



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.
EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, July 8, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
of New Hampshire.
For Vice-President
WILLIAM R. KING,
of Alabama.
For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM SEARIGHT,
of Fayette Co.

County Nominations.

For Assembly,
THOMAS COLLINS, of Washington.
For Sheriff,
AUGUSTIN DURBIN, of Washington.
Commissioner,
JACOB R. STULL, of Richland.
Auditor,
JOHN A. MCCONNELL, of Clearfield.
Coroner,
CAMPBELL SHERIDAN, of Johnstown.

Democratic Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy of the county was held at the Court House, in this borough, on Tuesday evening, of which Capt. B. McDermitt, who was a brave and heroic soldier in the Mexican war, was President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was ably addressed by Samuel C. Wingard, Esq., who entered into a complete history of the merits of the Whig and Democratic candidates, and while he passed the highest encomiums upon the civil and military services of Gen. Pierce, and his well known statesmanship, said that he desired not to detract an iota from the fame of Gen. Scott as a hero; but, as Gen. Pierce is the nominee of the democratic party and would administer the government on democratic principles, principles that are necessary for our welfare as a people and progress as a nation, he was for Pierce, and through him for the Union of the States and the rights of the States. Mr. W. was frequently applauded during the course of his remarks.

Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., of Johnstown, was called upon and responded in a speech of beauty, power and eloquence. He examined the principles which the Whig party had always professed and showed that they have abandoned their former doctrines. He spoke of the civil qualifications of Gen. Scott, and argued that as Scott had signally failed in every civil affair that he had taken part in, that he was not the man to guide the fortunes of the Republic; and at the same time, Mr. Pershing was prepared to render full praise to him as a military leader. He spoke of the frank and dignified deportment—the modest and unassuming character of Frank. Pierce—his abilities, his talents, his private and public worth—and was ready to act for his success from this until the cheers of the people announced his triumph at the polls in November next. When he concluded the applause was deafening and struck terror into the hearts of the enemy.

Gen. Jos. McDonald then addressed the meeting in a forcible, excellent and appropriate speech, saying it was his determination to support the nomination of Gen. Pierce until victory perched upon the Democratic banner. He paid an eloquent tribute to the radical democracy, pure character, patriotic and statesmanlike qualifications of Franklin Pierce, and to the distinguished services of Hon. Wm. R. King, the man who has been longer in public life than any man now living. He hoped that every Democrat would rally to the banner of the party and in defence of its time honored principles to redeem the country from Whig rule, Galphinism and extravagance. He was rapturously applauded.

What a contrast did the speeches of the above named gentlemen present to those delivered in the Whig meeting of Monday night. The Whigs high in abuse and vilification of the Democratic nominee, throwing out the imputation of cowardice and fear against Frank. Pierce and descending to low vulgarities. O, shame where is thy blush! At the Democratic meeting the speakers conceded to Winfield Scott a just and honorable praise for his services, and would never stoop to personalities to pluck a laurel from his brow. They were against him on principle and would continue so to be. The proceedings of the meeting will be published this week if there is room, if not, next week. The committee on resolutions consisting of Dr. Wm. A. Smith, Gen. Jos. McDonald, Geo. Rutledge, Daniel Murray and Gen. Jno. Humphreys, reported a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The meeting adjourned with nine cheers for PIERCE and KING.

Appointment by the Governor.

James Carroll, of this county, to be aid-camp to his Excellency, Gov. Bigler, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.
The honor could not have been conferred upon a better man. Mr. Carroll is a hard working, persevering democrat, and excellent citizen.—The Governor is fortunate in his appointment, and whether the services of the gallant colonel will be required upon the field of battle, or in the political warfare at home, he will always be found with his face to the foe prepared to do his whole duty in the struggle.

Whig Meeting.
The Whigs held a meeting in the diamond on Monday night. Mr. Peter Kaylor, jr. who proved himself to be a brave and fearless soldier in the Mexican war, presided. It did look a little strange to see a young soldier presiding over a meeting, composed of men of that party a distinguished member of which was ready to have welcomed the soldier with "bloody hands" to "a hospitable grave," while he was battling in defence of his country's honor, not in an "unnatural, unjust and unholy war" as the Whigs termed it, but in a righteous, honorable and unavoidable contest as the democracy proclaimed it to be.

