are bad imitations of the Relief Issues, but purport to be genuine Bank notes.

ELECTION TO-DAY.—The annual Elections for Township officers, &c., takes place to-day throughout the State. The result of the contest will be given, as usual, in due time. The following Ticket will be supported by the Whigs of the Borough:

Judge—Michael Newman.
Inspector—John Culp, (of M.)
Assessor—Jacob Culp.
Constable—Nicholas Weaver, Robert Tate.

☞ The Board of Revenue Commissioners at Harrisburg have determined the valuation of property, trades professions, &c., made taxable for State purposes, in Adams county, as follows:

Amount of property subject to a State tax of 3 mills,	$4,478,118 00
Amount of 1 per cent.,	39,773 00
Amount of 3 per cent.,	1,192 00

Aggregate, $4,519,211 00

TAX ON WATCHES, $49,95. The valuation proposed by Mr. Pinkus, the Representative of this district in the Board, was $100,000 less than the above. The valuation in 1845 was $4,339,531.

ADJOURNMENT.—In the House, on Monday, the Senate Resolution providing for an adjournment of the Legislature on the 24th ultimo, was amended by inserting the 11th of April, yea 56, nays 30. The Resolution as amended was then adopted by the House, 79 to 5.

The House concurrence was subsequently agreed to by the Senate, so that the Legislature may be expected to adjourn on the 11th of April, under a session of 70 days. The Constitution provides that after 100 days the pay of members is reduced to $1 50.

☞ In the House of Representatives, on Friday, the Committee on Banks reported adversely on the Bill to charter the Berlin Savings Institution.

☞ Another Despatch form Major Jack Downs, to his friend the President, will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. The Major explains early of Mr. Trist's late unauthorized proceedings, in baffling the designs of the Administration by bringing the War to an end sooner than was intended.

THADDEUS STEVENS, ESQ.—The numerous friends of this sentleman, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, will be pleased to learn that strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery. He had a recent severe attack of hemorrhage, which at one time threatened to prove fatal.

CONGRESS.—But little of general interest, reaches us this week. Nothing of by the Senate, has transpired in Congress during the past week. The House has resumed the debate on the General Appropriation Bill, and the Message of the President, declining to furnish the instructions to Mr. Sliddell, in the Santa Anna matter.

In the Senate, it is said that the administration members will press the Ten Regiment Bill, with renewed energy, notwithstanding the Treaty—

The passage of the Bill would secure some thousand of Loco-Foco electioneering agents in the next Presidential campaign, scattered over the country as recruiting officers.

YORK COUNTY.—The Whigs of York county assembled in County Meeting on the evening of the 6th, and nominated Jacob Rudy, Esq. Messrs. Benjamin H. Money, T. E. Cochran, James L. M'Call, and Capt. A. W. Gallbreiger, were appointed delegates to the State Convention, and Messrs. Benjamin Tome, Rudolph Spangler, and Dr. Robert Nebinger, Conferees to meet the Conferees from Adams county, in deciding on Master and Delegate to the National Convention.

A series of Resolutions on the War, declaratory of Whig principles, and in favor of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, were reported by T. G. Hamilton, Esq. and adopted. Among them we find the following:

Resolved, That the experience amply hoped upon the Whigs by their political enemies, in consequence of the Mexican War, has fully vindicated the facts that Taylor and Scott—eminent, unequivocal and declared Whigs—have led our armies to victory; that Clay and Webster have yielded their sons in death to the republicans of this country; that Heath, McKee, Watson, Lincoln, Ringold, Ridgely, and a host of others, the very flower of our Whig party, have laid down their lives during its campaigns, on the field of battle and in the area of triumph, and that wherever a blow has been struck, gallant Whigs were among the first to mount the breast-works—meet the charge—scale the mountain fastness, and defeat the proud array of the boasting foe.