John Williamson, Esq., of Huntingdon first addressed the meeting and said considerable about Chippewa, Scott, Vera Cruz, the American Flag, &c., but nothing about the principles of his party. He stated that at the battle of Contreras, Gen. Scott was cheered by the 2nd, Penna., regiment, which had been engaged in the fight, and that Scott said, "Do not cheer me boys, cheer the States." This is evidently a mistake, for the Penna., regiment was not in that engagement, but were three miles off at San Augustine. So much for the gentleman's knowledge of the events of the war. He was speaking to a crowd many of whom had been to see the elephant, while others had read a few about the war but he did not seem to be aware of the fact.

Mr. Webster of Maryland followed and was about as well posted up in regard to the Mexican War as his predecessor. He said Gen. Scott drove Santa Anna and his wooden leg out of Vera Cruz. If we remember aright, at the time Vera Cruz was taken old cork leg was en route from Buena Vista towards Cerro Gordo, and there it was that Scott first met him.

Michael Dan Magellan next spoke in tones as loud as the thunder, and said that the holy principles (?) of the Whig party had been delivered to them from holy lips, a matter that we would refer to some debating society for further consideration. The meeting dragged throughout, and the entire proceedings were dull and heavy. A song was attempted, but the effort was feeble and sickly, and the meeting adjourned. Three cheers for Scott and Grimes!
The Whigs held another meeting on Tuesday night, at which near a dozen speeches were delivered. The "military campaign" has fairly commenced, and the music of the file and drum is mightily heard at the Whig assemblies. Go ahead, gentlemen, and give the fifers and drummers a little "aid and comfort" now, a slight request your party wished to deny them in time of war.

SO SOON TO BE FORGOTTEN!

The Pittsburgh Chronicle, of June 30, referring to the coldness manifested in that Whig city when the news of the death of Henry Clay was received says:
"In every city where the news of Henry Clay's death has been received, with the exception of Pittsburgh, some public manifestation of sorrow, such as tolling of bells, suspension of business, &c., has occurred. The news had not reached the Arsenal yesterday, or if it did, no public notice was taken of the event. Not a bell tolled here in response to the general grief. We understand that some few of our manufacturers and business men intend remaining closed to-day."

Such conduct is indeed outrageous on the part of those who professed so much honor for the great man while living. Can it be true that he is so soon to be forgotten by his own party—the party that now could boast of no existence had it not been for his efforts in its behalf. And the Hollidaysburg Standard, thus speaks for that section:—
"The news of the death of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, was received by the Whigs of this place with cool indifference, although they, perhaps, surpassed the Whigs of any other section in worshipping him in 1841.—Not a bell was tolled, not a tear of sympathy was shed for the nation's loss—not even a meeting was held, or an eulogy pronounced. We see plainly how it is—in paying homage to the living General, the dead statesman is forgotten; and it is likely that if any honors are paid to the memory of the distinguished dead, the Democrats will have to move in the matter."

The Whig county convention met at the Court House on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket:
Legislature—Daniel Litzinger.
Sheriff—Alexander M'Vicker.
Commissioner—Solomon Ooster.
Auditor—E. Hughes.
Coroner—Dr. D. W. Lewis.

Messrs. R. B. Gageby, Wm. H. Gardner and A. M. White were appointed Congressional congresses and not instructed. The ticket nominated is not such an one as to rally to its support the entire whig party of the county, and will suffer a heavy defeat in October next.
Our thanks are tendered D. A. Magellan Esq., of San Francisco, California, for late papers. We notice that Lieut. Chas. McDermitt, formerly of this town, has been elected Sheriff of Susquehanna county, in that state. It is gratifying to be advised of his advance in the golden country, for the reason that his worth as a man and his true devotion to the democratic party, entitle him to the highest regard.

On the outside of this week's paper will be found the full proceedings of the late county convention. We but state, that the secretaries of the convention handed to us nothing but the names of delegates, the ballots, and the resolutions; the report of proceedings otherwise is our own, made up as accurate as our observation would allow. For any errors or omissions the fault is with us.

The "Valley Wreath" has been transformed into the "Cambrian," and is now under the control of J. M. Swank, Esq. There is a marked improvement in the paper, and we hope that the editor may succeed in establishing a regular weekly paper, and be well supported by his party.

Formation of the "PIERCE CLUB."