Resolved, That we know of no person who is a citizen of the U. States, who has given valid and effective aid to the country," or has proven himself a "Mexican Whig," except James K. Polk, who gave a *veto from Texas to Texas Texas*, authorizing him to *commend Mexican armies and slay American citizens.*"

The amended Resolution of instruction to the Conferees, smacks too much of the "rule or ruin" principle for these parts, and, we apprehend, will fail but little good. It is to be regretted, by many, as well had it been remembered that the Whigs of Adams county have their preference too, and as decided as those of their neighbors; and that while a unanimous vote of the Whigs of York, in one mind, would, they, be found fully as firm as their brethren of York in standing by those preferences, when challenged to do so:

Resolved, That the Conferees from this county be and they are hereby instructed to support no one as a Delegate to the National Convention, but an avowed and firm friend of the nomination of Henry Clay.

ROWDYISM IN CONGRESS.—We are pleased to see that the Press very generally admonishes with proper severity upon the recent disgraceful exhibition of Rowdyism in Congress by Messrs. Jones and Hilliard. It is to be regretted that the House did not promptly vindicate its dignity by an immediate expulsion of the *Honorables* offenders.

☞ New York City will be represented in the N. York State Convention by a Clay delegation. The "two party" demonstration in favor of General Taylor, a few weeks since, seems to have done a half by the year's operation!

FLOUR IN ENGLAND.—The foreign news informs us of the decline of grain abroad, principally in consequence of the importations from the Continent. We remember that when last summer, we bade our citizens gain the extravagance of their joy existing out of the large expectations of Spring crops, forgetting that the cost of the Grain of things depends, in the end, on the world regarded as a whole, and taubent with ignorance as to the miraculous power of free-trade. The result, however, was verified our prediction. Grain Britain has almost ceased buying our corn, and to cap the climax, has not paid for all she did buy. Why is this? Why does not Great Britain purchase American grain in preference to that of the Baltic or Mediterranean? For the very reason that we do not purchase your goods at a dear store, but patronize the cheap one. The Baltic grain merchants underbuy our. Nay, more! they always can underbuy us, except in seasons of famine. The Baltic agriculturists feed on the cheaper system, paying rent on acres and in kind. Consequently when crops run light, there is no surplus to sell. But when the harvest is good there is a large surplus; and, as neither tenant nor landlord can afford to hold his crop, it is sold and the producers to stand the jurisdiction of the Mexican church over the Catholic clergy in the conded territory.

The fulfilling is a stick of the provisions of the Treaty as adopted by the Senate, condemned by the New York Sun:

Articles and Provisions of the Treaty as adopted by the American Senate.—A pamphlet first appointed Senor Cuevas, Conto, and Atristin, Commissioners on the part of the Mexican Government to adjust terms of a lasting treaty of peace between the United States of the North and the United States of Texas, and Mr. Trist, on the part of Commissioner of the United States, &c.

Article second stipulates that there shall be an immediate cessation of hostilities between the states of the two republics.

Article third defines the future boundary of the Mexican Empire, as follows: Commences in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the middle of the Rio Bravo Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of N. Mexico; thence north to the first branch of the Gila, which it intersects; thence down in the middle of that branch and of the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly, and strikes the Pacific at a point one league south of San Diego. The free navigation of the Gulf of California and of the river Colorado, from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf, is secured to the U. States.

The Mexican Government has subsequently agreed to by the Senate, so that the Legislature may be expected to adjourn on the 11th of April, under a session of 70 days. The Constitution provides that after 100 days the pay of members is reduced to $1 50.

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The passage of the Bill would secure some thousand of Loco-Foco electioneering agents in the next Presidential campaign, scattered over the country as recruiting officers.

THE TREATY RATIFIED!

On Friday night last, after a session of nine hours, the U. S. Senate ratified the projected Treaty of Peace with Mexico, by a vote of 38 yeas to 15 nays. The injunction of secrecy has not yet been removed from the proceedings of the Senate, and the precedent will not be, until after the action of the Mexican Congress is known. Several amendments to the treaty were made by the Senate before its adoption, but not of such a nature as to endanger the ratification of the action by Mexico, provided that negotiations be conducted with prudence on our part.