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, was held at the Court House on Saturday evening, 3d July, 1852, when, on motion
Hon. P. NOON was chosen temporary chairman; M. Hasson and Geo. C. K. Zahn and James M'Dermitt, Secretaries.

On motion Dr. W. A. Smith stated the object of the meeting, which had convened for the purpose of organizing a "Pierce Club;" and also gave an outline of the civil and military services of Gen. Pierce and a history of the leading events in the life of Hon. Wm. R. King. A committee of five, consisting of John Brawley, J. C. O'Neill, Rees J. Lloyd, John A. Blair and John Dougherty, was appointed to report permanent officers for the Club.

In the absence of the committee Hon. John S. Rhey of Armstrong county, being called upon, made an excellent speech, in which he took occasion to speak highly of Gen. Scott as a military leader, but as he was determined to fight the battle upon Principle he was, as he hoped he ever would be, in favor of the Democratic nominees and the platform of the Democratic party. His remarks were listened to attentively and received with great enthusiasm by the audience.

The chairman of the committee reported the following names as permanent officers of the "Pierce Club." President, M. Hasson, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Hon. P. Noon, Hon. H. Kinkead, Stephen Lloyd; M. M. O'Neill, James McDermitt; Arthur Noble; Daniel C. Zahn, Edward J. Mills; Secretaries, S. C. Wingard, John Lloyd, Daniel Murray and W. S. Harr; Treasurer, Henry A. McMullen.

Messrs. Wm. A. Smith, James McDermitt and A. J. Rhey, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the club. After a song and three cheers for Pierce and King, the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday night next (this evening) at the Court House.

Funeral of Henry Clay.

WASHINGTON, July 1.
The funeral of Henry Clay took place to-day. A gloom overhung the city. Many houses, including the public buildings, were festooned with badges of mourning. The bells were tolled, the flags were at half mast, and minute guns were fired at 12 o'clock. The procession moved from the National Hotel. It was headed by the military companies; then came the Marine band, followed by the Committee of Arrangements. The funeral car was a beautiful work of art; the car drawn by six white horses, each attended by a groom, clothed in white. The Senators and members of the House followed, attended by their officers. Gen. Scott and the officers of the Army and Navy were in the line, in full uniform. Next came the Mayor and the City Councils of Baltimore, and 24 citizens who were appointed by the town meeting, and the Mayors and City Councils of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown.

At 20 minutes past 12, the President and members of the Cabinet entered the Senate Chamber. A large number of the Diplomatic corps were also in attendance. A few minutes after the procession arrived and entered the Chamber, preceded by the Senate and committee of arrangements, and the committee to escort the corpse to Kentucky. The corpse was encased in a patent metallic coffin, shrouded in crape; the coffin had silver handles and mountings.—Over the face upon the coffin was a massive silver plate bearing the simple inscription of "Henry Clay."

The utmost silence prevailed. The procession having entered the Chamber, and all being in the places assigned them, the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain to the Senate, read the 15th chapter of 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, commencing at the 31st verse. This being concluded, he delivered an appropriate sermon. After the funeral services were concluded, with the prayers prescribed by the service, the silver plate covering the face of the corpse was removed, and all present drew near, and amid the most impressive silence, took a last view of the features of the great and illustrious dead. This over, the corpse was removed to the rotunda, and the Senate adjourned. The capacious rotunda was altogether insufficient to contain the vast multitude, and the porticos and public grounds were occupied by those anxious to get into it, and have a last opportunity to see all that remained of Henry Clay. The U. S. Marshal and his aids were present, and, after considerable confusion and much trouble, induced the crowd to approach the coffin and file off in order. After having been exposed to the public gaze for some time, the corpse was placed in the cars awaiting for the purpose, and conveyed to Baltimore.

The Coffin of Mr. Clay.

We learn from the New York Sun, that W. M. Raymond & Co., of Broadway, in anticipation of the event, had prepared one of Fiske's metallic burial cases, which was ordered on to Washington immediately after the decease. The interior is beautifully cushioned with white satin. Upon the outside an ample covering of the finest black broadcloth is thrown, gathered in a festoon at the breast-plate, and falling on either side like a heavy cloth cloak, where rich silk fringe gracefully gathers it in folds, there are also on each side twelve tassels of similar material, and three handles of solid silver, beautifully wrought. The whole case is surmounted by three massive silver plates, of different design; that resting on the face, (underneath of which is an oval shaped plate of glass) contains an oak leaf and acorn, surrounded by a laurel-wreath; the inscription plate, plain and smooth in the centre, has an elaborate moulding around it, into which is sunk the impressive oak-leaf and acorn—the acorn has fallen out of its shell, and the leaf is withered; the foot plate represents a large rose in full bloom, just parted from the stem whence it has been gnawed by an enterprising. The case is enclosed in a highly polished mahogany box, lined with silk velvet, and having three handles of brass on each side, projecting from sunken sockets.

Gen. Scott's Native-ism.

Gen. Scott in 1841 was weak enough to believe that the doctrines of NATIVISM would control the doctrines of this country—and, resting under this impression, he wrote the following letter, in which he advocates the REPEAL of all laws on the subject of NATURALIZATION, thus refusing to all FOREIGNERS a home in this land of liberty and Equal Rights. Here is his letter. READ IT.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1841.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th inst., written as you are pleased to add, in behalf of several hundred Native American republicans of Philadelphia. Not confidentially, but not for publication. I have already replied to a letter from David M. Stone, Esq., of your city, on the same subject. I will write to you in like manner and in haste. This is the month when the pressure of official business is the heaviest with me—leaving scarcely time for sleep or exercise. I must not wholly neglect your communication.

Should any considerable number of my fellow countrymen assign me, or desire to give me a prominent position before the public, I shall take time to methodize my views on the great questions you have proposed. Those views have their origin in the stormy elections of the Spring of 1835, and were confirmed in the week that the Harrison electors were chosen in New York. On both occasions I was in that city, and heard in the streets, "Down with the natives." It was heard in almost every group of foreigners, as the signal for rallying and outrage.
Fired with indignation, two friends sat down with me in my parlor at the Astor House (November, 1840) to draw up an address, designed to rally an American party. The day after the election, I set out for the South, and have never known precisely why our appeal was not published. Probably the election of Gen. Harrison rendered its publication at that time unnecessary in the opinion of my two friends.

I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of congress on the subject—my mind inclines to the latter.

Concerning fully in the principles of the Philadelphia movement, I should prefer assuming the name of American Republicans, as in New York, or Democratic Americans, as I would respectfully suggest. Brought up in the principles of the Revolution, of Jefferson, Madison, &c.,—under whom, in youth, I commenced life, I have always been called, I have ever professed myself a Republican, or Whig, which with me was the same thing. Democratic Americans would include all good native citizens, devoted to our country and institutions; would not drive from us naturalized citizens, who, by long residence, have become identified with us in feeling and interest.

I am happy to see by the Philadelphia National American that religion is to be excluded as a party element. Staunch Protestant as I am, both by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party or State religion. Religion is too sacred to be mingled up with either. It should always be kept between each individual and his God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion; as in families, churches and other occasions of voluntary attendance (after years of discretion) or reciprocal consent.

Wishing success to the great work which you and other patriots have set on foot, I remain with high respect, your fellow citizen,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To George Washington Reed, and others, Philadelphia.

Ten years having expired since Gen. Scott penned the above letter, and finding but a pitiful faction supporting his odious doctrine, he writes a second epistle on this subject, embracing views directly the opposite of the above!—Here it is:
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1852.

Gentlemen:—I have received your note inviting me to join you, at Philadelphia, in the celebration of the approaching St. Patrick's Day—an honor which, I regret, the press of business obliges me to decline.

You do me but justice in supposing me to feel a lively interest in Ireland and her sons. Perhaps no man—certainly no American—owes so much to the valor and blood of Irishmen as myself. Many of them marched and fought under my command in the war of 1812-15, and many more thousands in the recent war with Mexico—not one of whom was ever known to turn his back upon the enemy or a friend.

I salute you, gentlemen, with my cordial respects,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To obtain the votes of 'Irishmen,' Gen. Scott now writes the above letter, and not because he thinks any thing more of them than he did when he wished to expel them from our soil! Why did he not thus speak of the noble-hearted and patriotic Irishmen, who fought in the war 1812-15, who never turned their back upon the enemy or a friend, in 1841, instead of "fully concurring in the principles" of the cut-throat Nativists who were then waging a war of extermination against ALL Foreigners? Why did not Scott appeal to these mad fanatics to desist, instead of encouraging their bloody "movement" which led to the murder of Irishmen and Germans! Why did not he THEN point them to the noble deeds performed by Irishmen on the battle fields of 1812-15? Freeman—Irishmen—Germans—Democrats—ponder well upon these facts—and let your mouths give utterance to the sentiments of your hearts!