A Commissioner will of course be appointed by the President to conclude the negotiations that have commenced, and, in connection with the provisions of the Treaty when ratified by both governments. In view of the immense interests involved, it is to be hoped that the President will be guarded and judicious in the selection of a Commissioner.

The principal modifications made by the Senate consist in striking out the articles providing for the confirmation of the grants given by the Mexican Government in Texas and California, and the provisions to extend the jurisdiction of the Mexican church over the Catholic clergy in the ceded territory.

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From the National Intelligencer.

THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH MEXICO, AS RATIFIED BY THE SENATE.

It is held of Sorrowful by In Hosea's life of that great orator and dramatist, that walking in company Isaiah Sir Philip Francis, on his way to the Court of Commons to take part in a vote of thanks for a Speech the latter, in the course of conversation, remarked, "I wish, Sir Philip, that which every one would be glad of, but no body would be proud of;" which remark Sir Philip Francis, on his return, gave in a speech which he made as soon as he could get the floor after reaching the House.—We make free to quote from Shakspeare what he did not disdain to borrow from Sir Philip, to express what we suppose to be the general opinion, viz. that the Treaty of Peace—supposing it to be accomplished by the consent of Mexico to the alterations which it has undergone—is *a Peace which every one will be glad of, but no one will be proud of.*

For, what one of our readers will not be *glad* of the news of Peace? There is music in the very sound—music have different from that of the cries of the wounded and the dying; the shrieks of the dying mother; the wailing of the widow; the cry of the orphan! Say that the peace includes some sacrifice of cherished principles of our Government—what matter, in our opinion on the part of those Senators who voted for it; yes, well-founded and valid as it is, the objection is the sole one any statesman to the conclusion of a Peace until every effort has been exhausted to make it that he would not prefer to see, for one of all our readers are there who will not rejoice in their inmost hearts in the news of the conclusion of a Peace, which, if not in any other respect profitable to the country, yet *saves the honor of the Nation*, which, we fear, is in peril.

But who is there among all our readers who will be *proud* of this peace? Not those certainly who contemplate the loss of necessarily plunged the country into the war, which, after involving the Nation in a debt to the amount of Twenty Millions of dollars and sacrificing thousands of precious lives and limbs, without accomplishing any one of the avowed objects of the war. Not those certainly, on the other side, who put pride in the Treaty who have constantly denounced the Mexican War as wicked and wanton, as begun without the sanction authorized by continual usurpations of power, and as carried on in defiance of the progress, and by a departure from the policy and spirit of our Republican system, so wide and so fatal that it will be a long, long, and greatly corrupted and hardened the public heart. No, No: neither the friends of the War, nor the friends of the Treaty, rejoicing as they ought never to have been broken, nor even the class of those who are too selfish to interest themselves in any thing, but what is of a national welfare, can be *proud* of such a Peace.

So universal, however, is the longing for Peace, that the sound of it has been caught up with contagious enthusiasm, repeated and re-echoed, from mouth to mouth, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from mountain to mountain, and from valy to vale, until it comes back upon us from Texas, from Mexico, from the Heavens, with one universal choral swell of joy.

Had the Treaty been more liable to exception than it is, it would have been difficult for any other the Senate to reject it, in the face of the great orator and dramatist, that walking in company Isaiah Sir Philip Francis, on his way to the Court of Commons to take part in a vote of thanks for a Speech the latter, in the course of conversation, remarked, "I wish, Sir Philip, that which every one would be glad of, but no body would be proud of;" which remark Sir Philip Francis, on his return, gave in a speech which he made as soon as he could get the floor after reaching the House.—We make free to quote from Shakspeare what he did not disdain to borrow from Sir Philip, to express what we suppose to be the general opinion, viz. that the Treaty of Peace—supposing it to be accomplished by the consent of Mexico to the alterations which it has undergone—is *a Peace which every one will be glad of, but no one will be proud of.*

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