Preparations to receive Mr. Clay's Remains.

New York, July 3.
The remains of Mr. Clay reached Jersey City shortly before 2 o'clock. An immense crowd is now awaiting their arrival here upon the Battery. The city is marked with universal gloom, all business being suspended.
At various points along the route through New Jersey, the cortege received every mark of respect and sympathy, large crowds having assembled at Trenton, Newark, Elizabethtown, Princeton, &c., as the train passed.

Letter from Franklin Pierce.

WASHINGTON, June 24.
The Union publishes the following letter from General Franklin Pierce, accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency:
GENTLEMEN—
I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting me this day your letter officially informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The surprise with which I received the intelligence of my nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying.

The Delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of state pride, and with all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name under circumstances other than those which occurred. I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced alone came from the mother of states—a pride and gratitude rising above any consequences that can betide me personally.

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the permanent life and vigor of the Union, cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward; a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, amazing in its destiny.

I accept the nomination, relying upon abiding devotion to the interests, honor and glory of the whole country, but, above all, upon a power superior to all human might; a power which, from the first gun of the revolution, in every crisis through which we passed, in every hour of acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed as if to baffle human wisdom, outmatch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise.

Weak myself, but in faith and hope I repose my security.

I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the appropriation of my judgment, and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgment to you, gentlemen, to the Convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country.

I am, with the highest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANK PIERCE.

To Hon. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus Felch, Pierre Soule.

The Eulogies—The Private Manuscripts of the Late Henry Clay—Report Contradicted, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 20.
It is conceded that Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, made the most eloquent and beautiful speech which was made in Congress to-day, upon the announcement of Mr. Clay's death.—Nearly every one present was deeply affected.
It is, perhaps, not generally known, that Mr. Clay, upon his retirement from the State Department, at the close of John Quincy Adams' Administration confided to Gen. Jessup all the original manuscripts and rough drafts which he had written whilst Secretary of State. These were to be used after his death in justice to his memory, in case the calamities should be revived, that although he spoke well he could not write. The manuscripts are very voluminous, filling a large trunk and a box. Their publication will be looked for with great interest.

General Jessup was Mr. Clay's second in his duel with Randolph, and although politically opposed to each other, the warmest personal friendship always existed between them.

The statement which I see has been sent North, that Mr. Clay held a conversation with some friends shortly previous to his death upon the political affairs of the country, is contradicted by a gentleman having ample means of being well informed on the subject.

For many weeks he ceased to converse upon political matters altogether.

Mr. Clay's son has presented the Rev. Dr. Butler with a silver cup, as an acknowledgment for his attention to his father during his long illness.

The Arrangements for the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, June 30, P. M.
A few minutes after the adjournment of the Senate, the Committee of Arrangements appointed to attend to the funeral obsequies of the illustrious deceased met.
Thus far they have agreed upon the following order of proceedings:
The Committee of Arrangements, Pall Bearers and Mourners, will attend at the National Hotel, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.
At half-past 11 o'clock, the members of the two Houses of Congress will assemble at the same place, at which time the corpse will be removed in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by the officers and members of the two Houses, to the Senate Chamber, where divine service will be performed.

At the conclusion of the service, the corpse will be placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol, where it will remain until half past 3 o'clock, when they will be removed in charge of the Committee of Arrangements and pall bearers, to the Railroad depot, where they will be confided to the Committee appointed to accompany them to Kentucky, viz: Messrs. Underwood, Jones, of Tenn., Cass, Fish, Houston and Stockton.
The following are the Pall-Bearers—Messrs. Cass, Mangum, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Pratt, Atchison, and Bell.

The organ of Iowa whiggery speaking of Gen. Pierce's nomination, says—
"We will hope until otherwise informed that he is sound upon the compromise, but greatly fear that he is not."
Poor fellow!

Arrival of Mr. Clay's Remains.

BALTIMORE, July 1.
At four o'clock the telegraph announced that a special train had left Washington with the remains of Mr. Clay, his relatives and the various committees. The firing of the minute guns then commenced, which was the signal for the closing of stores, and the suspension of all business. Baltimore street presented one grand but solemn aspect. Every house was decked with emblems of mourning, and the streets were lined with flags festooned with crape. The cars arrived at six o'clock, but it was full seven before the procession passed along the entire city. The sarcophagus was placed on the top of a magnificent funeral car drawn by four black horses. A splendid wreath of flowers, thrown by a lady, was laid upon the top. The military portion of the cortege was very fine, and the civic large, considering the muddy condition of the street.

The funeral car reached the Exchange at half past seven, where the remains were placed on a magnificent cenotaph, erected in the centre of the rotunda, and craped on all sides.—Thousands are crowding around the Exchange, hoping to gain a view of the remains. The procession remain as a Guard of Honor until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when the corpse and its escort will start in a special train for Philadelphia.

Removal of Mr. Clay's Remains from Washington to Ashland.

WASHINGTON, June 30.
It is understood that the Committee have made arrangements for the remains of the Hon. Henry Clay to leave here to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock for the West, passing through Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and thence over the New York and Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, and from thence to Ashland.
[SPECIAL DESPATCH]
WASHINGTON, June 30, P. M.

The Committee of Arrangements will proceed slowly on their sad journey with the corpse.—They will stop in Baltimore over to-morrow night, and will probably tarry one night each in Philadelphia and New York, giving the citizens an opportunity to take their last look upon all that remains of him, who was the nation's pride.
The Senate Chamber has been festooned with the deepest mourning.

The most extensive arrangements are being made for the funeral obsequies. They will be solemn and imposing in the extreme.

Rev. Dr. Butler, of whose church Mr. Clay was a communicant will read the Episcopal Service and preach the funeral sermon.

The marks of mourning in this city are universal—without the slightest distinction of party—all seemingly striving to do the most homage to departed greatness. Nearly every building along the extent of Pennsylvania Avenue is tastefully festooned with the sad emblems of Mourning.

The eulogies pronounced, in Congress to-day, occupied fully two hours, and were all of a high order of merit, and uttered from the heart with the deepest emotion. That by Mr. Breckenridge is spoken of by all as of uncommon eloquence and beauty.

Mr. Meagher.

A day or two ago, T. F. Meagher, in company with Commodore Daniels, of Baltimore, and his friend P. J. Smyth, visited the Navy Yard, and went on board the American ship-of-war Independence, lying out in the stream. He was received very courteously by Commodore Morgan, who showed him all through the ship, entertained him at lunch, and offered him the use of one of his boats at any time he wanted it.—Mr. Meagher being introduced to the officers one of them, on hearing the name, said he thought he met him in company with a Mr. Smyth, in the Mediterranean in 1840. Mr. Meagher said it was impossible; but on some explanation, it turned out to be his brother.—The officer then passed a high eulogy on that gentleman, and said he would never forget his attention and devotion to a brother officer. Lt. Bayard, of Philadelphia, who had been scorched by the burning lava in an eruption from Vesuvius, and had died from the effects. Young Meagher attended his bed-side, on board of the ship, for five days and nights, without sleeping or going to bed, till he poor fellow died.—So much did the officers admire his conduct that his name became a household word on board, and therefore, not only on his own account but his brother's, Mr. Meagher was a welcome guest on board the Independence. He met among the officers one or two college mates, who were delighted to see him. In fact, all were rejoiced to make the acquaintance.—New York Herald.

Gen. Scott for a U. S. Bank.

On the 25th of October, 1841, Gen. Scott wrote an elaborate letter, defining his position, among other points, which are marshalled off with a kind of military regularity, his measures representing so many platoons—is the following bit of old fashioned United States Bankism, which will be exceedingly refreshing in this late day of experience.—We give the Whigs joy over their man, with his splendid projects for establishing the old Regime, Banks, Distribution, the Bankrupt Bill, Protective Tariffs, and a gorgeous system of Internal Improvements; all the vital organs of Federalism of the ancient days. Says the General:
"Leading Measures of the late Extra Session of Congress.—If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the Land Distribution Bill, the Bank Bill, and the second bill for creating a Fiscal Corporation—having long been under conviction, that in peace as in war, something efficient is not only "necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency."

"Heavy pressure in the money market," as the mouse remarked when they rolled a keg of specie over him.

Clearfield county is just now without a court. The last legislature voted it out of Judge White's District into Judge Knox's and it is said the latter functionary refuses to accept it.